

Portfolio of cuttings, mainly from the Illustrated London News, re medical services in the Crimean War and re Florence Nightingale

Publication/Creation

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The
MEDICAL SERVICES
in the
CRIMEA.



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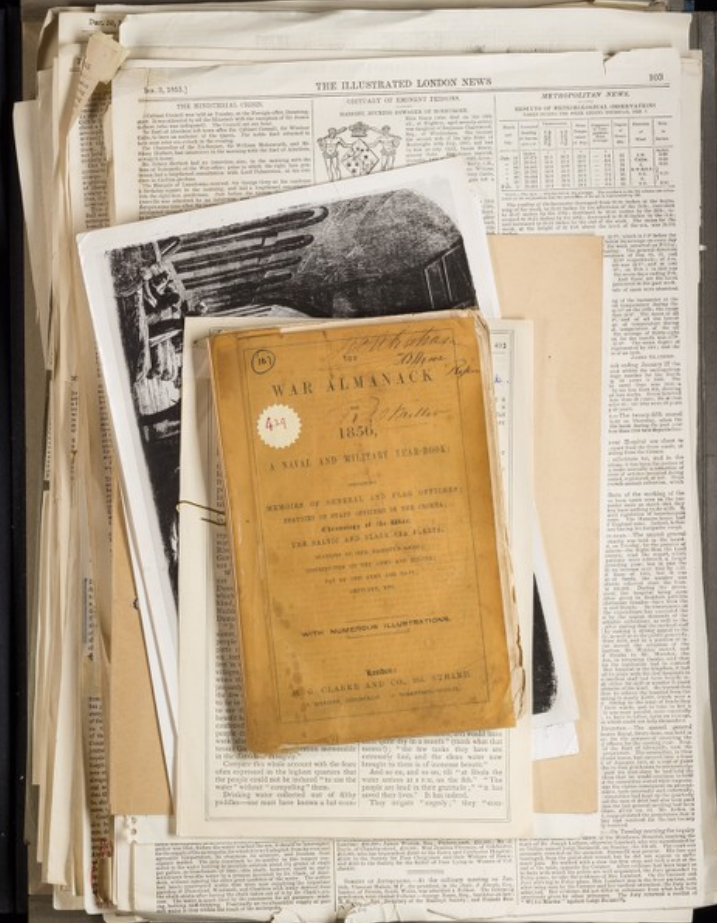
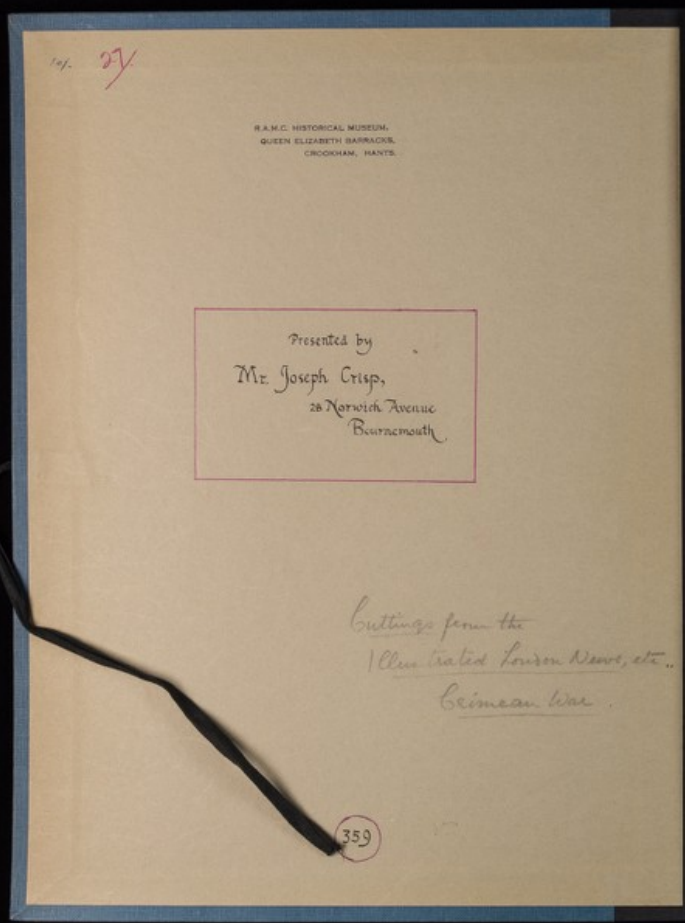
R.A.M.C. HISTORICAL MUSEUM,
QUEEN ELIZABETH BARRACKS,
CROOKHAM, HANTS.

Presented by
Mr. Joseph Crisp,
28 Norwich Avenue
Bournemouth

Cuttings from the
Illustrated London News, etc.,
Crimean War.

359

44



(107)

THE

WAR ALMANACK

FOR

1856,

A NAVAL AND MILITARY YEAR-BOOK:

CONTAINING

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICERS;

SERVICES OF STAFF OFFICERS IN THE CRIMEA;

Chronology of the War;

THE BALTIC AND BLACK SEA FLEETS;

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS;

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY AND MILITIA;

PAY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY;

OBITUARY, ETC.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

London:

H. G. CLARKE AND CO., 252, STRAND.

J. MENZIES, EDINBURGH. J. ROBERTSON, DUBLIN.

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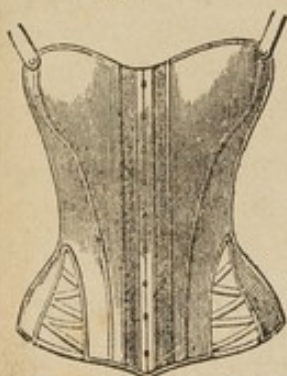
Figure 1.—Front view of the Corsaletto di Medici, having resilient in conformity with the movements of respiration.

Figure 2.—View of the Back of the Resilient Bodice and Corsaletto di Medici, with the resilient in imitation of the natural arrangement of the muscles, and corresponding therewith in the movements of the body. Under the open transverse work, quilted silk, fine flannel, or coutil, is inserted, preventing chilliness in the back, favouring free exhalation from the skin, and promoting the general health.

1.

FAR SUPERIOR

2.



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and Economy,

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BEFORE

THE PUBLIC.



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Patentees, 238, Oxford Street (opposite the Marble-Arch), and
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ECLIPSES, FESTIVALS, ETC.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1856 there will be two eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, but only one of the latter will be visible in this country.

1. A total eclipse of the Sun, April 5, invisible at Greenwich. Begins at 44 minutes past 3 in the morning. Middle of the eclipse, 16 minutes past 5. Ends 16 minutes past 8 in the morning.

2. A partial eclipse of the Moon, April 20, invisible at Greenwich. Begins at 15 minutes past 6 in the morning. Middle of the eclipse, 6 minutes past 9. Ends 57 minutes past 11 in the morning.

3. A partial eclipse of the Sun, September 29, invisible at Greenwich. Begins at 29 minutes past 1 in the morning. Middle of the eclipse, 19 minutes after 3. Ends 28 minutes past 6 in the morning.

4. A partial eclipse of the Moon, October 13, visible at Greenwich. Begins at 21 minutes past 9 in the evening. Middle of the eclipse, 54 minutes past 10. Ends at 27 minutes past 12 at night.

PRINCIPAL FIXED AND
MOVEABLE FEASTS, AN-
NIVERSARIES, ETC.

Epiphany	Jan.	6
Septuagesima Sunday	"	20
Mar. of King Charles I.	"	30
Quinquagesima—Shr.S.	Feb.	3
Ash Wednesday	"	6
Quadragesima—1st S. in L.	"	10
St. David	March	1
Palm Sunday	"	16
St. Patrick	"	17
GOOD FRIDAY	"	21
EASTER SUNDAY	"	23
Annunciation—Lady-Day	"	25
Low Sunday	"	30
St. George	April	23
Rogation Sunday	"	27
Ascension D.—Holy Th.	May	1
Pentecost—WHIT SUN.	"	11
Trinity Sunday	"	18
Corpus Christi	"	22

Birth of Queen Victoria	May	24
Rest. of King Charles II.	"	29
Access. of Qu. Victoria	June	20
Proclamation	"	21
St. John Bap.—Mids. D.	"	24
Birth of Prince Albert	Aug.	26
St. Michael—Mich. Day	Sep.	29
Gunpowder Plot	Nov.	5
Birth of Prince of Wales	"	9
St. Andrew	"	30
1st Sunday in Advent	"	30
St. Thomas	Dec.	21
CHRISTMAS DAY	"	25

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF
THE CALENDAR FOR 1856.

Golden Number	14
Epact	23
Dominical Letters	FE
Roman Indiction	14
Solar Cycle	17

LAW TERMS, 1856.

Hilary Term Begins	Jan. 11	..	Ends	Jan. 31
Easter Term	April 15	..	"	May 8
Trinity Term	May 22	..	"	June 12
Michaelmas Term	Nov. 2	..	"	Nov. 25



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JANUARY, XXXI DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 7th day, 11h. 17m. afternoon.

First Quarter, 14th day, 3h. 43m. afternoon.

Full Moon, 22nd day, 3h. 29m. morning.

Last Quarter, 30th day, 8h. 35m. morning.

M D	W D	REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun rises and sets.	Moon rises and sets.	M A	V D
			h. m.	h. m.		
1	TU	Curaçoa taken, 1807	4 0 s	0 m 46	23	1
2	W	Calcutta taken, 1757	8 8 r	1 59	24	2
3	TH	Gen. Monk, D. of Albemarle, d. 1670	4 2 s	3 16	25	3
4	F	Capture of <i>La Pique</i> frigate, 1785	8 8 r	4 35	26	4
5	S	Onore taken, 1780 [Twelfth Day	4 3 s	5 57	27	5
6	S	2 SUN. AFT. CHRISTMAS. <i>Epiphany</i> .	8 7 r	7 14	28	6
7	M	Rodney's Act. off C. St. Vincent, 1782	4 6 s	8 22	●	7
8	TU	Battle of Orange Grove, 1815. Fire	8 7 r	4 a 21	1	8
9	W	Crimea ceded to Russia, 1784 [In. due	4 9 s	5 52	2	9
10	TH	Cape of Good Hope taken, 1806	8 6 r	7 23	3	10
11	F	Ostenberg taken, 1782	4 11 s	8 55	4	11
12	S	Cayenne taken, 1809	8 4 r	10 20	5	12
13	S	1 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY	4 14 s	11 45	6	13
14	M	Plough Monday	8 2 r	morn.	7	14
15	TU	Pondicherry taken, 1761	4 18 s	1 8	8	15
16	W	Battle of Corunna, 1809	8 1 r	2 31	9	16
17	TH	Dr. Franklin b. 1706	4 21 s	3 55	10	17
18	F	Bhurtpoor taken, 1826	7 59 r	5 14	11	18
19	S	Ciudad Rodrigo taken, 1812	4 24 s	6 26	12	19
20	S	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY	7 57 r	7 25	13	20
21	M	Louis XVI. guillotined, 1793	4 27 s	8 9	14	21
22	TU	Battle of Frenchtown, 1813	7 55 r	4 a 37	○	22
23	W	Duke of Kent d. 1820	4 31 s	5 50	16	23
24	TH	Frederick the Great born, 1712	7 53 r	7 4	17	24
25	F	<i>Conversion of St. Paul</i>	4 35 s	8 14	18	25
26	S	Hood's Action off St. Christopher,	7 50 r	9 22	19	26
27	S	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY [1782.	4 39 s	10 32	20	27
28	M	Battle of Aliwal, 1846	7 47 r	11 42	21	28
29	TU	Chillappet taken, 1760	4 41 s	morn.	22	29
30	W	King Charles I. Martyr, 1649	7 45 r	0 56	☾	30
31	TH	Hilary Term ends	4 45 s	2 11	24	31

JANUARY, the first Month of the year. Its name was given by the Romans, from *Janus*, the divinity who presided over the new year, and all new undertakings. AQUARIUS, the eleventh sign of the Zodiac. It is said to have been called Aquarius, because when it appears in the horizon the weather proves rainy.



ARCHANCEL.

ARCHANGEL, situate on the White Sea, the capital of the province of the same name, and the chief port in the north of Russia, was founded by Ivan the Terrible in 1583, the year previous to his decease, and obtained its name from the old and venerated convent in its vicinity, dedicated to the Archangel Michael. It occupies a low flat on the north of the Dwina, forty miles from its mouth, and about four hundred miles north-east of St. Petersburg. It contains a population of about twenty-five thousand, including foreigners (mostly Germans) and the Government authorities. Its principal buildings consist of the Government offices, the gymnasium, and the churches. The winter, which lasts about eight months of the year, renders the life of the inhabitants dreary and monotonous, but during the brief summer months, the sea is navigable, and the quays are thronged with people actively employed in commercial pursuits. The communication by canal with Moscow, and thence with Astracan, opens an extensive branch of commerce, whilst the road from Siberia is covered with caravans laden with the furs of Kamschatka.

Situated close to the line which marks the northern limit of cereal and garden cultivation, its supplies of grain, vegetables, and cattle are brought from a distance. The port is the oldest in the Russian Empire, and was for a considerable period the only channel of communication with the maritime nations. Previous to the commencement of hostilities about five hundred foreign vessels annually entered the roadstead, five miles below the town, where a bar across the river prevents large merchantmen from ascending higher.

The entrance to the White Sea, about one hundred miles wide, is formed by the peninsulas of Kaninskair and Kola. This sea is of a semicircular form, and covers an area of about 44,000 square miles.

FEBRUARY, XXIX DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 6th day, 10h. 36m. morning.

First Quarter, 13th day, 2h. 12m. morning.

Full Moon, 20th day, 9h. 40m. afternoon.

Last Quarter, 29th day, 1h. 42m. morning.

M D	W D	REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun rises and sets.	Moon rises and sets.	M A	Y D
			h. m.	h. m.		
1	F	Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends	7 42 r	3 m 32	25	32
2	S	<i>Purification.</i> Candlemas Day	4 48 s	4 50	26	33
3	S	QUINQUAGESIMA, or SHROVE SUNDAY	7 39 r	6 2	27	34
4	M	Battle of Gwalior, 1804	4 52 s	7 0	28	35
5	TU	Shrove Tuesday. <i>Agatha.</i>	7 35 r	7 42	29	36
6	W	ASH WEDNESDAY	4 55 s	4 a 51	●	37
7	TH	Battle of Eylau, 1807	7 32 r	6 24	1	38
8	F		4 59 s	7 56	2	39
9	S	Battle of Arcot, 1760	7 29 r	9 26	3	40
10	S	1 SUN. in LENT. Qu. Vict. mar. 1840	5 3 s	10 52	4	41
11	M	Washington born, 1723	7 25 r	morn.	5	42
12	TU	Angria taken, 1756	5 6 s	0 18	6	43
13	W	Glencoe Massacre, 1691	7 22 r	1 43	7	44
14	TH	<i>St. Valentine.</i> Action off Cape St.	5 9 s	3 6	8	45
15	F	Battle of Garris, 1814 [Vincent, 1797	7 18 r	4 20	9	46
16	S	Amboyna taken, 1796	5 13 s	5 23	10	47
17	S	2 SUN. in LENT. Battle of Scinde,	7 14 r	6 11	11	48
18	M	Trinidad taken, 1797 [1843	5 17 s	6 45	12	49
19	TU	San Fiorenza taken, 1794	7 10 r	7 9	13	50
20	W	Battle of Bejar, 1813	5 21 s	7 29	○	51
21	TH	Battle of Goojerat, 1849	7 6 r	6 a 2	15	52
22	F		5 25 s	7 12	16	53
23	S	Louis Philippe abdicated, 1848	7 2 r	8 21	17	54
24	S	3 SUNDAY in LENT. <i>St. Matthias</i>	5 29 s	9 30	18	55
25	M	Battle of Orthes, 1814	6 57 r	10 42	19	56
26	TU	Napoleon escaped from Elba, 1815	5 32 s	11 57	20	57
27	W	Duckworth's Action off Prota, 1807	6 53 r	morn.	21	58
28	TH	Ember Week	5 35 s	1 14	22	59
29	F		6 50 r	2 30	☾	60

FEBRUARY, the second Month, derives its name from *Februa*, a feast held by the Romans in behalf of the *manes* of the deceased, at which ceremony sacrifices were performed. PISCES, the twelfth sign, are fabled to have been the fishes into which Venus and Cupid were changed in order to escape Typhon.



EUPATORIA.

EUPATORIA, one of the points at which the allied expedition landed on the 13th September, 1854, lies on a spit of sand, and covers a large expanse of ground. After taking possession of the town, extensive fortifications were constructed for its defence, with a view to its permanent occupation.

At daylight on the morning of the 17th February, the Turkish batteries constructed for the defence of the town, were observed to open fire on a large body of Russian troops advancing from the northward; and, as it soon became evident that a general attack was intended, the ships of war at anchor in the bay immediately "slipped," and proceeded to assist in the defence of the flanks of the Turkish intrenchments—the *Curacoa*, *Furious*, and *Viper* on the right; and the *Valorous* on the left. The main attack was made on the right, or east flank, where the defences are the weakest, while a large body of cavalry made a feint on the left rear—a building, originally a Russian barrack, now held by a division of the Turks. A few shells from the *Valorous* soon dispersed these latter; but the main body, on the right, made several determined attempts to storm the works, in which they nearly succeeded, being only prevented by the flank fire of the ships, and the resistance they met with from a party of the "Bono Johnnies," who remained immovable at their post of danger. Finding, at last, after four hours' hard firing, that all their attempts were unsuccessful, the enemy retired, leaving upwards of 200 dead on the field. The loss on the side of the Turks amounted to about 100 killed, and 200 wounded, among whom was one of the chief in command (severely). The force of the Russians has been estimated at 40,000, and 60 guns, that of our allies being little above 30,000, and with scarcely any cavalry, of which the former had a large proportion.

MARCH, XXXI DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 6th day, 8h. 39m. afternoon.

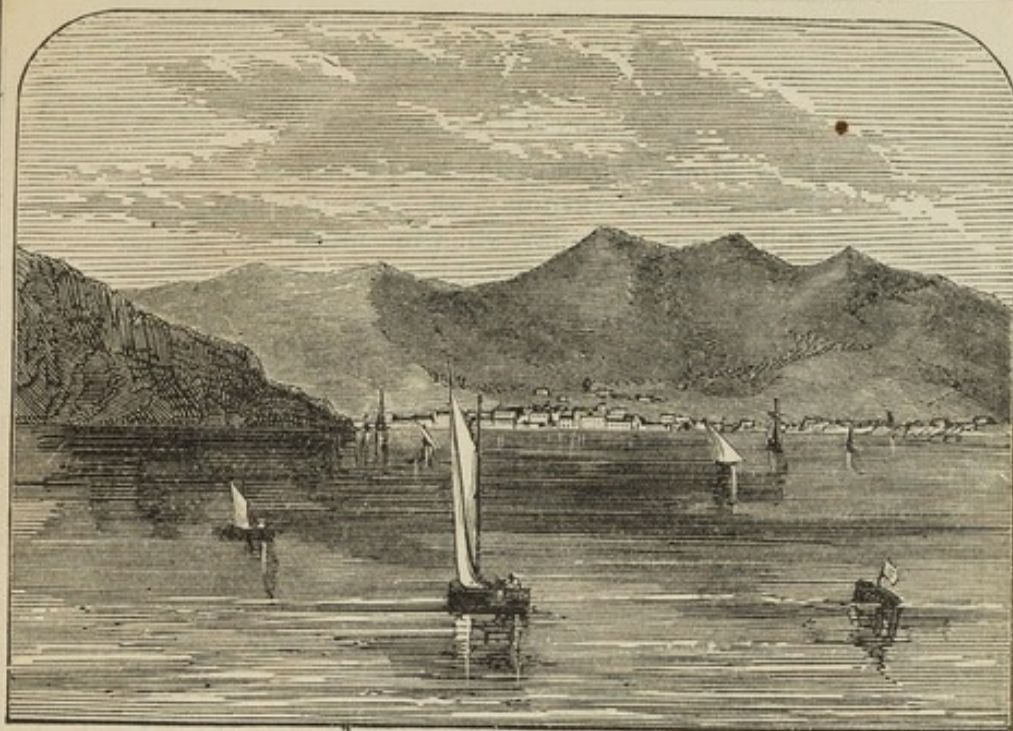
First Quarter, 13th day, 2h. 36m. afternoon.

Full Moon, 21st day, 4h. 5m. afternoon.

Last Quarter, 29th day, 2h. 31m. afternoon.

M D	W D	REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun rises and sets.	Moon rises and sets.	M A	Y D
			h. m.	h. m.		
1	S	<i>St. David</i>	6 48 r	3 m 44	24	61
2	S	4TH SUN IN LENT. Mar. Marmont	5 40 s	4 48	25	62
3	M	[d. 1852. Nicholas of Russia d. 1855	6 44 r	5 35	26	63
4	Tu		5 43 s	6 11	27	64
5	W	Battle of Barrosa, 1811	6 39 r	6 33	28	65
6	Th	Battle of Gaults, 1719	5 47 s	5 a 19	29	66
7	F	Lord Collingwood d. 1810	6 35 r	6 51	1	67
8	S	Raphael b. 1483	5 51 s	8 22	2	68
9	S	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT	6 30 r	9 52	3	69
10	M	Battle of Sobraon, 1846	5 54 s	11 22	4	70
11	Tu	Siege of Badajoz, 1811	6 25 r	morn.	5	71
12	W	<i>St. Greg.</i> Chelsea Hosp. found. 1682	5 58 s	0 49	6	72
13	Th	Vauban, French Engineer, d. 1707	6 20 r	2 9	7	73
14	F	Admiral Byng shot, 1757	6 1 s	3 18	8	74
15	S	Julius Cæsar assass. B.C. 44	6 15 r	4 11	9	75
16	S	PALM SUNDAY.	6 5 s	4 49	10	76
17	M	<i>St. Patrick's Day</i>	6 10 r	5 17	11	77
18	Tu	Princess Louisa b. 1848	6 9 s	5 36	12	78
19	W	Louis XVIII. fled from Paris, 1815	6 6 r	5 49	13	79
20	Th	Maunday Thursday	6 13 s	6 1	14	80
21	F	GOOD FRIDAY. <i>Benedict</i>	6 1 r	6 12	15	81
22	S	Battle of Alexandria, 1801	6 16 s	7 a 21	16	82
23	S	EASTER SUNDAY	5 56 r	8 31	17	83
24	M		6 19 s	9 46	18	84
25	Tu	Lady Day. Chagres taken, 1740	5 52 r	11 1	19	85
26	W	George Duke of Cambridge b. 1819	6 22 s	morn.	20	86
27	Th	War declared against Russia, 1854	5 47 r	0 19	21	87
28	F	Sir Ralph Abercrombie d. 1801	6 25 s	1 32	22	88
29	S	Siege of Acre, 1799	5 42 r	2 40	23	89
30	S	LOW SUNDAY	6 28 s	3 30	24	90
31	M	Sicilian Vespers, 1282	5 37 r	4 9	25	91

MARCH, the third Month according to the Calendar of Numa and Julius Cæsar; but in the Calendar of Romulus it stood first, in honour of his reputed father, Mars. ARIES is reckoned the first sign of the Zodiac, and consists of sixty-six stars. It is usually called the vernal sign.



SOUJAK KALE.

SOUJAK KALE, the most western and northern town in Abasia, is beautifully situated about twenty miles from Anapa, and is a place of considerable trade, with a good port, defended by a fort.

The Turks—those fatal friends of the Circassians—had a commercial station here, by permission of Gherai Koehmil. Under pretence that the Sultan was the sovereign, the Russians attacked it in 1809 without success. They were more successful in 1811, when it was taken by the Duc de Richelieu, until the treaty of Bucharest, when it was restored to the Turks. The Circassians, however, destroyed the Turkish fort and settlements, and kept the place until 1836, when General Willeminoff, at the head of 15,000 men, effected a landing. He intended erecting fortifications, but before he had time to do so, or to build huts, or lay in provisions, the rains set in, and storms scattered the protecting fleet. The Zemes River, too, overflowed, swamped his intrenchments, and destroyed nearly all his provisions and powder. He was obliged to turn away and fight his way to Anapa. After gallantly making his way through every obstacle—a succession of deep glens and formidable defiles, where every tree and jutting crag concealed an enemy—he was overtaken within a few miles of Anapa by the united Circassians, Kapsouki, Demirgir, and Nottak-haitzai. A terrible battle ensued. But for the arrival of the garrison of Anapa, and some squadrons of Tchernemersky Cossacks, his whole army would have been destroyed. More than half perished.

The bay of Soujak Kale is about eight miles in circumference, and from the great depth of water, good anchorage, and security from winds, it makes an excellent harbour.

On the occupation of Kertch by the Allies, the Russians, fearing an attack on Soujak Kale, evacuated the place on the 28th May.

APRIL, XXX DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 5th day, 5h. 53m. morning.

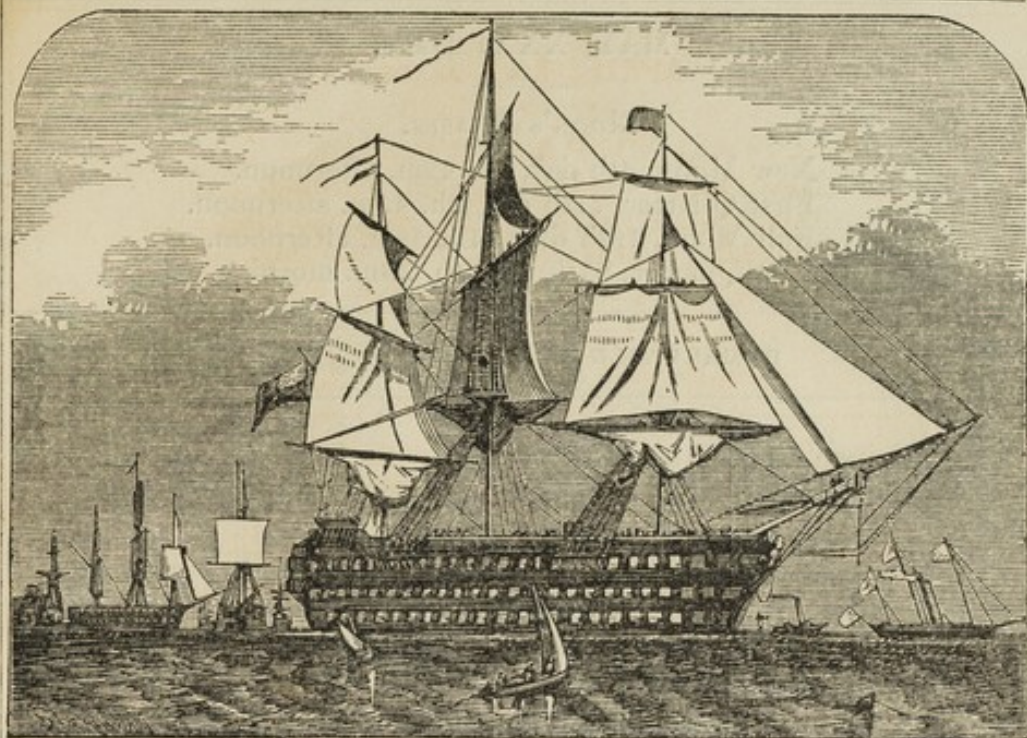
First Quarter, 12th day, 4h. 52m. morning.

Full Moon, 20th day, 9h. 14m. morning.

Last Quarter, 27th day, 11h. 26m. afternoon.

M D	W D	REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun rises and sets.	Moon rises and sets.	M A	Y D
			h. m.	h. m.		
1	TU	All Fools' Day	6 33 s	4 m 36	26	92
2	W	Battle of Copenhagen, 1801	5 34 r	4 56	27	93
3	TH	<i>Richard, Bishop of Chichester</i>	6 36 s	5 11	28	94
4	F	<i>St. Ambrose</i>	5 29 r	5 26	29	95
5	S	Battle of Verona, 1799	6 39 s	7 a 16	●	96
6	S	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER	5 25 r	8 49	1	97
7	M	Fire Insurance due. Badajoz	6 42 s	10 19	2	98
8	TU	[stormed, 1812]	5 22 r	11 48	3	99
9	W	Lord Bacon died, 1626	6 46 s	morn.	4	100
10	TH	Battle of Toulouse, 1814	5 18 r	1 5	5	101
11	F	Napoleon abdicated, 1814	6 49 s	2 7	6	102
12	S	Rodney's Victory, 1782	5 13 r	2 51	7	103
13	S	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER	6 52 s	3 22	8	104
14	M	Odessa bombarded, 1854	5 7 r	3 43	9	105
15	TU	Easter Term begins. Mutiny at	6 55 s	3 59	10	106
16	W	[Spithead, 1797]	5 3 r	4 10	11	107
17	TH	Battle of Culloden, 1746	6 58 s	4 21	12	108
18	F	Oxford and Cambridge Term beg.	4 59 r	4 31	13	109
19	S	<i>St. Alphege</i> [by Adm. Blake, 1657]	7 2 s	4 42	14	110
20	S	4TH SUN. AF. EAST. Span. Fl. dest.	4 55 r	7 a 33	○	111
21	M	Guadaloupe taken, 1794	7 5 s	8 48	16	112
22	TU		4 51 r	10 8	17	113
23	W	Shakspeare b. 1564, d. 1616	7 8 s	11 23	18	114
24	TH	Fort Louis taken, 1758	4 47 r	morn.	19	115
25	F	Princess Alice b. 1843	7 11 s	0 33	20	116
26	S	Lord Somers d. 1716	4 43 r	1 30	21	117
27	S	ROGATION SUNDAY	7 14 s	2 10	22	118
28	M	Day of Humiliation, 1854	4 39 r	2 38	23	119
29	TU	Marquis of Anglesea d. 1854	7 18 s	3 0	24	120
30	W	Battle of Fontenoy, 1745	4 35 r	3 17	25	121

APRIL, the fourth Month, derives its name from the Latin *Aprilis*, or *aperio*, I open; because in this month the leaves and blossoms open. TAURUS, the second sign, contains the Pleiades, Aldebaran, &c. This constellation, according to the British Catalogue, contains one hundred and fifty-one stars.



THE BALTIC FLEET.

THE Baltic Fleet of 1854, on its arrival in our seas, was dispersed in various directions, and the winter months were occupied in repairing the damages inflicted in the previous cruise. From the various harbours and dockyards in which the ships found refuge during the winter, they had, during the month of March, been concentrating at Spithead, the great naval rendezvous. When the weather was deemed sufficiently auspicious, the flying squadron was sent forward, as it were, to lead the way, and on the 4th of April, the squadron for 1855, under the command of Rear Admiral the Hon. Richard Sanders Dundas, set sail from Spithead at 2 P.M. for the Baltic.

A dense fog, which had prevailed during the morning, still continuing, the *Magicienne* and *Basilisk* were ordered in front to look out a-head of the Admiral, and the *Bulldog* and *Dragon* to follow in his wake. The *Blenheim* was first off, quickly followed by the *James Watt*, a wide interval separating them from the next ships, the *Colossus* and *Hogue*. At half-past three the mist suddenly lifted, affording a parting glimpse of the gallant fleet in full sail, between the *Warner* and the *Nab*, about six miles from port.

On Sunday morning, the 8th of April, the *Duke of Wellington*, 131, the flag-ship of Admiral Dundas, returned to Spithead from the Downs to effect repairs of damages sustained by getting into collision with the *George Hurlbutt*, an emigrant ship, on the night of the 4th, about six hours after leaving that port. The Admiral did not return, having shifted his flag to the *Nile*, 91, screw.

The fleet left the Downs on Monday, at 6 A.M. The *Nile* led the van, and the other ships in succession following in two lines.

MAY, XXXI DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 4th day, 2h. 42m. afternoon.

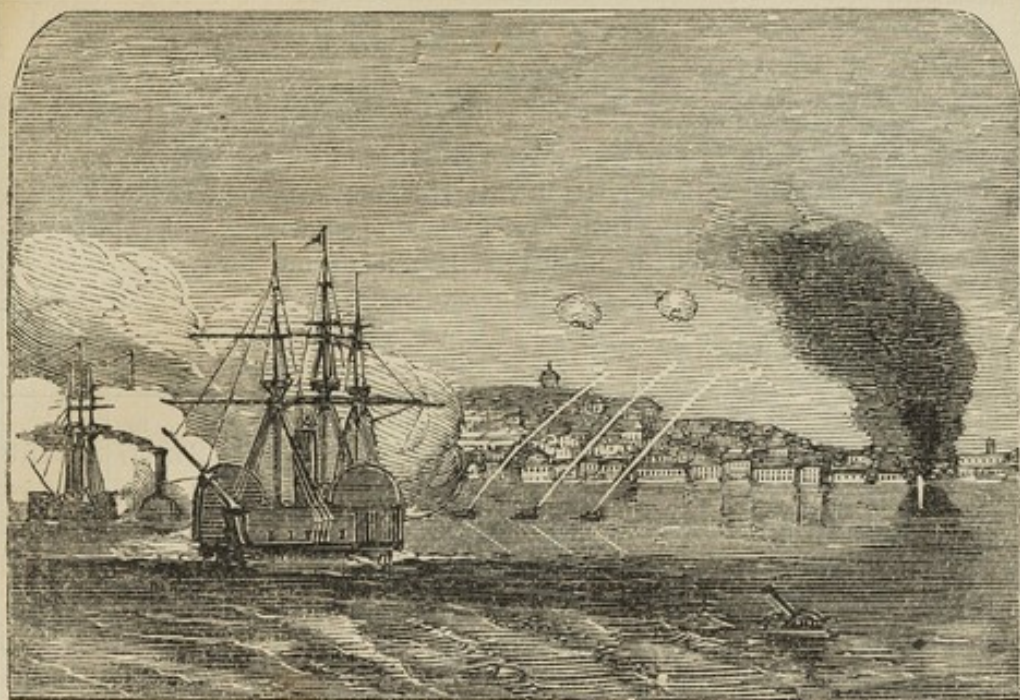
First Quarter, 11th day, 8h. 45m. afternoon.

Full Moon, 19th day, 11h. 56m. afternoon.

Last Quarter, 27th day, 5h. 33m. morning.

M D	W D	REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun rises and sets.	Moon rises and sets.	M A	Y D
			h. m.	h. m.		
1	TH	Prince Arthur b. 1850	7 22 s	3 m 32	26	122
2	F	Guadaloupe taken, 1759	4 31 r	3 43	27	123
3	S	Jamaica taken, 1655	7 25 s	3 58	28	124
4	S	SUN. AF. ASCENSION D.	4 28 r	7 a 45	●	125
5	M	Napoleon d. at St. Helena, 1821	7 27 s	9 16	1	126
6	TU	Seringapatam taken, 1799	4 25 r	10 40	2	127
7	W	Jamaica taken by Penn, 1655	7 30 s	11 52	3	128
8	TH	Easter T. ends. Half-Quarter D.	4 21 r	morn.	4	129
9	F	Battle of Acre, 1799	7 33 s	0 45	5	130
10	S	Battle of Lodi, 1806	4 18 r	1 25	6	131
11	S	WHIT SUNDAY	7 37 s	1 47	☽	132
12	M	Lord Strafford beheaded, 1641	4 15 r	2 4	8	133
13	TU	Old May Day	7 40 s	2 18	9	134
14	W	Peace of Paris, 1814	4 12 r	2 29	10	135
15	TH	Battle of Hexham, 1463	7 43 s	2 40	11	136
16	F	Battle of Albuhera, 1811	4 10 r	2 50	12	137
17	S	[claimed Emperor, 1804	7 46 s	3 0	13	138
18	S	TRINITY SUNDAY. Napoleon pro-	4 7 r	3 11	14	139
19	M	Battle of La Hogue, 1692	7 49 s	3 26	○	140
20	TU	Anson's Action, 1747	4 3 r	9 a 9	16	141
21	W	Siege of Acre, 1799	7 52 s	10 23	17	142
22	TH	Bastia taken, 1794	4 0 r	11 25	18	143
23	F	Battle of Ramilies, 1706	7 55 s	morn.	19	144
24	S	Queen Victoria b. 1819 [b. 1846	3 58 r	0 10	20	145
25	S	1ST SUN. AFT. TRIN. Prs. Helena	7 58 s	0 43	21	146
26	M	Action off Cape Finisterre, 1779	3 56 r	1 6	22	147
27	TU	King of Hanover b. 1819	8 0 s	1 24	☾	148
28	W	Battle of Southwold Bay, 1671	3 55 r	1 38	24	149
29	TH	King Charles II. restored, 1660	8 2 s	1 50	25	150
30	F		3 53 r	2 5	26	151
31	S	Spiritu Santo taken, 1743	8 3 s	2 21	27	152

MAY, the fifth Month, derives its name from *Maia*, the mother of Mercury, to whom they offered sacrifice on the first day of it. GEMINI, the third sign of the Zodiac, represents as twins Castor and Pollux. In the Britannic Catalogue it contains eighty-five stars.



KERTCH.

KERTCH, a modern seaport near the entrance to the Sea of Azof, was occupied by the Allies on the 24th May, 1855. It is situated on the northern coast of the Crimea, and stretches out in the form of a crescent on the western part of the bay. The buildings are of a white calcareous stone, similar to that found in the neighbourhood of Odessa.

The allied fleets, having on board 15,000 men of all arms, and five batteries of artillery, left the harbours of Balaklava, Kamiesch, and Kazatch, and arrived at the place of debarkation, early on the morning of the 24th of May, where the army landed under cover of the guns of the steam frigates, and immediately ascended the heights without opposition, whilst the steamers of light draught of water pushed on towards Kertch and Yenikale; and the enemy, apparently taken by surprise at the rapidity of their movements, and at the imposing appearance of the expedition, blew up the fortification on both sides of the straits, mounting not less than 50 guns, which fell into the possession of the Allies, and retired, after having destroyed three steamers, and several other heavily-armed vessels, as well as large quantities of provisions, ammunition, and stores.

An incident that called forth the admiration of both fleets, is thus described by Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons:—"Lieutenant M'Killop, whose gun-vessel, the *Snake*, was not employed like the others in landing troops, dashed past the forts after an enemy's steamer; and, although he soon found himself engaged not only with her but also with two others who came to her support, he persevered, and by the cleverness and extreme rapidity of his manœuvres, prevented the escape of all three, and they were consequently destroyed by the enemy; and the *Snake* had not a man hurt, though shot passed through the vessel."

JUNE, XXX DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 2nd day, 11h. 40m. afternoon.
 First Quarter, 10th day, 1h. 50m. afternoon.
 Full Moon, 18th day, 11h. 52m. morning.
 Last Quarter, 25th day, 10h. 17m. morning.

M D	W D	REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun rises and sets.	Moon rises and sets.	M D	Y D
			h. m.	h. m.		
1	S	2ND SUN. AFT. TRIN. Ld. Howe's	3 52 r	2 m 37	28	153
2	M	[Victory off Ushant, 1780	8 5 s	3 3	●	154
3	Tu	Action with the Dutch, 1665	3 50 r	9 a 30	1	155
4	W	Kingdom of the Netherlands div.	8 7 s	10 34	2	156
5	Th	Hango Massacre, 1855 [1831	3 49 r	11 18	3	157
6	F	Battle of Balaguer, 1813	8 8 s	11 47	4	158
7	S	Reform Bill passed, 1832	3 48 r	morn.	5	159
8	S	3RD SUN. AFT. TRINITY. Battle of	8 10 s	0 8	6	160
9	M	[Pultowa, 1709.	3 48 r	0 24	7	161
10	Tu		8 12 s	0 37	8	162
11	W		3 46 r	0 47	9	163
12	Th	Trin. T. ends. W. Tyler killed, 1381	8 13 s	0 57	10	164
13	F	Battle of Marengo, 1800	3 45 r	1 7	11	165
14	S	Bat. Saragossa, 1809 [Brest, 1794	8 14 s	1 17	12	166
15	S	4 S. A. TRIN. L. Howe's Action off	3 45 r	1 31	13	167
16	M	Duke of Marlborough d. 1722	8 15 s	1 48	14	168
17	Tu	Battle of Bunker's Hill, 1775	3 45 r	2 13	15	169
18	W	Battle of Waterloo, 1815	8 17 s	2 52	○	170
19	Th		3 45 r	10 a 13	17	171
20	F	Qu. Victoria's Access. 1837 [1813	8 17 s	10 50	18	172
21	S	Q. Vict. procl. 1837. Bat. Vittoria,	3 45 r	11 16	19	173
22	S	5 SUN. AFT. TRIN. Summer beg.	8 18 s	11 31	20	174
23	M	L. Bridport's Action with the Fr. 1795	3 46 r	11 46	21	175
24	Tu	St. John Baptist. Midsummer Day	8 18 s	11 58	22	176
25	W	Battle of Bannockburn, 1324	3 47 r	morn.	☾	177
26	Th	Battle of Dettingen, 1743	8 18 s	0 11	24	178
27	F	Louisbourg taken, 1753 [d. 1855	3 48 r	0 25	25	179
28	S	Qu. Victoria cr. 1838. L. Raglan	8 18 s	0 41	26	180
29	S	Blake's Action with the Dutch, 1652	3 49 r	1 3	27	181
30	M	Battle of the Boyne, 1690	8 17 s	1 30	28	182

JUNE, the sixth Month, some suppose to have received its name in honour of Junius Brutus. It was looked upon as under the protection of Mercury. CANCER, the fourth sign of the Zodiac, which the sun enters on the twenty-first of June, thence called the Summer Solstice.



ANAPA.

ANAPA was built by the Turks in 1784, and is a complete fortification, inclosing within it all the buildings comprising the town. It has the sea on the northern and western sides, and is defended on the land side by a wall with batteries, and a wide deep ditch. On the northern side of the sea face the bastions are not very high, being about thirty-five feet, the cliffs rising gradually on the western side, where the highest guns were about fifty feet above the level of the sea; the coast tending south-easterly, rises immediately into high bold cliffs, which are the western extremity of the Caucasian Mountains. On the northern side of Anapa is an extensive plain, with a sandy beach, and a small river called the Tenzour, comes down a short distance from the fort.

The fortress was taken by the Russians under Paskevitch, in 1828, after a murderous siege of three months, carried on by sea and land; 3000 men became prisoners of war to the captors, who also found 85 guns and stores of ammunition. Consequent on the fall of Anapa, the Lazian and other tribes hostile to Russia submitted to the domination of their enemies.

Anapa remained in possession of the Russians until evacuated by them on the 9th of June, 1855, after having rendered the guns unserviceable, exploded the powder magazines, blown up the fortifications, and set fire to the buildings, by command of Aide-de-Camp General Chomoutoff. The fortifications of Anapa, which had been rendered immensely strong, mounted 158 guns and mortars of the heaviest calibre, and was garrisoned with 8000 men. On retreating, the Russians carried off everything easily removable, and burnt their coal and grain, of which they possessed considerable quantities.

JULY, XXXI DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 2nd day, 9h. 30m. morning.

First Quarter, 10th day, 7h. 22m. morning.

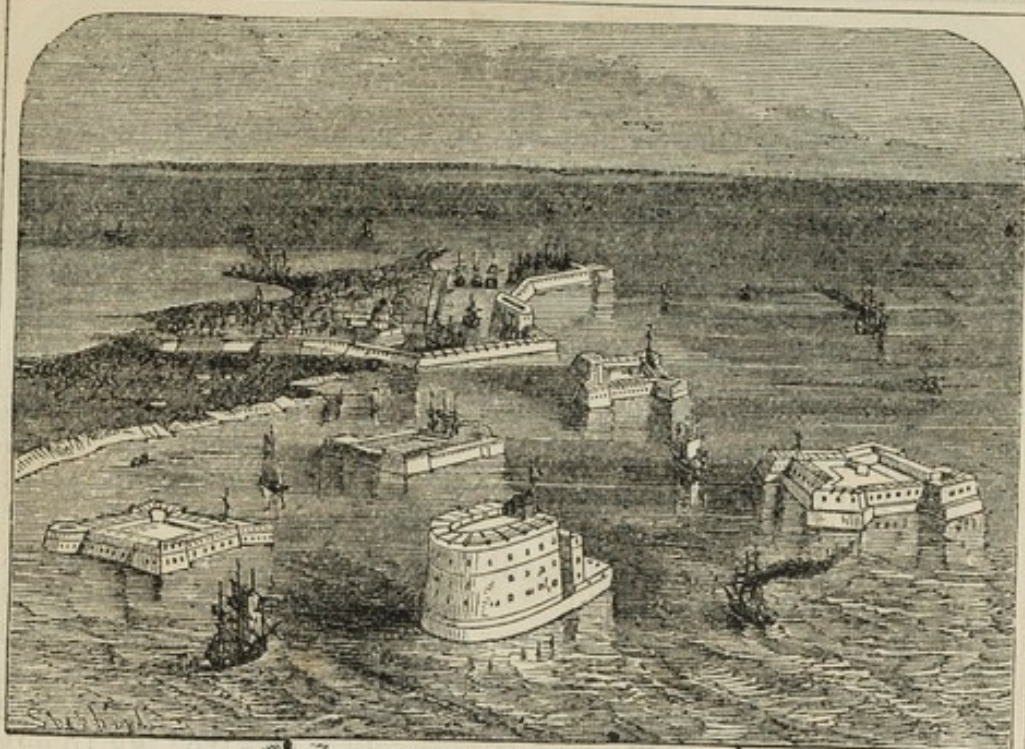
Full Moon, 17th day, 9h. 31m. afternoon.

Last Quarter, 24th day, 3h. 2m. afternoon.

New Moon, 31st day, 9h. 8m. afternoon.

M D	W D	REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun rises and sets.	Moon rises and sets.	M A	Y D
			h. m	h. m.		
1	Tu	Battle of Porto Novo, 1781	3 50 r	2 m 11	29	183
2	W	Battle of Donawert, 1704	8 17 s	3 5	●	184
3	Th	Dog days begin	3 51 r	9 a 47	1	185
4	F	Battle of Maida, 1806	8 15 s	10 10	2	186
5	S	Action off Vizagapatam, 1782	3 53 r	10 29	3	187
6	S	7 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	8 14 s	10 42	4	188
7	M	Peace of Tilsit, 1807	3 55 r	10 53	5	189
8	Tu	Battle of Wagram, 1809	8 13 s	11 4	6	190
9	W	Cairo taken, 1801	3 57 r	11 12	7	191
10	Th	London Bridge burnt, 1212	8 12 s	11 24	8	192
11	F	Battle of Oudenarde, 1708	3 59 r	11 36	9	193
12	S	Battle of Manheim, 1794	8 11 s	11 51	10	194
13	S	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	4 1 r	morn.	11	195
14	M	The Bastille destroyed, 1789	8 9 s	0 13	12	196
15	Tu	<i>St. Swithin</i> [Bellerophon, 1815	4 3 r	0 45	13	197
16	W	Napoleon I. surrenders to H.M.S.	8 8 s	1 30	14	198
17	Th	Cape Breton taken, 1745	4 5 r	2 37	○	199
18	F	Hampden killed, 1643	8 6 s	9 a 14	16	200
19	S	Princess Augusta of Camb. b. 1822	4 7 r	9 36	17	201
20	S	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	8 3 s	9 52	18	202
21	M	Spanish Armada destroyed, 1588	4 9 r	10 6	19	203
22	Tu	Sir Robert Calder's Action, 1805	8 0 s	10 18	20	204
23	W	Battle of Salamanca, 1812	4 12 r	10 32	21	205
24	Th	Gibraltar t. by Sir G. Rooke, 1704	7 57 s	10 47	☾	206
25	F	Duchess of Cambridge b. 1795	4 15 r	11 7	23	207
26	S		7 54 s	11 33	24	208
27	S	10TH SUN. AFTER TRIN. Battle of	4 18 r	morn.	25	209
28	M	[Talavera, 1809	7 51 s	0 5	26	210
29	Tu	French Revolution com. 1830	4 21 r	0 56	27	211
30	W	Action off Sicily, 1718	7 48 s	1 57	28	212
31	Th	Battle of Minden, 1759	4 24 r	3 11	●	213

JULY, the seventh Month (the fifth month of the old Roman year, and known by the name of Quintilis), named in compliment to Julius Cæsar, who reformed the calendar in such a manner that this month stood, as it does now with us, the seventh in order. LEO, the fifth sign of the Zodiac.



CRONSTADT.

CRONSTADT, the celebrated bulwark and seaward gate of St. Petersburg, a town, fortress, and great naval station, occupies the eastern extremity of an island in the Gulf of Finland, at the distance of eighteen miles due west of the capital. The intervening waters form the shallow Bay of Cronstadt, or Crown Port, through which the navigable passage to the Neva is ordinarily marked with poles, but the entire surface of which, in winter, is solidly frozen.

Apparently, the capital may be reached by passing Cronstadt on the north and south, but the northern passage, or that between the island and the Finnish shore, has been obstructed by the Government with piles, blocks of stone, and other materials, so as not to be navigable, except by light craft. The southern is the only available passage. There is here a ship channel, called the Great Road, comparatively narrow, and completely swept by the heavy guns of four principal forts. On approaching from seaward, Fort Alexander first occurs, on the left, an imposing elliptical construction of granite blocks, mounting 116 eight-inch guns, all in casemates, which must be passed within the distance of 800 yards. Next, to the right, is Fort Risbank, at about the same distance; an oblong, with 60 guns of the heaviest calibre. Further on, but to the left, is Fort Peter, with 76 pieces of artillery, and Cronslott to the right, mounting, perhaps, 80 guns. The Great Road, defended by these detached works, conducts to the Little Road, a much narrower channel, leading up to Cronstadt. This is exposed to the fire of Fort Menschikoff, with 44 guns, a granite mass on the mole of the western harbour. Since the commencement of the war, the fortifications have been considerably increased and strengthened.

Cronstadt is, properly speaking, the port of St. Petersburg. In its harbour, all foreign vessels receive and discharge their cargoes.

AUGUST, XXXI DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter, 9th day, 0h. 22m. morning.

Full Moon, 16th day, 5h. 55m. morning.

Last Quarter, 22nd day, 9h. 7m. afternoon

New Moon, 30th day, 11h. 14m. morning.

M D	W D	REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun rises and sets.		Moon rises and sets.		M A	Y D
			h.	m.	h.	m.		
1	F	Battle of the Nile, 1798	7	45 s	8	a 34	1	214
2	S	Battle of Blenheim, 1704	4	27 r	8	49	2	215
3	S	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	7	42 s	9	0	3	216
4	M	Admiral Duncan d. 1804	4	30 r	9	11	4	217
5	TU	Action off the Doggerbank, 1781	7	39 s	9	20	5	218
6	W	Prince Alfred b. 1844	4	33 r	9	30	6	219
7	TH	Battle of Kurek Dure, 1854	7	37 s	9	40	7	220
8	F	Cherbourg Forts destroyed, 1758	4	36 r	9	55	8	221
9	S	[Observatory founded, 1675]	7	33 s	10	13	D	222
10	S	12TH SUN. AFT. TRIN. Greenwich	4	39 r	10	38	10	223
11	M	Dog Days end. Half-Quarter Day	7	28 s	11	17	11	224
12	TU	Lord Castlereagh d. 1822	4	42 r	morn.		12	225
13	W		7	24 s	0	13	13	226
14	TH	Printing invented, 1437	4	45 r	1	29	14	227
15	F	Napoleon Buonaparte b. 1769	7	20 s	2	55	15	228
16	S	Bomarsund taken, 1854	4	48 r	7	a 56	○	229
17	S	13 SUN. A. TRIN. Duch. of Kent b.	7	16 s	8	11	17	230
18	M	Battle of Lagos, 1799 [1786]	4	51 r	8	24	18	231
19	TU	Battle of Carthage, 1702	7	12 s	8	38	19	232
20	W	Surinam taken, 1798	4	55 r	8	52	20	233
21	TH	Battle of Vimiera, 1808	7	8 s	9	11	21	234
22	F	Warren Hastings d. 1818	4	58 r	9	33	⊔	235
23	S	American War commenced, 1775	7	4 s	10	6	23	236
24	S	14 S. A. TRIN. Washington taken,	5	1 r	10	48	24	237
25	M	Battle of Cressy, 1346 [1814]	7	0 s	11	48	25	238
26	TU	Prince Albert b. 1819	5	4 r	morn.		26	239
27	W	Bombardment of Algiers, 1816	6	56 s	0	59	27	240
28	TH	Roy. George sunk at Spithead, 1782	5	7 r	2	15	28	241
29	F	Gen. Sir Chas. Napier d. 1853	6	52 s	3	32	29	242
30	S	Dutch Fleet taken, 1796 [1795]	5	10 r	4	47	●	243
31	S	15 SUN. A. TRIN. Ostenburg taken,	6	47 s	5	59	1	244

AUGUST, the eighth Month, was dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cæsar, because in the same month he was created consul, thrice triumphed in Rome, subjugated Egypt, and put an end to the civil wars. VIRGO, the sixth sign, is a constellation containing, according to the British Catalogue, one hundred and ten stars.



SVEABORG-AND HELSINGFORS.

HELSINGFORS stands on a peninsula, with rocky islands in front, some tenanted by fishermen, others massively fortified, and with a country for its background, either of naked granite, or presenting no other verdure but that of the dark pine. The town contains a population of 18,000, independent of the garrison.

From the quays of the capital, within long range of cannon-shot, the granite ramparts of Sveaborg may be seen. This celebrated spot is the guardian fortress of Helsingfors, commonly styled the Gibraltar of the North. It completely commands the seaward passage to the city, in the narrow Gustav Sound, the only channel which has water deep enough for large vessels. The fortifications extend over six islands, or rather rocks, Langörn, Lilla-Swartö, Wester-Swartö, Oster-Swartö, Vargön, and Gustavsvard. The last five are connected by bridges. Vargön is considered the citadel, and is somewhat central. All these islands bristle with cannon, and are grim with ramparts. They are said to mount 800 cannon, to have casemates for from 6000 to 7000 small arms, and barrack room for a garrison of 12,000 men.

On the 6th Aug., the fortress was bombarded by the gun and mortar boats of the allied squadrons, under the command of Admirals Dundas and Penaud, and continued without intermission until daylight on the 8th. Various powder magazines and stores of projectiles blew up, causing great loss to the garrison, while an immense conflagration, which lasted for forty-five hours, destroyed nearly all the storehouses and magazines of the arsenals.

A battery of six mortars, erected by the French on the island of Langörn, rendered great assistance during this important exploit.

SEPTEMBER, XXX DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter, 7th day, 3h. 57m. afternoon.

Full Moon, 14th day, 2h. 8m. afternoon.

Last Quarter, 21st day, 5h. 48m. morning.

New Moon, 29th day, 3h. 48m. morning.

M D	W D	REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun rises and sets.	Moon rises and sets.	M A	Y D
			h. m.	h. m.		
1	M	Part. shoot. b. La Fayette b.	5 15 r	7 a 28	2	245
2	Tu	London burnt, O.S. 1666	6 42 s	7 38	3	246
3	W	Oliver Cromwell d. 1658	5 17 r	7 48	4	247
4	Th	Heligoland taken, 1807	6 38 s	8 5	5	248
5	F	Malta captured, 1800	5 20 r	8 16	6	249
6	S	Blucher d. 1819	6 34 s	8 38	7	250
7	S	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	5 23 r	9 11	D	251
8	M	Storming of Sebastopol, 1855	6 30 s	9 56	9	252
9	Tu	St. Sebastian taken, 1813	5 27 r	11 1	10	253
10	W	Mungo Park d. 1771	6 25 s	morn.	11	254
11	Th	Battle of Malplaquet, 1709	5 30 r	0 23	12	255
12	F	Battle of Aberdeen, 1684	6 21 s	1 51	13	256
13	S	General Wolfe killed, 1759	5 33 r	3 25	14	257
14	S	17 SUN. AF. TRIN. D. of Wellington	6 17 s	4 57	○	258
15	M	Moscow burnt, 1812 [d. 1852	5 36 r	6 a 43	16	259
16	Tu	Cape of G. Hope surrendered, 1795	6 12 s	6 57	17	260
17	W	Siege of Gibraltar ended, 1782	5 39 r	7 13	18	261
18	Th	George I. & II. landed in England	6 7 s	7 36	19	262
19	F	Battle of Poitiers, 1356	5 42 r	8 5	20	263
20	S	Battle of the Alma, 1854	6 2 s	8 45	21	264
21	S	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	5 46 r	9 40	☾	265
22	M	New Post-Office opened, 1829	5 58 s	10 47	23	266
23	Tu	Battle of Assaye, 1803	5 50 r	morn.	24	267
24	W	Don Pedro, Ex-Emp. Brazil, d. 1834	5 54 s	0 3	25	268
25	Th	Battle of El Boden, 1811	5 53 r	1 19	26	269
26	F	Constantinople founded, 329	5 49 s	2 36	27	270
27	S	Battle of Busaco, 1810	5 57 r	3 49	28	271
28	S	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	5 44 s	4 59	29	272
29	M	Mich. Day. Nelson b. 1758. Mars.	6 0 r	5 a 42	●	273
30	Tu	[St. Arnaud d. 1854	5 39 s	5 57	1	274

SEPTEMBER, the ninth Month of Numa's year, but the seventh of the year of Romulus, whence it derives its name, viz. *septimus mensis*. LIBRA the Balance, the sixth sign of the Zodiac; so called because when the sun enters it, the days and nights are of an equal length.



NICOLAIEFF.

NICOLAIEFF is situated in a plain on the south side of the Ingul, near its confluence with the Bug, at a distance of 36 miles N. W. from Kinburn, and Otchakoff, and 100 miles from Odessa. The town was founded in 1791, and occupies a considerable space. Its population numbers 38,000 souls, inhabiting 5,000 houses; it consists of wide and regular streets, many of them planted with trees on both sides, but in general badly paved. There are six Russo-Greek churches, one Catholic, and one Lutheran; and two synagogues, one Jewish, the other Karaite. Almost all the houses are built of stone, but although many of them are elegant, few pretend to any magnificence. The principal buildings are the Admiralty, barracks capable of accommodating 25,000 men, the hydrographic institution, the observatory, and a museum. Its dockyards attract a whole population of workmen, whose presence swells its wealth and importance.

In the port and docks, there are, besides completed vessels, gun-boats, &c., of all sizes, immense stores of canvas, iron, &c., worked up ready for use. Some of the gun-boats are furnished with sails, and with numerous oars. The timber for the ships comes chiefly by the Dnieper to Cherson, and thence to Nicolaieff. All the vessels constructed here are transported many versts down the river to Glubokoye, where they take in their cannon, tackle, &c., and proceed thence to the Black Sea upon camels, on account of a sand bank near Kinburn. The Admiral in Chief of the Black Sea, and a number of inferior officers, have their permanent residence at Nicolaieff.

Before the breaking out of the war, Nicolaieff had no military defences, but Captain Volokoff has received orders from the Czar to construct five large redoubts, capable of mounting 400 guns.

OCTOBER, XXXI DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter, 7th day, 5h. 38m. morning.

Full Moon, 13th day, 10h. 59m. afternoon.

Last Quarter, 20th day, 6h. 6m. afternoon.

New Moon, 28th day, 9h. 54m. afternoon.

M D	W D	REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun rises and sets.	Moon rises and sets.	M A	Y D
			h. m.	h. m.		
1	W	Pheasant shooting begins	6 2 r	6 a 8	2	275
2	TH	Zante taken, 1809	5 34 s	6 23	3	276
3	F		6 6 r	6 42	4	277
4	S		5 29 s	7 9	5	278
5	S	20 S. A. TRIN. Marq. Cornwallis d.	6 10 r	7 49	6	279
6	M	Louis Philippe b. 1773 [1805]	5 24 s	8 44	7	280
7	TU		6 13 r	9 57	8	281
8	W	Fielding d. 1754	5 19 s	11 18	9	282
9	TH	Dutch fleet defeated, 1797	6 17 r	morn.	10	283
10	F	Kosciusko fell, 1794	5 15 s	0 50	11	284
11	S	Battle of Camperdown, 1797	6 20 r	2 21	12	285
12	S	21 SUN. A. TRIN. Bat. of Warsaw,	5 10 s	3 51	13	286
13	M	Fire Insurance due [1794]	6 23 r	5 23	○	287
14	TU	Bat. Jena, 1806. Bat. Lepanto, 1571	5 6 s	5 a 17	15	288
15	W	Murat shot attempt. recov. his kingd.	6 26 r	5 36	16	289
16	TH	[1815]	5 2 s	6 1	17	290
17	F	Allies open fire on Sebastopol, 1854	6 29 r	6 39	18	291
18	S	Battle of Leipsic, 1813 [1805]	4 58 s	7 30	19	292
19	S	22 SUN. AF. TRIN. Battle of Ulm,	6 33 r	8 33	20	293
20	M	Battle of Navarino, 1827	4 54 s	9 48	○	294
21	TU	Battle of Trafalgar. Nelson k. 1805	6 37 r	11 7	22	295
22	W		4 50 s	morn.	23	296
23	TH	Battle of Edgehill, 1642	6 40 r	0 24	24	297
24	F	Tycho Brahe d. 1601	4 46 s	1 38	25	298
25	S	St. Crispin. Battle of Agincourt,	6 43 r	2 49	26	299
26	S	23RD SUNDAY AF. TRINITY [1415]	4 42 s	3 57	27	300
27	M	Captain Cook born 1728	6 47 r	5 7	28	301
28	TU		4 38 s	6 19	●	302
29	W	Sir W. Raleigh beheaded, 1618	6 51 r	4 a 30	1	303
30	TH	Fire at the Tower, 1841	4 35 s	4 47	2	304
31	F	Pampeluna surrendered, 1813	6 55 r	5 13	3	305

OCTOBER, the tenth Month of the Julian year, consisting of thirty-one days, obtained the name of October from its being the eighth month in the Calendar of Romulus. SCORPIO, the seventh sign of the Zodiac, which the sun enters on the 23rd of October.



ODESSA.

ODESSA, the chief commercial city in the south of Russia, was founded by order of the Empress Catherine, and is situated on the north-east coast of the Black Sea, at about equal distance from the mouths of the rivers Dnieper and Dneister. It possesses an extensive bay, good anchorage, and a harbour formed by two moles, which run out a considerable distance, capable of affording accommodation to 300 ships. The town itself is in the form of an oblong parallelogram, seated on a declivity sloping towards the sea, and the whole of the country for many miles round is a vast cultivated plain, with but few undulations, and destitute of trees or foliage. Between the harbour and the town there is a long line of barracks, formed of 16 detached edifices, capable of containing nearly 2000 soldiers. On the north side of the town there are some very extensive magazines for salt and salt provisions, and on the west is a spacious reservoir of water, supplied by an aqueduct, which carries the water from a considerable distance. In 1817 Odessa was declared a free port for a period of 30 years, and subsequently extended to 1854, and it is now the great depôt for the grain and other produce of Southern Russia. The treacherous conduct of the Russian Government in not keeping open the passage of the Sulina mouths of the Danube, is mainly caused by a desire to increase the importance and the trade of Odessa, to the injury of the ports of the Wallachian and Moldavian Principalities.

On the 9th of October, 1855, the allied fleets having on board 10,000 troops, appeared off Odessa, causing great consternation amongst the inhabitants, who feared a second bombardment of the town; but on the 14th they left for Kinburn and Otchakoff.

NOVEMBER, XXX DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter, 5th day, 5h. 22m. afternoon.

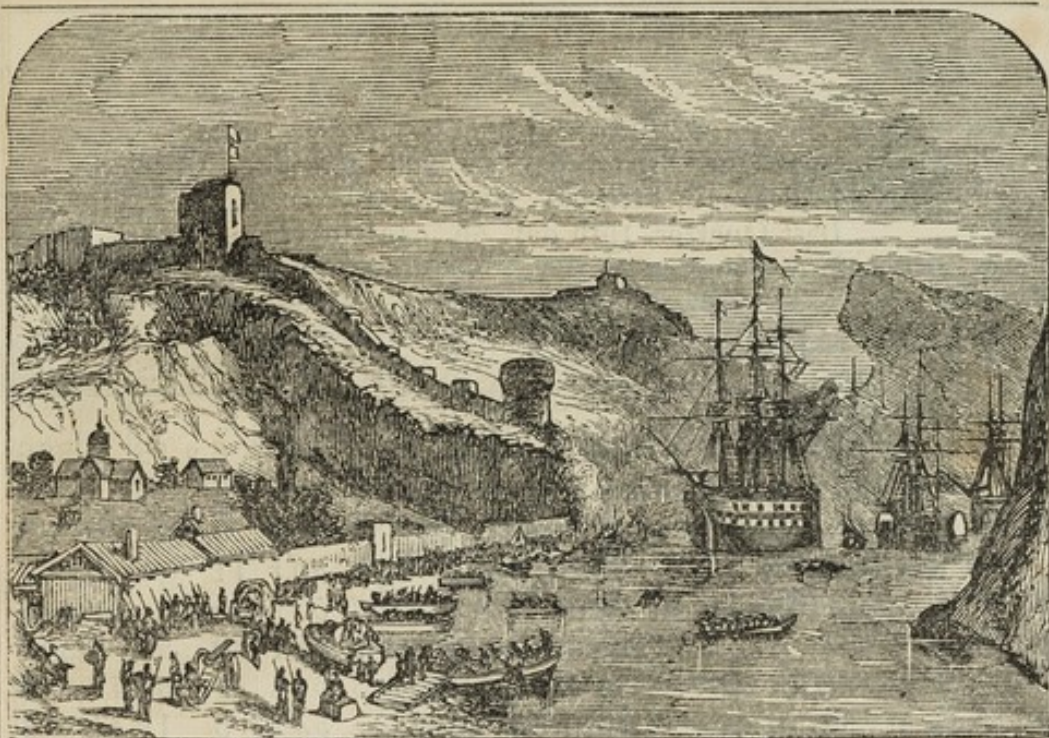
Full Moon, 12th day, 8h. 55m. morning.

Last Quarter, 19th day, 10h. 34m. morning.

New Moon, 27th day, 4h. 1m. afternoon.

M D	W D	REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun rises and sets.	Moon rises and sets.	M A	Y D
			h. m.	h. m.		
1	S	Battle of Lasswarrie, 1803	4 31 s	5 a 48	4	306
2	S	24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	6 58 r	6 38	5	307
3	M	Fall of Acre, 1840	4 27 s	7 44	6	308
4	Tu	Battle of Oltenitza, 1853	7 2 r	9 3	7	309
5	W	Bat. Inkerman, 1854. Gunpowd. Pl.	4 24 s	10 27	8	310
6	Th	Battle of Lutzen, 1632 [disc. 1665	7 5 r	11 53	9	311
7	F	Battle of Prague, 1620	4 21 s	morn.	10	312
8	S	Warsaw t. by Russia, 1794 [b. 1841	7 8 r	1 20	11	313
9	S	25 SU. AFT. TRIN. Prince of Wales	4 18 s	2 48	12	314
10	M	Catherine II. of Russia d. 1796	7 11 r	4 17	13	315
11	Tu	Battle of Preston, 1715	4 14 s	5 48	14	316
12	W	Cambridge Term div. mid.	7 14 r	3 a 59	15	317
13	Th	Curran d. 1817 [1854	4 11 s	4 29	16	318
14	F	Fearful Storm in Balaklava Bay,	7 18 r	5 14	17	319
15	S	Storm in the Black Sea, 1854	4 9 s	6 15	18	320
16	S	26TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	7 22 r	7 20	19	321
17	M	Battle of Ferruckabac, 1804	4 6 s	8 48	20	322
18	Tu	Battle of Akhalzikh, 1853	7 25 r	10 8	21	323
19	W	Thorwaldsen (sculptor) b. 1770	4 4 s	11 25	22	324
20	Th	Action in Quiberon Bay, 1759	7 29 r	morn.	23	325
21	F	Princess Royal b. 1840	4 1 s	0 37	24	326
22	S	Portobello taken, 1739	7 32 r	1 46	25	327
23	S	27 SUN. AF. TRIN. Old Martinmas	3 59 s	2 55	26	328
24	M	[Day	7 35 r	4 6	27	329
25	Tu	St. Catherine	3 57 s	5 18	28	330
26	W		7 38 r	6 33	29	331
27	Th	Princess Mary b. 1833	3 55 s	7 49	30	332
28	F	Battle of Argaum, 1803	7 41 r	3 a 49	1	333
29	S	Action off C. Finisterre, 1803 [1853	3 53 s	4 34	2	334
30	S	1 SUN. IN ADVENT. Mas. of Sinope,	7 44 r	5 37	3	335

NOVEMBER, the eleventh Month, is the first winter month in the northern hemisphere, and the first summer month of the southern. Its name, November, originates in its being the ninth month of the Roman reckoning. SAGITTARIUS, the ninth sign of the Zodiac, which the sun enters November 22.

**BALAKLAVA.**

AFTER the Battle of the Alma, when the Allied Generals determined on advancing to the south side of Sebastopol, it was resolved to make the secure and spacious harbour of Balaklava the basis of operations of the British Army.

The bay is like a highland tarn, and it is long ere the eye admits that it is some half mile in length from the sea, and varies from 250 to 120 yards in breadth. The shores are so steep and precipitous that they shut out, as it were, the expanse of the harbour, and make it appear much smaller than it really is. Towards the sea the cliffs close up and completely overlap the narrow channel which leads to the haven, so that it is quite invisible. On the south-east of the poor village and the margin of the sea, there are the extensive ruins of a Genoese fort, built some 200 feet above the level of the sea. It must have once been a large and important position, and its curtains, bastions, towers, and walls, all destroyed and crumbling in decay though they are, evince the spirit and enterprise of the hardy seamen who penetrated these classic recesses so long ago.

On the morning of the 28th of September, 1854, the fleet anchored in the bay, and commenced landing the heavy siege guns, which were immediately carried up to the heights in the direction of Sebastopol, and in a short while the whole appearance of the place became changed, the heretofore quiet and secluded village being rapidly transformed into a basin seaport.

On the 14th of November, the coast of the Crimea was visited with a storm of terrific violence, causing numerous shipwrecks at Balaklava, Kamiesch, and Eupatoria. The screw steam-ship Prince, with winter clothing for the troops, and above thirty English transports, were lost.

DECEMBER, XXXI DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter, 5th day, 3h. 26m. morning.

Full Moon, 11th day, 8h. 13m. afternoon.

Last Quarter, 19th day, 6h. 44m. morning.

New Moon, 27th day, 8h. 45m. morning.

M D	W D	REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun rises and sets.	Moon rises and sets.	M A	Y D
			h. m.	h. m.		
1	M	Alexander I. of Russia d. 1825	3 52 s	6 a 52	4	336
2	TU	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805	7 47 r	8 14	5	337
3	W	James II. abdicated, 1688	3 51 s	9 38	6	338
4	TH	Battle of Kalafat, 1853	7 50 r	11 3	7	339
5	F	Captain Warner d. 1853	3 50 s	morn.	D	340
6	S	[beheaded, 1683]	7 53 r	0 27	9	341
7	S	2 SUN. IN ADV. Algernon Sidney	3 50 s	1 52	10	342
8	M	Mary Q. of Scots beheaded, 1542	7 55 r	3 19	11	343
9	TU		3 49 s	4 50	12	344
10	W	Battle of the Nive, 1813	7 57 r	6 23	13	345
11	TH	Battle of Wilna, 1812	3 49 s	7 53	○	346
12	F	Lord Hood b. 1724	7 59 r	3 a 53	15	347
13	S	Saverndroog taken, 1791	3 50 s	5 5	16	348
14	S	3 SUN. IN ADVENT. Washington d.	8 1 r	6 25	17	349
15	M	Earl Stanhope d. 1816 [1799]	3 50 s	7 47	18	350
16	TU	<i>O Sapientia!</i> Camb. Term ends	8 2 r	9 6	19	351
17	W	Ember Week. Oxford Term ends	3 51 s	10 21	20	352
18	TH	Battle of Moodkee, 1845	8 4 r	11 32	21	353
19	F	Tycho Brahe b. 1586	3 51 s	morn.	☾	354
20	S	[of Ferozeshah, 1845]	8 5 r	0 42	23	355
21	S	4 SUN. IN ADV. Shortest Day. Bat.	3 52 s	1 52	24	356
22	M	Commencement of Winter	8 6 r	3 3	25	357
23	TU		3 53 s	4 16	26	358
24	W	Robin Hood d. 1247	8 7 r	5 32	27	359
25	TH	CHRISTMAS DAY	3 54 s	6 48	28	360
26	F	John Wilkes d. 1797	8 7 r	7 58	29	361
27	S		3 56 s	8 57	●	362
28	S	1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS	8 8 r	4 a 39	1	363
29	M	Lord Stafford beheaded, 1689	3 58 s	6 2	2	364
30	TU		8 8 r	7 26	3	365
31	W	Battle of Tariffa, 1811	3 59 s	8 50	4	366

DECEMBER, the twelfth and last Month of the modern year; it was so called from being the tenth month in the Roman year, which began with March. CAPRICORN, the tenth sign of the Zodiac, which the sun enters on the 21st of December, and makes the winter solstice.



VARNA.

VARNA, an important seaport of Bulgaria, lies in a bay in the middle of the gulf of the same name, on the western side of the Black Sea. The town, which has a population of about 25,000, is at the extremity of the Dobrudscha—a territory in Bulgaria which stretches from the Balkan Mountains to the mouths of the Danube. It is strongly fortified, and capable of sustaining a vigorous and protracted siege.

In 1828 it was besieged by the Russians, when the garrison bravely withstood all attacks by land and sea for eighty-nine days, and at length the fortress surrendered through the treachery of Yussuf Pacha.

The bay shoals up to the beach at the apex of the semicircle formed by its shores, and the land is so low at that point, that the fresh waters from the neighbouring hills, form a large lake, which extends for some distance through the marsh lands and plains that run westward towards Schumla. Varna is built on a slightly-elevated bank of sand, on the verge of the sea, of such varying height, that in some places the base of the walls around it is on the level of the water, and at others stands twenty or thirty feet above it. Below this bank are a series of plains inland, which spread all round the town, till they are lost in the hills, which, dipping into the sea in an abrupt promontory on the north-east side, rise in terraces to the height of 700 or 800 feet, at the distance of three miles from the town, and trend away to the westward, to meet the corresponding chain of hills on the southern extremity of the bay; thus inclosing the lake and plains between in a sort of natural wall, which is, like the rest of the country, covered with brushwood and small trees.

Varna, from its advantageous situation, was chosen as the camping ground of the Allied Armies, in the East, previous to the invasion of the Crimea, in September, 1854.

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICERS.

REAR-ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE—HON. RICHARD SAUNDERS
DUNDAS, C.B.,

Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet.

SECOND son of Viscount Melville. First afloat 15th June, 1817; served as volunteer and midshipman in the *Ganymede*, 26 guns; as midshipman in the *Creole*, 42 guns, *Superb*, 78, the *Alacrity* and *Icarus* sloops, and *Glasgow*, 50 guns; was promoted to lieutenant 18th June, 1821; served in the *Active*, 46 guns, *Owen Glendower*, 42 guns, *Sparrowhawk*, 18 guns, of which latter he took command, 23rd June, 1823, serving on the Mediterranean station; Post-Captain 17th July, 1824; commanded the *Warspite*, 76 guns—the first of her class which circumnavigated the globe; in the *Melville*, 72 guns, took an active part in the early scenes of the Chinese war, where he received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief for his conduct at the capture of Ty-cock-tow, and was conspicuous for the gallant style in which he took up his position in the action which preceded the capture of the forts at the Bocca Tigris; paid off the *Melville* in the latter part of the year 1841, since which he has not been in active service. Rear-Admiral 14th July, 1853; appointed to the command of the Baltic Fleet, 19th Feb., 1855. Bombarded Sweaborg Aug. 10th, 1855.

REAR-ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE—SIR MICHAEL SEYMOUR, K.C.B.,

Second in Command of the Baltic Fleet.

THIS gallant officer was born on the 3rd December, 1802, and is the third son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., one of the most distinguished officers of the long war. He is the nephew of Lieut. Richard Seymour, R.N., who, as First Lieutenant of the *Amazon*, 38, was killed in action with the French frigate *La Belle Poule*, of 40 guns, on the 13th of March, 1806. He entered the navy as first-class volunteer on the 5th Nov. 1813, on board the *Hannibal*, then commanded by his father; and was present at the capture of *La Sultane*, a French frigate of 44 guns, in March, 1814. From the years 1816 to 1818, he studied at the Royal Naval College. He afterwards joined in succession, on the Mediterranean and home stations, the *Rochfort*, 80, flag-ship of Sir T. Fremantle; *Ganymede*, 26, the Hon. Robert C. Spencer; *Glasgow*, 50; *Camelion*, 10; *Seringapatam*, 46; *Revolutionaire*, 46; and *Apollo* yacht, under the respective commands of Captains the Hon. A. Maitland, Wm. J. Mingaye, Samuel Warren, the Hon. Fleetwood Pellew, and the Hon. Sir C. Paget. In the last-mentioned ship he held the rating of midshipman. On the 12th September, 1822, he obtained his commission, and became attached, on the 1st July, 1823, to the *Sybil*, 48, Captain Samuel J. Pechell, employed in the Mediterranean. On the 6th of December, 1824, he attained the rank of Commander, and in that capacity was appointed, in August, 1825, to the *Camelion*, 10 guns; and in August, 1826, he was advanced to Post rank. His subsequent appointments were to the *Menai*, 26, and *Volage*, 28, on the South-American

station, whence he returned in 1829. In June, 1833, he was appointed to the *Challenger*, 28—in which ship he was wrecked on the coast of Chili, May, 1835; and in 1841, to the *Britannia*, 120, bearing the flag of Sir John Ommanney in the Mediterranean. In September, 1841, he joined the *Powerful*, 84, which ship was paid off early in 1842; and in January, 1843, the *Vindictive*, 50, with the flag of Sir F. W. Austen, Commander-in-Chief of the stations of North America and the West Indies, where he remained until the year 1848. In November, 1850, he was appointed to the command of the Ordinary, at Sheerness, with the superintendence of the dockyard there; and in September, 1851, entered her Majesty's dockyard at Devonport, as Superintendent, with the rank of first-class Commodore. In March, 1854, he received the appointment of Captain of the Fleet, under the command of Sir Charles Napier, and was promoted to Rear-Admiral of the Blue, 27th May, 1854, and was present at the reduction of Bomarsund, August, 1854. He resumed his duties in Devonport Dockyard in December following, which he resigned Feb. 19th, 1855, on being appointed second in command of the Baltic Fleet. Nominated K.C.B., July 15th, 1855.

REAR-ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE—ROBERT LAMBERT BAYNES, C.B.,
Third in Command of the Baltic Fleet.

ENTERED the navy as first-class volunteer, 19th April, 1810, on board the *Blake*, 74 guns; Lieutenant 8th April, 1818; served as second Captain on board the *Asia*, Flag-ship of Sir Edward Codrington, and at the battle of Navarino singularly distinguished himself, for which he was nominated a C.B., and obtained the order of the Redeemer of Greece. Subsequently to obtaining Post-rank, to which he was promoted 8th July, 1828, commanded the *Andromache*, 26 guns, on the Cape station, to the early part of the year 1843; Rear-Admiral 7th Feb., 1855. Appointed third in command of the Baltic Fleet, March 12, 1855.

REAR-ADMIRAL OF THE RED, SIR EDMUND LYONS, BART., G.C.B., K.C.H.,
Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet.

SIR EDMUND LYONS was born November 21st, 1790, and is the second surviving son of the late John Lyons, Esq., of Antigua, and of St. Austen's House, Lymington, Hants; and is the brother of Captain John Lyons, R.N.

This officer entered the Navy in 1801, as first-class volunteer, on board the Royal Charlotte yacht, Sir Harry Burrard Neale. After sharing in much active service on the Mediterranean station, and enacting a midshipman's part in Sir John Duckworth's expedition to the Dardanelles, where he assisted in demolishing the formidable redoubt on Point Pesquies, he returned to England in 1807. Towards the close of the same year, he sailed for the East Indies in the *Monmouth*, 64; and was there in June, 1808, three months after he had joined the *Russell*, 74, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral William O'Brien Drury, appointed Acting Lieutenant of the *Caroline*, 36, Captain Henry Hart. In the following August, he became attached, in a similar capacity, to the *Barracouta* brig, and to that vessel he was confirmed, by commission, dated November 22, 1809. At the celebrated capture, in August, 1810, of the island of Banda Neira, Mr. Lyons was among the first to escalate the walls of the Castle of Belgica, an achievement, for boldness in the design and conduct in the execution,

rarely paralleled. In December following, on the arrival of the *Barra-couta* with the news of the conquest at Madras, we find Mr. Lyons immediately appointed Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Drury, in the *Minden*, 74. Continuing, on the death of the Commander-in-Chief, to serve in the same ship, under Captain E. W. Hoare, he proceeded, in the spring of 1811, to the coast of Java, there to await the arrival of an expedition fitting out at the different ports of India for the subjugation of the above island. While stationed in the Sunda Strait, Lieutenant Lyons' extreme zeal for the service, and the gallantry of his nature, led him to the performance of a most daring exploit. This was nothing less than the storming and capture, on the night of July 30, 1811, with not more than thirty-five men, and with but trifling loss, of the strong fortress of *Marrack*, mounting 54 guns, and garrisoned by 180 soldiers and the crews of two gun-boats. Previously to this latter event, Mr. Lyons had materially assisted Captain George Sayer, of the *Leda* frigate, in reconnoitring and procuring information relative to the force and position of the enemy. During the operations, which were shortly afterwards regularly commenced, he was at first entrusted with the command of a flotilla of five gun-boats recently captured by Captain Maunsell, and was then allowed to serve in the batteries opposed to Fort Cornelis. After the glorious assaults on that stronghold, Lieutenant Lyons' health became so impaired, from the exertions he had undergone, that he was under the necessity of invaliding, and he accordingly returned home in the *Caroline*.

Being awarded on his arrival a second promotal commission, Captain Lyons was next, on April 5, 1813, appointed to the command of the *Rinaldo*, 10, in which vessel, it appears, he escorted Louis XVIII. and the allied sovereigns to England; besides affording a passage to M. Plantas, the bearer of the treaty of Paris. Although advanced to post-rank, June 7, 1814, he was not again employed until 1828, early in which year he obtained command of the *Blonde*, 46, fitting for the Mediterranean. In October following, after having for some time blockaded the port of Navarin, he directed the movements of a naval part of an expedition ordered to co-operate with the French in the siege of Morea Castle, the last hold of the Turks in the Peloponnesus. During an arduous service of twelve days and nights, in very unfavourable weather, which preceded its unconditional surrender, he greatly distinguished himself; and, having landed, was almost constantly in the trenches, exposed to a tremendous fire of great guns and musketry. The greatness, indeed, of Captain Lyons' exertions, added to the satisfaction afforded to the French by his cordiality towards them, led to his being invested with the insignia of the Order of St. Louis of France, and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece.

In the summer of 1829, the *Blonde* conveyed Sir Robert Gordon, our Ambassador, to Constantinople. She was afterwards the first British man-of-war that ever entered the Black Sea; and in January, 1831, she took Sir John Malcolm from Alexandria to Malta. Removing, towards the close of the year, to the *Madagascar*, 46, Captain Lyons witnessed, in May, 1832, Ibrahim Pacha's bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre; and early in 1833 Captain Lyons attended King Otho and the Bavarian Regency from Trieste to Greece. He paid the *Madagascar* off in 1835, was nominated a K.C.H., and received the honour of knighthood. His commission of Rear-Admiral is dated January 14, 1850.

Sir Edmund Lyons, who has filled the office of Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Athens, was created a Baronet for his civil services in 1840, and a C.B. in 1844; nominated G.C.B. 5th July, 1855. He succeeded Vice-Admiral Dundas in the command of the Mediterranean Squadron 27th October, 1855. He married, in 1814, Augusta, second daughter of the late Captain Josias Rogers, R.N. By that lady he has issue, one son and two daughters, one married to the Baron Philip de Wurtzburg, the other to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

REAR-ADMIRAL OF THE RED—SIR HOUSTON STEWART, K.C.B.,

Second in Command in the Mediterranean.

SIR HOUSTON STEWART.—Lieutenant, 1st Aug., 1811; Commander, 13th Aug., 1814; Captain, 10th June, 1817; Rear-Admiral, 16th June, 1851; appointed to the Second in Command of the Fleet in the Mediterranean, 4th Jan., 1855; nominated K.C.B. July 5, 1855.

He served as volunteer, 1st class, in the *Revenge*; at the capture of four French frigates in 1806; Midshipman of *Imperieuse*, and served in her boats at the attack on Fort Roquette, in Arcasson Bay, 1807; at destruction of batteries, telegraphs, &c., on the southern coast of France, and served on shore at the defence of Rosas. In command of the armed *xebeck*, *Julie*, assisted in cutting out vessels from under the batteries of Port Vendres. Served in the same ship at the siege of Flushing; where, by his suggestion, shells were fired from the main-deck guns, by which Fort Terneuse was blown up, and the frigate rescued from a critical situation. Captain of the *Benbow*, 1839–40, five times employed on detached service, and, in particular, bombarded Tripoli; attacked Tortosa, and obtained possession of Lhatakiah for the Sultan; also took part at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre.

REAR-ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE—C. H. FREMANTLE,

Admiral Superintendent at Balaklava.

CHARLES HOWE FREMANTLE.—Lieutenant, 11th Nov., 1819; Commander, 23rd April, 1822; Captain, 4th Aug., 1826; Rear-Admiral, 15th April, 1854; appointed Admiral Superintendent of Balaklava, 18th June, 1855.

REAR-ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE—HENRY W. BRUCE,

Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific.

HENRY WILLIAM BRUCE.—Lieutenant, 5th Jan., 1810; Commander, 27th May, 1814; Captain, 16th Nov., 1821; Rear-Admiral, 30th July, 1852; appointed to the command in the Pacific, 25th Nov., 1854.

He served as a Midshipman on board the *Euryalus*, at Trafalgar, and of *Endymion*, at the passage of the Dardanelles; Lieutenant of *Belvidera*, and assisted at the capture, in the boats of that ship and *Nemesis*, of two Danish schooners on the coast of Norway; and was slightly wounded in the action with and retreat from the squadron under Commander Rodgers, on the coast of America; served in the boats of the squadron at the capture of a schooner in Chesapeake Bay, and subsequently of a privateer of 15 guns, and 70 men. When commanding the *Manly*, he assisted in the operations in the Patuxent and Patapsco Rivers.

MARSHAL PELISSIER, G.C.B.,

Commander-in-Chief of the French Army in the Crimea.

AIMABLE JEAN JACQUES PELISSIER is a native of the French soil, and drew his first breath at Maromme, in the arrondissement of Rouen, in 1794.

At the age of 20, he was entered as a student at the School of Artillery of La Fleche, and, after a brief residence of two months in that institution, he was removed to the Military School of St. Cyr. In March, 1815, two days before the entry of Napoleon into Paris, after his ill-starred return from Elba, Pelissier was attached to the artillery of the King's household, with the rank of sub-lieutenant; and he was soon after sent to join the 57th regiment of the line, which formed part of the army assembled by the Emperor on the Rhine. When the disbanding took place in August, the young soldier found that his occupation was gone for the time being; and he was reduced to inactivity till October, when he joined the departmental Legion of the Lower Seine. At this period, he turned his leisure hours to profitable account, strove to accomplish himself, by study, in the science of war, and attained such proficiency, that, in 1819, when the *corps d'état* was formed, he gained admittance into it after a severe examination. Four months later, he was attached to a regiment of hussars, and, ere long, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant; but, in 1821, at his own request, he was permitted to serve in the 35th regiment of the line, in which his elder brother was captain.

Time passed on; and, in 1823, when a French army, under the Duke d'Angoulême, at the instigation of the three sovereigns who had signed the treaty celebrated as the Holy Alliance, crossed the Pyrenees to suppress the revolution in Spain, Pelissier, being placed on the general staff, made the campaign as aide-de-camp to General Grundler, and was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honour, and that of St. Ferdinand of Spain. In 1828, having meanwhile acted in various military capacities, and attained the rank of captain, Pelissier made the campaign in Greece, and signalised his valour so conspicuously at the siege of the castle of Morea, that he was rewarded with the insignia of the Order of St. Louis, and subsequently with the gold cross of the Greek Order of the Saviour.

When the Bourbons, on the eve of that Revolution which irrevocably lost them the French crown, sought to win back popularity by means of a military triumph, and undertook an expedition against Algiers, Pelissier went thither with the army, under M. de Bourmont, and was appointed chief of battalion, and officer of the Legion of Honour. Returning to France in the autumn of 1832, he became aide-de-camp to the general commanding the army of observation assembled on the Meuse during the expedition to Antwerp.

Pelissier, having meanwhile held several important commissions, was, in 1839, nominated lieutenant-colonel and chief of the staff of the Third Division of the army in Algiers; in 1840, he filled the same position in the division of Oran, and was promoted to the rank of colonel and assistant chief general of the staff in the Algerian army; and in 1845, he obtained a wide, though not quite an enviable, celebrity. The Arab, Bou Maza, who styled himself "The Invulnerable," after inspiring the Kabyles with a blind confidence, proclaimed the holy war in the Darah,

and raised the tribes in insurrection. The importance of crushing a movement so formidable without delay was felt, and means were resolutely used with that object in view. In this war, while carrying on combined operations in the west with the afterwards illustrious St. Arnaud, Pelissier was occupied with the pursuit of the Ouled Riahs. The latter, finding themselves hard pressed, took refuge in immense caverns, which served them for houses, and where it would have been sheer madness for the French troops to follow. Pelissier, however, was not to be thus baffled. He surrounded the caverns with his soldiers, caused faggots to be lighted and thrown before the entrance, to convince the besieged fanatics that he had the power of suffocating them, if he chose. He then, under the impression that his menaces would have been effectual, threw in letters offering them life and liberty if they would surrender. At first they refused; but afterwards consented to yield on condition of the French troops being meantime withdrawn. This condition appeared utterly unreasonable, and could not be agreed to, so more faggots were thrown in to bring the desperadoes to their senses, and presently a violent dispute arose among the besieged, as to the course they should pursue in their very critical position. The majority decided on enduring the worst; and a few of those, who differed from them, contrived to escape. Pelissier, determined to conquer, but anxious to spare life, employed some Arabs to exhort them to surrender; but so determined were these Ouled Riahs to suffer to the last, that they unhesitatingly fired on some of their women who attempted to escape from self-sacrifice. Pelissier, thereupon, suspended the throwing of faggots, and sent a French officer to hold a parley with the enemy; but this messenger was received with a discharge of fire-arms. At length, on the second night of this extraordinary siege—it was the 19th of June—Pelissier's patience deserted him; and he resolved to scruple no longer as to the means of victory. The hour for mercy having passed, the fire was renewed, and rendered intense in heat; and, for a time, dreadful cries and agonising shrieks were heard from the wretched inmates of the caverns. Then succeeded a silence, unbroken save by the crackling of the faggots, and terribly significant in its import. The French troops, on entering, found 500 dead bodies; and 150 persons so near death by suffocation, that though instantly brought to the open air, most of them expired. When intelligence of this military transaction was conveyed to Paris, it created a profound sensation, and excited at once regret and indignation. But in Algiers it was justified by Marshal Bugeaud, as a "military necessity," rendered imperative on Pelissier by the orders of his commander-in-chief. The necessity, it was said, appeared so strong as to justify, in his eyes, a slight divergence from the strict laws of humanity; after he had used every effort in his power to avert a catastrophe so horrible.

In the year 1848, when General Cavaignac was armed with a brief authority, as head of the French Republic, he appointed Pelissier commandant of the division of Oran; and it was from this post, after he had served in Algiers during fifteen consecutive years, that Pelissier was transferred, by the Emperor of the French, to the second command of the forces before Sebastopol, under General Canrobert. He arrived in the Crimea at that disastrous period when the allied army was exposed to the utmost hardship, and to him was assigned the arduous duty of supporting the artillery and engineers on the forts extending from the quarantine bastion to the ravine, which leads to the military harbour. He had occu-

pied with distinction this position for four months, when General Canrobert, finding himself unable to sustain his arduous duties, on the 16th of May requested leave of the Emperor to be allowed to resign the chief command, and indicated General Pelissier as the person, from his skill and experience, best fitted to fill the onerous and honourable position, to which he was forthwith appointed.

The change of generals was generally applauded in the French camp; and the enterprises since undertaken, and the signal success with which they have been attended, are indications not to be mistaken of the superior vigour, the intellectual energy, the iron will, and the dauntless determination of the commander.

There can exist little doubt that, at the time of his appointment, no more energetic or experienced officer than General Pelissier could have been found in the magnificent army in front of that gloomy stronghold, which has been described as "throwing its frowning shadows over the waters of the Black Sea." His character is stern and vehement, and his personal courage all but unrivalled. It is narrated that on one occasion, when in command of a punishment corps, known as the Zephyrs, he attacked a mud fortress, occupied by Arabs. His soldiers repeatedly attempted to scale the walls, but in vain; for the vigilant foe kept a sharp look-out, and repulsed every effort. Pelissier grew weary, and lost patience. "Throw me over, and I am sure the company will follow," exclaimed he to three or four of the men around him. The order was obeyed. For some minutes he was alone among the enemy, and received several wounds. He had, however, correctly calculated the effect that would be produced by his intrepidity. The soldiers followed him; and the mud fortress was taken. Even in times when strength and courage were the titles to power and influence, hardly ever was such indifference to danger displayed. The bold father of Charlemagne successfully combating a lion and a wild bull, and our First Edward leaping his charger over the wall of a beleagured town into the midst of a hostile and exasperated garrison, were tame in comparison. We doubt whether the old chroniclers relate any instance of such splendid intrepidity.

For the capture of Sebastopol, he was created a Marshal of France; and nominated G.C.B. by her Majesty.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM CODRINGTON, K.C.B.,

Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s Forces in the Crimea.

SIR WILLIAM JOHN CODRINGTON, K.C.B., is the eldest surviving son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., whose name is so intimately associated with the great exploits of England upon the sea at the close of the last and in the early part of the present century, and whose crowning achievement was the victory of Navarino, when the squadrons of England, France, and Russia acted under his general directions. Sir William was born, we believe, in 1805, and is now in his 50th year. He entered the army in the year 1821, became a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards in 1823, obtained his captaincy in 1826, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1826, of colonel in 1846, and of Major-General in 1854, and nominated K.C.B., July 5, 1855.

In 1854, General Codrington accompanied the army to the East as a volunteer; and in the autumn, when Colonel Airey was nominated

Quarter-Master-General to the Crimean army, General Codrington succeeded him in the command of the First Brigade of the Light Division, which he led through the Eastern campaign, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and the long siege of Sebastopol. He succeeded Sir George Brown in the command of the Light Division, when that gallant general returned to England, and to him was intrusted the arrangements for the assault on the redoubtable Redan, in concert with Colonel Windham, on the 8th of September.

General Simpson, who had reluctantly assumed the command of the Crimean army on the death of Lord Raglan, having resigned his onerous duties, shortly after the fall of Sebastopol, General Sir William Codrington has been appointed to the vacant post, and to his activity, skill, and daring, the country now eagerly looks to sustain the honour of the British army, and add additional lustre to the renowned historic name he bears.

GENERAL DELLA MARMORA,

Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian Army in the Crimea.

GENERAL DELLA MARMORA, although of serene aspect and dignified manner, has led a most adventurous life. Forced to quit Turin, during the political persecution in 1831, he sought refuge in Switzerland; thence, after a very brief residence, he went to Belgium, fought in the Foreign Legion during the war with Holland, and then passed to Portugal, under the banner of Don Pedro. He distinguished himself on several occasions at the siege of Oporto; was severely wounded while repelling an attack of the besiegers; rose to the rank of captain; and having been again wounded at the battle of Asseceira, received the decoration of the order of the Tower and Sword. The struggle in Portugal having drawn to a close, he repaired to Spain, to fight against Don Carlos, and there made all the campaigns of the war of succession, from 1835 to 1841. He obtained, first, the rank of Lieut.-Colonel as the reward of his courage, afterwards that of Colonel at the siege of Morella, and was three times wounded at the battle of Chiva, near Valencia. In 1843 he followed the party of Espartero, and remained firm to it, until, after the capitulation of Saragossa, he was under the necessity of withdrawing to France.

In 1844 he returned for a while to his own country; but having visited Paris during the following year, and there published his book on Italian nationality, he was not allowed to re-enter the kingdom of Sardinia until the institutions of the state had been enlarged. When the liberty of the press was given, he was one of the founders of the *Opinione* journal, but soon abandoned the pen to take the sword, having been named Colonel by the Balbo Ministry, and sent to Milan in the service of the Provisional Government of Lombardy. Commanding a troop of volunteers, he defended the Brescian-Tyrol frontier till the 22nd of April, 1848. The Austrians having invaded Lombardy, he, unprotected by the armistice, took possession of Bergamo by a daring *coup de main*, and having thus opened for himself a way of retreat, he recrossed the Ticino at the head of 5000 men.

He was subsequently nominated General and Aide-de-Camp by King Charles Albert, and fought at his side on the unfortunate day of Novara. In the Chamber of Deputies he has always acted with the moderate Liberals. He has been assiduous in the study of military questions, and

frequently reporter on the military budget. His speech on the treaty of alliance with the Western Powers is fresh in the memory of every one; and the victory of the Tchernaya is the best and most durable proof of his skill in battle, and his capacity for military affairs.

GENERAL BOSQUET.

THE two Generals to whom General Pelissier gives the credit for the successful assault of the Malakoff fort—the taking of which compelled the Russian evacuation of Sebastopol—are Generals Bosquet and McMahon. McMahon is of Irish descent. Bosquet is in many respects a very remarkable man.

When the French army was marshalled for the expedition to the East, much was said of the obscurity of the generals selected. Changarnier, Cavaignac, Lamoricière—the European names of the French army—were not appealed to, though it was supposed that in their patriotism they would forget and forgive the Empire, while the men on whom commands were bestowed, were regarded as the creatures of Louis Napoleon, the creatures of an Emperor being generally assumed to be mediocrities. St. Arnaud had never done anything, in a military way, beyond chasing flying Arabs, and bombarding Parisian barricades on the 2nd of December. Canrobert, St. Arnaud's successor, was not altogether an unknown man; for he was known to be a useful officer. In Europe generally, and in England especially, a notion had got abroad that Louis Napoleon was resolute not to risk anything by opening a path of glory to any general of distinct capacity; and, moreover, that his Majesty would not employ any general of whose subserviency to the Empire there could be any question. Now the employment of General Bosquet disproves both suppositions—the instance indicating the generosity and high-mindedness of the Emperor.

Bosquet, who obtained distinction (we are not certain whether it was at St. Cyr) as a Cadet, was early spoken of throughout the army as an officer of great promise. The young French officer is usually of a light, reckless character—his familiarity with the men not being calculated, however it may render him a favourite, to give him influence. Bosquet impressed himself on all around him by the solidity and repose of his manner, his cool judgment and his firm will. When the Revolution of 1848 broke out, he was among the first in the upper grades of the army to pronounce distinctly for the Republic. To that faith he has held with a consistency which, it must be admitted, was somewhat hazardous. When Louis Napoleon put the "Yes or No" to France, General Bosquet, with all his division, voted "No." This was heroic; it made him a great character in the army; it constituted him the forlorn hope of the Republicans. For the moment, however, it diminished the General's chances in his profession. He was placed *en disponibilité*—relegated to retirement as deep as that of Cavaignac. When the expedition to the East was decided on, it was not thought that that retirement would cease. But General Canrobert represented to the Emperor, that his friend General Bosquet was an admirable soldier, if a bad politician; and that, as a politician, his opposition to the new dynasty had ended with his one vote. The Emperor listened to the appeal, and nobly gave Bosquet a division. The army was delighted.

From the beginning of the war he has distinguished himself. It was

he who, when the French landed at Gallipoli, astonished the English by the prompt genius which he displayed for organisation; rousing up and rooting out the tedious and bewildered Turks; improvising a commissariat by spreading his Zouaves over the country; making, naming, sewerage streets; establishing post-office, cafés, restaurants, &c., &c. At Alma and at Inkerman, as in the last successful assault on Sebastopol, it was General Bosquet's good fortune to be the man to do the important thing of the day. At the Alma he commanded on the extreme right of the French; and it will be remembered that it was his outflanking the Russians which first turned the tide of battle, made a torrent by the dash of the English up the heights on the left. At Inkerman it was General Bosquet with his 6000 French who rushed to the relief of the British troops, and, with them, drove back and across the Tchernaya, on the north side, the masses of Russians. He had nothing to do with the late 18th of June affair, so that his laurels are untarnished. To his intrepid and enduring daring in this last assault on the triply-fortified Malakoff do we owe that "crowning mercy," the capture of Sebastopol.

There is no doubt that "luck" is with General Bosquet, it is his name which will be most associated in France with the great victory, and the future career of a man of such a character, of such antecedents, cannot but be eminent.

OMAR PACHA,

Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Forces in Asia.

OMAR PACHA is an Austrian subject, being a native of Croatia. He was born in 1801, at Vlaski, a village situate in the circle of Ogulini, thirteen leagues from Fiume. His family name is Lattas. His father was Lieutenant-Administrator of the circle; his uncle was a priest of the United Greek Church. Admitted, when very young, into the School of Mathematics of Thurm, near Carlstadt, in Transylvania, after having completed his studies with distinction, the young Lattas entered the corps of the Ponts et Chaussées, which in Austria is organised on a military footing. In 1830, in consequence of a misunderstanding with his superiors, he left for Turkey, and embraced Islamism. Khosrew Pacha, who was then Seraskier, took him under his protection, procured him admission into the regular army, and attached him to his personal staff. He even gave him his ward in marriage, who was one of the richest heiresses of Constantinople, and the daughter of one of the Janissaries whose head he had caused to be cut off in 1827, when that corps revolted against the Sultan Mahmoud. In 1833, Lattas, who had taken the name of Omar, was chief of battalion, and was appointed aide-de-camp and interpreter to General Chrzanowski, who had charge of the instruction of the Ottoman troops, encamped near Constantinople. Omar was thenceforward actively employed in the re-organisation of the Turkish army, and, still protected by Khosrew Pacha, obtained successively important missions and command in the army. The troubles of Syria and the Albanian insurrection of 1846 gave him occasion to distinguish himself, and attracted to him the attention of the Sultan. He was sent to Kurdistan, and succeeded in obtaining the submission of that province, which was nearly independent of the Porte. Named in 1848 to the command of the army sent to the Danubian provinces, he made the authority of the Sultan respected, while at the same time he respected the susceptibilities and privi-

leges of those provinces, placed as they were under the double protection of Turkey and Russia. The year 1851 was the most brilliant period of the military career of Omar Pacha. Named Commander-in-Chief of Bosnia (the principal chiefs of which had refused to recognise the *Tanzimat*—that is, the new organisation of the empire), he combated successfully, though with an inferior force, the Beys of that country. At last he was sent to Montenegro, where he found himself commanding an army of 50,000 men.

In 1853 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Danubian army; the brilliant victories of Oltenitza, Citate, and Giurgevo, have added additional lustre to his already high reputation. On the occupation of the Crimea by the Allies, and the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the Principalities, he accompanied his forces to Eupatoria, and with the exception of defeating a Russian attack in February, has had no further opportunity of active operations. He has recently been appointed to the command of the Turkish army in Asia, and is about to undertake a campaign in Georgia.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF,

General-in-Chief of the Russian Forces in the Crimea.

Of the actual date of the birth of Prince Gortschakoff, we have not a record; but we believe it to have been later than the year 1792, and before the year 1796. In the year 1828, we find him serving in the artillery of the Imperial Guards; in 1829, he was nominated to the staff of the Kratsowski Corps, and he served with it in Silistria and at Schumla in that year. Of Gortschakoff we find no special mention in the despatches; but he was actively engaged in all these operations, the object of which was to occupy the attention of Redschid Pacha, while Diebitsch passed with the strength of his army across the Balkan.

Prince Gortschakoff remained on the staff of the artillery, and in connection with Krassoffsky's corps, until 1831, when he was called upon to take part in the war in Poland. He was at this time one of the chief staff-officers of Count Pahlen. For his services during the campaign, he was made Lieutenant-General. As Commander-in-Chief of the Concentrated Artillery, he distinguished himself at various places during the campaign. At Grochow, the artillery were called more into play than they had hitherto been. Count Pahlen had been compelled to retreat before the Polish troops, when, by the concentration of a tremendous artillery force, the battle was turned once more in favour of the Russians. The artillery were under the command of Prince Gortschakoff. In the subsequent operations, during the advance on Warsaw, Prince Gortschakoff distinguished himself in an affair at Ostrolenka, which sustained for a long time the fire of his artillery, till the Poles were compelled to abandon it, in flames. While the Russians subsequently crossed the river, Prince Gortschakoff protected the bridge with his artillery. Ultimately, he succeeded in maintaining the bridge, although the Poles claimed the victory on the day's whole operations. Diebitsch was suddenly taken off by the cholera, and was succeeded by Marshal Paskewitch, who continued the movements on Warsaw.

That capital was at length invested, and on the 7th September capitulated to the Russian General. Prince Gortschakoff distinguished himself during the siege, in which his office as commander of artillery rendered

him a most important agent of the General-in-Chief. After the retreat of Count Soll, he was put on the staff of the active army. In 1843 he was promoted to the rank of General of Artillery; and in 1846 was made Military Governor of Warsaw, which post he still continues to hold. He served in the Hungarian War of 1849, in which he took an important part, in the same branch of the service as in Poland and the Danubian provinces. In 1852 he represented Russia at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

On the occupation of the Danubian provinces in 1853, Prince Gortschakoff was appointed to the chief command of the Imperial forces. When he entered Wallachia, he published, under superior orders, a proclamation, to the effect that his Royal master had no design of conquest; and that the inhabitants would be in every way protected in their independence; but events soon showed that the Russian commander either had never intended to fulfil his promises, or that the power to do so had been taken from him by the necessities of war. The next act of Prince Gortschakoff, that in any way denoted his character, was his celebrated appeal to the fanaticism of the Russians, ending with the memorable words, "Mort aux Pagans!" The reader will not have forgotten, either, his reply to Omar Pacha, when desired by that chief to evacuate the Principalities. "I have no orders," said he, "either to commence hostilities, to conclude peace, or to evacuate the Principalities."

On the resignation of Prince Paskewitch, in March, 1855, Prince Gortschakoff was appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, and by his prolonged defence and final evacuation of Sebastopol, he has added materially to his military reputation.

Prince Gortschakoff has gradually risen from a comparatively subordinate rank in the artillery to very high posts. He is Aide-de-Camp General, General of Artillery, and Chief d'Etat Major of the active army. Besides being Military Governor of Warsaw, he is also the foremost member of the Council of Administration of the kingdom of Poland; and, in the absence of Prince Paskewitch d'Erivan, as the Namiestnik, or Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, it is his privilege to preside at the deliberations of the Council.

GENERAL OSTEN-SACKEN,

Late Military Commander of Sebastopol.

The past military career of General Osten-Sacken affords no salient points for biographical notice. His name does not appear in any prominent shape in the Russian campaign in Hungary, and his status in the army is too recent to permit his having been engaged in the wars of 1828-1831. He was Governor of Odessa at the time of its bombardment, and distinguished himself by the readiness with which he responded to the humane purpose of the Allies in sparing all those parts of the city that were not Imperial property. His treatment of the English who have fallen into his hands has evinced his appreciation of the motives which led the allies to effect that change in the ancient modes of warfare. In his government of Sebastopol, General Osten-Sacken has shown some of the rarest qualities of a military commander. In fertility of resource and indomitable perseverance he is not surpassed by any military commander of the present time. Should the war continue, we may expect to see him hold a still more important command.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS, K.C.B.,

Her Majesty's Commissioner with the Turkish Army in the East.

THIS distinguished military officer, who so eminently assisted the Turkish General Vassif Pasha at the attack on Kars by the Russian army in Asia, on the 29th September, 1855, was appointed a second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, July 14, 1825, and was promoted to a first lieutenant, November 16, 1827; and Captain, August 13, 1840. He was employed in Turkey from 1840 to 1843, when he was sent as British Commissioner to meet the Turkish and Persian Plenipotentiaries at Erzeroum, and took part in the conferences preceding the treaty of Erzeroum, of May, 1847. In June, 1848, he was appointed British Commissioner for the settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary. He received the Brevet rank of Major for his military services in Turkey, May 22, 1846, and Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, for his political services at Erzeroum, March 31, 1848; and in December, 1852, made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. On August 7, 1854, he was appointed her Majesty's Commissioner with the Turkish army in the East, with the local rank of Colonel, and was raised to the local rank of Brigadier-General, while so occupied on the 19th of December last. Nominated a K.C.B., October 30, 1855. Major-General, Nov. 2, 1855.

LIEUT.-GENERAL BARNARD, C.B.,

Chief of the Staff.

LIEUT.-GEN. HENRY WILLIAM BARNARD, C.B., is an officer of considerable distinction. He was sent out to the Crimea about the gloomy period when the Duke of Cambridge and Sir De Lacy Evans returned to this country, and placed in charge of a brigade. When Lord Raglan died, and the responsibility of command devolved on General Simpson, Lord Hardinge nominated Major-General Knollys to the vacant post of "Chief of the Staff." The new Commander-in-Chief of the Crimean army—the pupil of the illustrious Napier—telegraphed to the Horse Guards, that he declined the services of Major-General Knollys, and would prefer an officer of experience in the duties, to be selected from the staff already stationed in the Crimea. Major-General Barnard was accordingly appointed. The particular duties of the "Chief of the Staff" consist in waiting every day on the Commander-in-Chief, ascertaining his wishes, receiving his orders, communicating them to the Quartermaster and Adjutant Generals, and seeing that they are duly executed. For their discharge, General Barnard is understood to be well qualified. His services are as follows:—Ensign, June 9, 1814, 1st Foot Guards; Captain, August 15, 1822; half-pay 56th Regiment; exchanged back to the Grenadier Guards, August 29th, 1822; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, May 17, 1831, Grenadier Guards; Colonel, Nov. 9, 1846, exchanged to half-pay unattached, June 1, 1849; served as Assistant-Adjutant-General at Manchester, from February, 1847, to April, 1852, when he was appointed to the command of the South Wales District; Major-General, June 20, 1854; local rank of Lieutenant-General, July 30, 1855.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES WINDHAM, C.B.,

Second Division, and Commandant of the Karabelnaia,

The "Hero of the Redan."

THIS gallant soldier, of whose heroic valour, coolness, and determination, as leader of the Redan storming parties, it is impossible to speak too highly, is a grand nephew of the distinguished statesman William Windham, whose estate at Felbridge, in the county of Norfolk, descended by lineal heirship to the present Windhams. The General was born in Norfolk, and is the fourth son of Vice-Admiral Windham, and younger brother of the late Mr. W. H. Windham, who represented East Norfolk in 1832; he is also brother of the Countess of Listowel, and uncle of Lord Ennismore. He was a Guardsman, having spent his early military career in the Coldstreams. He entered the Army in 1826; acted during the campaign as Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the Fourth Division; and a few weeks since was appointed by General Simpson to the command of the Second Brigade of the Second Division, upon Brigadier-General Lockyer's appointment to the Ceylon command; and he has since been appointed commandant of the portion of Sebastopol occupied by the British (Karabelnaia). The heroic course which Colonel (now General) Windham took in the assault on the Redan is to be reckoned amongst the most glorious achievements of the war.

The Correspondent of the *Times*, after describing the difficulties with which the storming party had to contend, from the superior numbers and position of the enemy, and from a general impression entertained by the soldiers that the place was mined, and that they might be at any moment blown up, the frightful and disproportionate loss of officers, who fell by reason of their prominence in endeavouring to dissipate any undue apprehension of the kind—informs us that the Brigadiers capable of guiding the attack were reduced to one—Colonel Windham. This gallant officer did more than could be expected of human energy to accomplish, in order to obtain a prompt and adequate reserve, with which he felt the Redan might have been held, despite any amount of force the Russians could bring to bear upon them. Three times did Colonel Windham send officers to Sir W. Codrington for reinforcements; for, though the need of help must have been obvious to the superior officer placed in a position to command the entire attack, none came. All three officers failed to deliver their message, in consequence of being wounded whilst attempting to pass from the ditch to the rear of the Redan. The Colonel's Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Gwire, was next dispatched, but he also was dangerously wounded as he went on his perilous errand. For an hour the enemy were mowing our men down by hundreds, and even the small dribblets that from time to time arrived, were so disordered from the fire to which they had been exposed, as to be almost useless. At length Colonel Windham determined upon taking a course which, for personal daring and recklessness of his own life, has rarely been paralleled.

A Russian officer stepped over the breastwork, and tore down a gabion with his own hands; it was to make room for a field-piece. Colonel Windham exclaimed to several soldiers who were firing over the parapet, "Well, as you are so fond of firing, why don't you shoot that Russian?" They fired a volley, and missed him, and soon afterwards the field-piece

began to play on the head of the salient with grape. Colonel Windham saw there was no time to be lost. He had sent three officers for reinforcements, and, above all, for men in formation, and he now resolved to go to General Codrington himself. Seeing Capt. Crealock, of the 90th, near him busy in encouraging his men, and exerting himself with great courage and energy to get them into order, he said, "I must go to the General for supports. Now, mind, let it be known, in case I am killed, why I went away." He crossed the parapet and ditch, and succeeded in gaining the fifth parallel, through a storm of grape and rifle-bullets, in safety. General Codrington asked him if he thought he really could do anything with such supports as he could afford, and said he might take the Royals, who were then in the parallel. "Let the officers come out in front—let us advance in order, and if the men keep their formation, the Redan is ours," was the Colonel's reply; but he spoke too late—for at that very moment the men were seen leaping down into the ditch, or running down the parapet of the salient, and through the embrasures out of the work into the ditch, while the Russians followed them with the bayonet and with heavy musketry, and even threw stones and grape-shot at them as they lay in the ditch.

Colonel Windham is universally allowed, by the course which he took, to have retrieved, in his own person, the honour of the Army on that day, aided by those brave men who fell for the most part at his side in the attempt to sustain this unequal contest. These eminent services are thus recognised in the General Order for Colonel Windham's promotion:—

"The Queen has also been most graciously pleased to command that Colonel Charles Ash Windham, C.B., shall be promoted to the rank of Major-General, for his distinguished conduct in heading the column of attack which assaulted the enemy's defences, on the 8th of September, with the greatest intrepidity and coolness, as specially brought to the notice of her Majesty in the public despatch of the Commander of the Forces, dated the 9th of September, 1855."

The Correspondent of the *Morning Herald* states:—

"It is known only to a few of the friends of this gallant officer who have survived the Crimean campaign, that when the celebrated flank movement of the army was made on Balaklava, Colonel Windham on that occasion was the bearer of the despatch to the naval Commander-in-Chief (Admiral Dundas), requesting the co-operation of the fleet, and that he afterwards proceeded with the order from Admiral Dundas to Sir Edmund Lyons, directing him to take the Agamemnon round to Balaklava."

QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL SIR RICHARD AIREY, K.C.B.

SIR RICHARD AIREY, K.C.B.—Ensign, 15th of March, 1821, 34th regiment; Lieutenant, 4th of December, 1823, 34th regiment; Captain, 22nd of October, 1825, unattached; exchanged back to 34th regiment, 11th of June, 1826; Major, 9th of May, 1834, 34th regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th of February, 1838, 34th regiment; exchanged to half-pay unattached, 13th of February, 1847; appointed Assistant-Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards; Colonel, 11th of November, 1851; appointed Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, September, 1852; Major-General, 12th of December, 1854; nominated K.C.B., July 5, 1855; local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey, 31st of August, 1855.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HARRY JONES, K.C.B.,

Commander of the Royal Engineers.

SIR HARRY DAVID JONES, K.C.B.—Second Lieutenant, September 17, 1808, Royal Engineers; First Lieutenant, June 24, 1809; Second Captain, November 12, 1813; Captain, July 29, 1825; Brevet-Major, January 10, 1837; Lieutenant-Colonel, September 7, 1840; Brevet Colonel, November, 11, 1851; Colonel, July 7, 1853; Brigadier-General, July 10, 1854; Major-General, December 12, 1854; local rank of Lieutenant-General, July 30, 1855; silver medal for Badajoz, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, and Nive. Walcheren expedition, 1809; campaign in the Peninsula, from 1810 to 1814, including the sieges of Cadiz, Tarragona, passage of the Bidassoa, and action at Bayonne. Wounded in leading the forlorn hope at the first assault of St. Sebastian; appointed commanding engineer in charge of the fortifications on Mont Maitre after the entrance of the British troops into Paris in 1815; commanded the British forces at the siege operations against Bomarsund, in the Aland Islands, in August, 1854; nominated K.C.B., July 3, 1855.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. J. DACRES, K.C.B.,

Commanding Royal Artillery.

SIR RICHARD JAMES DACRES, K.C.B.—Second Lieutenant, December 15, 1817, Royal Artillery; First Lieutenant, August 29, 1825; Second Captain, December 18, 1837; Captain, April 1, 1844; Brevet-Major, November 11, 1851; Lieutenant-Colonel, February 25, 1852; Colonel, February 23, 1855; Major-General, July 3, 1855; nominated K.C.B., July 5, 1855. Present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the whole of the siege operations before Sebastopol.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HON. SIR JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, K.C.B.

Cavalry Division.

CORNET, 26th of March, 1818, 18th Hussars; Lieutenant, 24th of October, 1821, half-pay of 9th Lancers; exchanged to 6th Dragoon Guards, 19th of December, 1822; Captain, 9th of June, 1825, unattached; exchanged back to 6th Dragoon Guards, 21st of July, 1825; Major, 11th of June, 1830, unattached; exchanged to 5th Dragoon Guards, 30th of November, 1830; Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd of July, 1840, 5th Dragoon Guards; Colonel, 11th of November, 1851; temporary rank of Brigadier-General, 21st of February, 1854. Wounded at Balaklava, October 25th, 1854. Major-General, December, 12, 1854; local rank of Lieutenant-General, July 30, 1855; nominated K.C.B., July 5, 1855; appointed to the command of the Cavalry, July 30, 1855.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LORD ROKEBY.

First Division.

HENRY LORD ROKEBY.—Ensign, April 21, 1814, 3rd Foot Guards; Lieutenant and Captain, June 12, 1823, 3rd Foot Guards; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, September 21, 1832, Scots Fusilier Guards; Colonel, November 9, 1846; Major, June 28, 1850, Scots Fusilier Guards; Major-General, June 20, 1854; local rank of Lieutenant-General, July 30, 1855. Medal for Waterloo.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. GARRETT, K.H.

Second Division.

ROBERT GARRETT, K.H.—Ensign, March 6, 1811, 2nd foot; Lieutenant, September 3, 1812, 2nd Garrison Battalion; exchanged to 7th Fusiliers, October 2, 1812; Captain, July 7, 1814, 97th regiment (made 96th, 1816); placed on half-pay of the regiment, December 25, 1818; appointed to 20th regiment, June 8, 1826; Major, September 19, 1826, unattached; exchanged to 46th regiment, February 7, 1834; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, November 23, 1841; Lieutenant-Colonel, May 16, 1845, 46th regiment; Colonel, June 20, 1854; local rank of Brigadier-General, July 30, 1855; local rank of Major-General, Oct. 5, 1855. Silver medal for Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Pyrenees. Received two wounds at the attack of the forts at Salamanca, on which occasion the command of the light company of the second regiment and some artillery devolved upon him, he being the only surviving officer of the column he attacked with; wounded severely at the Pyrenees.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM EYRE, K.C.B.

Third Division.

WILLIAM EYRE, K.C.B.—Ensign, 17th of April, 1823, 6th foot; Lieutenant, 5th of November, 1825, 6th foot; Captain, 20th of March, 1827, unattached; exchanged to 73rd regiment, 21st of May, 1829; Major, 19th of July, 1839, 73rd regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel, 12th of November, 1847, 73rd regiment; Colonel, 28th of May, 1853; temporary rank of Brigadier-General, 21st of February, 1854; retired on half-pay of the 73rd, 14th of April, 1854. Was nominated a C.B. in consideration of his very distinguished services during the Caffre war. Major-General, Dec. 12, 1854; local rank of Lieut.-General, Oct. 5, 1855; nominated K.C.B., July 5, 1855.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, G.C.B.

Highland Division.

ENSIGN, 26th of May, 1808, 9th foot; Lieutenant, 28th of June, 1809, 9th foot; Captain, 9th of November, 1813, 60th regiment; appointed to the 21st Fusiliers, 26th of November, 1818; Major, 26th of November, 1825, 21st Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel, 26th of October, 1832, unattached; appointed to the 9th foot, 8th of May, 1835; exchanged to 98th regiment, 19th of June, 1835; Colonel, 23rd of December, 1842; retired on half-pay, unattached, 1st of April, 1853; temporary rank of Brigadier-General, 21st of February, 1854; Major-General, 20th of June, 1854; appointed Colonel of the 67th regiment, 12th of December, 1854. Silver medal for Vimiera, Corunna, Barossa, Vittoria, St. Sebastian; medal for China; medal for the Punjaub. Expedition to Portugal, 1808; Walcheren expedition, 1809; served in the Peninsula from December, 1809, to January, 1814, including the defence of Tarifa, expedition for the relief of Tarragona, affairs of posts in the valley of Malaga, affair at Osma; received two severe wounds at St. Sebastian, where he led the storming party; severely wounded at the Bidassoa; commanded the 98th regiment at the assault and capture of Chin-Kiang-Foo; served in the Punjaub, and was present at the battle of Goojerat. Nominated G.C.B., July 5, 1855.

SERVICES OF STAFF OFFICERS IN THE CRIMEA.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. LAWRENSON.

First Cavalry (Heavy) Brigade.

JOHN LAWRENSON.—Cornet, November 12, 1818, 13th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant, December 6, 1821, 13th Light Dragoons; exchanged to 4th Dragoon Guards, September 26, 1822; Captain, August 27th, 1825, unattached; exchanged to 17th Lancers, March 15, 1827; Brevet-Major, June 28, 1838; Major, December 31, 1839, 17th Lancers; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 27, 1845, 13th Light Dragoons; exchanged to half-pay, unattached, June 23, 1848; exchanged to 17th Lancers, April 18, 1851; Colonel, June 20, 1854; local rank of Brigadier-General, July 30, 1855.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LORD GEORGE PAGET, C.B.

Second Cavalry (Light) Brigade.

LORD GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK PAGET, C.B.—Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, July 25, 1834, 1st Life Guards; Lieutenant, December 1, 1837, 1st Life Guards; Captain, August 17, 1841, unattached; exchanged to 4th Light Dragoons, June 17, 1842; Major, January 30, 1846, 4th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant-Colonel, December 29, 1846, 4th Light Dragoons; Colonel, June 20, 1854; nominated C.B., July 5, 1855; local rank of Brigadier-General, July 30, 1855. Present at the battle of Balaklava.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. G. SHEWELL, C.B.

Third Cavalry (Hussar) Brigade.

FREDERICK GEORGE SHEWELL, C.B.—Cornet, August 28, 1827, 8th Hussars; Lieutenant, September 6, 1831; Captain, April 28, 1837; Major, August 23, 1854; Lieutenant-Colonel, February 19, 1847; Colonel, November 28, 1854; local rank of Brigadier-General, October 23, 1855. Served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, in command of the 8th Hussars, including the battle of Balaklava and siege of Sebastopol (Medal and Clasps).

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. R. CRAUFURD.

Brigade of Guards, First Division.

JAMES ROBERTSON CRAUFURD.—Ensign, Grenadier Guards, June 14, 1821; Ensign and Lieutenant, Aug. 29, 1822; Lieutenant and Captain, Sept. 19, 1826; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 18, 1837; Colonel, Nov. 11, 1841; Major, June 20, 1854; local rank of Brigadier-General, Jan. 20, 1855.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. W. RIDLEY.

Second Brigade, First Division.

CHARLES WILLIAM RIDLEY.—Ensign and Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards, 21 Feb., 1828; Lieutenant and Captain, 14 June, 1831; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, 14 July, 1843; Colonel, 20 June, 1854; Major, 19 Oct., 1854; local rank of Brigadier-General, 30 July, 1855. He served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-5, including the siege of Sebastopol (Medal).

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WARREN, C.B.

First Brigade, Second Division.

CHARLES WARREN, C.B.—Ensign, November 24, 1814, 30th regiment; Lieutenant, November 13, 1818, 30th regiment; exchanged to 55th regiment, August 17, 1820; Captain, August 1, 1822, 55th regiment; Major, November 21, 1834, 55th regiment; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, December 23, 1842; Lieutenant-Colonel, November 25, 1845, 55th regiment; Colonel, November 20, 1854; local rank of Brigadier-General, July 30, 1855, medal for China. Served in the campaign against the Rajah of Coorg in 1834; severely wounded at Saomwar Pettah on the 3rd of April; succeeded to the command of the right wing of the regiment, on Lieutenant-Colonel Mill being killed; commanded the 45th at Chin Kiang Foo, and was again severely wounded in a personal encounter with three Tartars, two of whom he killed; present at the battle of the Alma, and was severely wounded at Inkerman. Wounded in the attack on the Redan, Sept. 8, 1855.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BARLOW.

First Brigade, Third Division.

MAURICE BARLOW.—Ensign, July 21, 1814, 85th regiment; Lieutenant, March 23, 1815, 85th regiment; placed on half-pay of it, December 25, 1818; exchanged to the 3rd foot, July 29, 1819; Captain, December 20, 1821, 3rd foot; Major, June 12, 1828, 3rd foot; exchanged to the 14th foot, June 25, 1830; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, November 23, 1841; Lieutenant-Colonel, December 25, 1847, 14th foot; local rank of Brigadier-General, July 30, 1855.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL TROLLOPE.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

CHARLES TROLLOPE.—Ensign, November 19, 1825, 7th regiment; Lieutenant, November 10, 1826, unattached; exchanged to 36th regiment, February 22, 1827; Captain, August 23, 1831, 36th regiment; Major, June 16, 1845, 36th regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel, November 20, 1846, 36th regiment; appointed to 62nd regiment, April 2, 1852; Colonel, June 20, 1854; local rank of Brigadier-General, July 30, 1855.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HON. AUGUSTUS A. SPENCER, C.B.

Fourth Division.

HON. AUGUSTUS ALMERIC SPENCER, C.B.—Ensign, April 8, 1825, 43rd regiment; Lieutenant, July 5, 1827, 43rd regiment; Captain, April 6, 1831, 43rd regiment; Major, July 21, 1843, 44th regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel, May 17, 1845, 44th regiment; Colonel, June 20, 1854; local rank of Brigadier-General, July 30, 1855.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LORD WILLIAM PAULET, C.B.*

Second Brigade, Fourth Division.

LORD WILLIAM PAULET, C.B.—Ensign and Lieutenant, Coldstream Guards, 11th June, 1826; Lieutenant and Captain, 21st September, 1830; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th May, 1846; Colonel, 20th June, 1854, unattached; local rank of Brigadier-General, Jan. 19, 1855.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CAMERON, C.B.

Highland Division.

DUNCAN ALEXANDER CAMERON, C.B.—Ensign, April 8, 1825, 42nd regiment; Lieutenant, August 15, 1826, 42nd regiment; Captain, June 21, 1853, 42nd regiment; Major, August 23, 1859, 42nd regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel, September 5, 1843, 42nd regiment; Colonel, June 20, 1854; local rank of Brigadier-General, July 30, 1855. Present at the battles of Alma and Balaklava.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FREDERICK HORN, C.B.

Highland Division.

FREDERICK HORN, C.B.—Ensign, 20th regiment (East Devonshire), Jan. 26, 1826; Lieutenant, April 17, 1828; Captain, June 6, 1837; Major, Sept. 7, 1841; Lieutenant-Colonel, April 14, 1846; Colonel, June 20, 1854; local rank of Brigadier-General, Oct. 5, 1853. He served the Eastern campaign of 1854-5; commanded the right Brigade, 4th Division, at the battle of the Alma, and the 20th regiment in the battles of Balaklava (and recapture of the redoubts and guns from the Russians, who had driven the Turkish force therefrom the same morning) and Inkerman. (Twice wounded, and horse shot under him.) Siege of Sebastopol, and affair of the 18th June (Medal and Clasps). At Inkerman he succeeded to the command of the 4th Division.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL VAN STRAUBENZEE.

First Brigade (Light Division).

CHARLES THOMAS VAN STRAUBENZEE.—Second Lieutenant, August 28, 1828, Ceylon Rifles; Lieutenant, February 22, 1833, 39th regiment; Captain, March 10, 1837, 39th regiment; Major, August 27, 1843, 39th regiment; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, April, 30, 1844; exchanged to 13th foot, August 30, 1844; exchanged to 3rd foot, August 28, 1846; Lieutenant-Colonel, November 11, 1851, 3rd foot; Colonel, June 20, 1854; local rank of Brigadier-General, July 30, 1855. Bronze star for Maharajpore. Served in the campaign against the Rajah of Coorg in 1854. Wounded in the attack on the Redan, Sept. 8, 1855.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SHIRLEY, C.B.

Second Brigade (Light Division).

HORATIO SHIRLEY, C.B.—Second Lieutenant, May 12, 1825, Rifle Brigade; First Lieutenant, October 31, 1826, Rifle Brigade; Captain, July 5, 1833, unattached; appointed to 88th regiment, July 12, 1853;

Major, December 31, 1841, 88th regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel, January 18, 1848, 88th regiment; local rank of Brigadier-General, July 30, 1855. Wounded in the attack on the Redan, Sept. 8, 1855.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. E. DUPUIS, C.B.

Royal Horse Artillery.

JOHN EDWARD DUPUIS, C.B.—Second Lieutenant, 15 Feb., 1825; First Lieutenant, 8 November, 1827; Captain, 15 June, 1840; Brevet-Major, 8 Jan., 1847; Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, 22 April, 1853; Brevet-Colonel, 17 Aug., 1855. He served on the north coast of Spain in 1856-7-8, in co-operation with the Spanish army, including the field actions of the 10th, 12th, 14th and 16th of March, and the action of Hernani, on the 14th of May, 1837, besides various other minor affairs. Served the Eastern campaign of 1854-5 (Medal and Clasps), including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol. Promoted Major-General, Nov. 2, 1855.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL HON. W. L. PAKENHAM, C.B.

HON. WILLIAM LYGON PAKENHAM, C.B.—Ensign, August 25, 1837, 52nd regiment; Lieutenant, August 31, 1838, 7th Fusileers; Captain, January 26, 1844, 7th Fusiliers; Major, July 6, 1852, unattached; appointed an Assistant-Quartermaster-General to the Eastern Expedition, afterwards appointed an Assistant-Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel, December 12, 1854, unattached; succeeded as Adjutant-General on the death of Major-General Estcourt, June, 1855; Colonel, July 17, 1855.

LIEUT.-COLONEL STEPHENSON,

Military Secretary.

FREDERICK CHARLES ARTHUR STEPHENSON.—Ensign and Lieutenant, July 25, 1837, Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieutenant and Captain, January 15, 1843, Scots Fusilier Guards; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, June 20, 1854, Scots Fusilier Guards; appointed Military Secretary to General Simpson.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUGH ROSE, K.C.B.,

The Queen's Commissioner at the Head Quarters of the French Army.

SIR HUGH H. ROSE, K.C.B.—Ensign, 8th of June, 1820, 93rd regiment; appointed to the 19th foot, 6th of July, 1820; Lieutenant, 24th of October, 1821, 19th foot; placed on half-pay of the regiment same month; exchanged back to the 19th regiment, 20th of December, 1821; Captain, 22nd of July, 1824, 19th regiment; Major, 30th of December, 1826, unattached; exchanged to 92nd regiment, 19th of February, 1829; Lieutenant-Colonel, 17th of September, 1839, unattached; appointed Consul-General in Syria, with local rank of Colonel, 17th of November, 1840; Colonel, 11th of November, 1851; temporary rank of Brigadier-General, 8th of April, 1854; appointed Queen's Commissioner at the head-quarters of the French army; nominated K.C.B., 16th of October, 1855.

COLONEL THE HON. GEORGE CADOGAN,

The Queen's Commissioner at the Head Quarters of the Sardinian Army.

HON. GEORGE CADOGAN.—Ensign and Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards, 22 Feb., 1835; Lieutenant and Captain, 9 Jan., 1838; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, 6 Aug., 1847; Colonel, 26 Nov., 1854. Served the Eastern campaign of 1854, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (Medal and Clasps).

SERVICES OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

COMMODORE THE HON. FREDERICK THOMAS PELHAM, C.B.,

Captain of the Fleet.

SECOND son of the late, and brother of the present, Earl of Chichester; entered the Navy 27th June, 1823, and was present in 1826 in an attack on pirates in the Grecian archipelago; Lieutenant, 22nd February, 1830; Commander, 21st September, 1835; was employed on the coast of Spain, in the *Castor*, 36 guns, Captain Lord John Hay; was presented with the Cross of San Fernando for his services; Posted, 3rd July, 1840; and has lately commanded the *Odin* steam frigate on the Mediterranean station. Appointed Captain of the fleet in the Baltic, 19th Feb., 1855.

CAPTAIN HENRY CALDWELL.

H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington*.

HENRY CALDWELL.—Lieutenant, 26th Aug., 1841; Commander, 23rd December, 1847; posted, 12th Aug., 1853. Appointed Captain of the *Duke of Wellington* (flag-ship), 18th February, 1855.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM KING HALL, C.B.

H.M.S. *Exmouth*.

ENTERED the Navy 22nd September, 1829, promoted to Lieutenant 28th July, 1841, for his services while mate of the *Benbow*, 72 guns, at the attack of the town of Tortosa, and at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre; Posted 6th June, 1853. Commanded the *Styx*, and especially promoted for service during the Caffre war. Captain of the *Bulldog* during all the operations in the Baltic, 1854. Appointed to the *Exmouth*, 19th February, 1855.

CAPTAIN THOMAS FISHER.

H.M.S. *Retribution*.

ENTERED the Navy, 30th October, 1824; Lieutenant, 28th December, 1833; Commander, 13th June, 1845; Posted, 11th October, 1847; appointed to the *Retribution*, 22nd January, 1855.

CAPTAIN HENRY J. CODRINGTON, C.B.

H.M.S. Royal George.

ENTERED the Navy, 21st February, 1823; and, as Midshipman, was present at the blockade of Algiers, in 1824, and was severely wounded at Navarino in 1827; Lieutenant, 12th June, 1829; Commander, 20th October, 1831; Posted, 20th January, 1836; in 1840 he superintended, in conjunction with Captain Edward Boxer, the sounding and buoying-out the approaches to the batteries of St. Jean d'Acre; and for his share in the operations against that place, was nominated a C.B. Has, since then, served in the Queen, 110 guns, and St. Vincent, 120 guns, as Flag-captain to his father, Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., and in command of the Thetis frigate. Appointed to the Royal George, 25th October, 1853.

CAPTAIN GEORGE ELLIOTT.

H.M.S. James Watt.

SON of Rear-Admiral Hon. George Elliott, C.B.; entered the Navy, 4th November, 1827; Lieutenant, 12th November, 1834; Commander, 15th January, 1838; Posted, 3rd June, 1840; and from June 1843 to 1846, commanded the Eurydice on the West Indian and North American stations; appointed to the James Watt, 20th January, 1854.

CAPTAIN J. E. ERSKINE.

H.M.S. Orion.

ENTERED the Navy, 6th May, 1819; Lieutenant, 2nd January, 1826; Commander, 24th Dec., 1829; Posted, 28th June, 1838; served as Flag-captain to his cousin, Sir Charles Adam, Commander-in-Chief, on the North-American and West-Indian stations; appointed to the Orion, 11th January, 1855.

CAPTAIN JOHN ROBB.

H.M.S. Cæsar.

ENTERED the Navy, 8th July, 1812, and in the boats of the Naiad, 46 guns, Captain Hon. Robert Cavendish Spencer, contributed, on the night of 23rd May, 1824, to the destruction of a 16-gun brig, advantageously anchored in a position of great strength near the fortress of Bona, the garrison of which, amounting to 400 men, were able to keep up a continuous fire of musketry and round-shot almost perpendicularly upon her deck; Lieutenant, 16th March, 1827; commanded the cutter Hind, at the battle of Navarino, where he displayed such distinguished gallantry as won him his promotion to the rank of Commander—his commission bearing date, 1st May, 1829; Posted, 22nd February, 1841; has since been employed in the Channel and Mediterranean; Captain of the Cæsar in the Baltic expedition, 1854-5.

CAPTAIN G. R. MUNDY.

H.M.S. Nile.

HAVING carried off a medal at the Royal Naval College, entered, 19th December, 1819, on board the Phaeton, 46 guns; Lieutenant, 4th February, 1826; Commander, 25th August, 1828; Posted, 10th January, 1837; in November, 1843, thanked by the Admiralty for the rapidity

with which he had fitted out his ship after docking; engaged in 1846 in an expedition against the Sultan of Borneo, in which, upon several occasions, he greatly distinguished himself amidst difficulties almost insurmountable. He made a treaty with the Sultan, and took possession of Labuan in the Queen's name in 1848. Appointed to the Nile, 15th July, 1854.

CAPTAIN JAMES HOPE, C.B.

H.M.S. Majestic.

SON of Rear-Admiral Sir George Hope, K.C.B.; entered the Royal Navy College, 1st August, 1820; Lieutenant, 9th March, 1827; Commander, 26th February, 1830; Posted, 28th June, 1838; distinguished himself in command of the Firebrand steam frigate at the battle of Parana, 20th November, 1845, where he gallantly pulled up the river in his boat, and cut the chain that obstructed the progress of the allied French and English vessels. For his services in this action he was nominated a C.B. Appointed to the Majestic, 10th February, 1854.

CAPTAIN RICHARD L. WARREN.

H.M.S. Cressy.

ELDEST son of the late Vice-Admiral Warren, entered the Navy 1st August, 1822; Lieutenant, 1st January, 1829; Commander, 21st September, 1833; Posted, 9th May, 1839; appointed to the Cressy, 19th December, 1855.

CAPTAIN ROBERT SPENCER ROBINSON.

H.M.S. Colossus.

ENTERED the Navy 6th December, 1821, and was employed, in 1826, in an attack in boats on a piratical force in the Mediterranean; Lieutenant, 27th September, 1830; Commander, 28th June, 1838; and was posted, 5th November, 1840, for his services on the coast of Syria, in the Hydra, 6 gun steam sloop. Appointed to the Colossus, 15th June, 1854.

CAPTAIN W. H. HALL, C.B.

H.M.S. Blenheim.

THIS officer, who is best known to the public by the *soubriquet* of Nemesis Hall, entered the Navy 24th October, 1811, and has, since then, been constantly and actively employed in the service; as Midshipman he was engaged in the capture of various armed vessels in the Channel, North Sea, and Baltic, and attended Lord Amherst's expedition to China, as Master (warrant dates in 1822), served in the African squadron, and led a boat expedition against a well-armed Portuguese schooner, which, after great resistance, was captured. Subsequently we find him serving in various quarters of the world until 1836, when he began studying steam, which occupied two years. In November, 1839, he took command of the H.E.I.C. iron war steamer the Nemesis, in which he performed a most perilous and unprecedented voyage—the vessel splitting across amidships when half way upon her passage, and only preserved by the almost superhuman exertions of her crew, directed by their energetic and able commander. To detail the subsequent career of Mr. Hall in the Nemesis were to write the history of every action of the Chinese war.

For these distinguished services the Admiralty applied for an order in council to empower his receiving the rank of Lieutenant, which he obtained 8th January, 1841, his after-time being counted as though it had actually been served in a Queen's ship; promoted to Commander, 10th June, 1843; Posted, 22nd October, 1844; Commanded the Hecla in the campaign of 1854, and particularly distinguished himself by a most daring attack on Eckness, in company with the Arrogant, and in an attack on Bomarsund, in company with the Odin and Valorous, and present at the subsequent reduction of that fortress, 1854. Appointed to the Blenheim, 18th November, 1854.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM RAMSAY, C.B.

H.M.S. Hogue.

ENTERED the Navy 17th August, 1809; was present at the capture of Fiumé, Trieste, and other places; Lieutenant, 8th September, 1821; Commanding the Black Joke tender on the African station, mounting one long pivot 18, and one 18 carronade, with 44 officers and men, fell in with, boarded, and carried, after a long action, the Marinerito, armed with five 18 pounders, and 77 officers and men. For his gallant conduct in this action, received the commission of Commander, 15th August, 1831; Posted, 28th June, 1838; has since served on the Mediterranean station; Captain of the Hogue at the reduction of Bomarsund, and other operations in the Baltic, 1854.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS SCOTT.

H.M.S. Russell.

ENTERED the Navy 11th July, 1822; Lieutenant, 11th February, 1835; Commander, 2nd July, 1841; Posted, 12th August, 1848; commanded the Odin at the daring attack on Bomarsund, in company with the Hecla and Vulture, 20th June, 1854; appointed to the Russell, 2nd February, 1855.

CAPTAIN RICHARD STRODE HEWLETT, C.B.

H.M.S. Edinburgh.

LIEUTENANT, 10th January, 1837; present at the operations on the coast of Syria, 1840; Commander, 23rd September, 1845; Posted, 15th January, 1850; appointed to the Edinburgh, 7th February, 1854.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK WARDEN, C.B.

H.M.S. Ajax.

ENTERED the Navy 1st June, 1822; Lieutenant, 18th September, 1828; Commander, 6th June, 1838; was wounded in the right hand and arm during operations on the coast of Syria by the explosion of a shell; commanded an expedition to the River Xanthus to collect and bring to England the marbles now known in the British Museum as the Xanthian Marbles, for which service he received the thanks of the Admiralty, and the trustees of the British Museum; Posted, 24th July, 1845; appointed to the Ajax, 10th September, 1853, and present at the reduction of Bomarsund, 1854.

CAPTAIN ERASMUS OMMANEY.

H.M.S. Hawke.

SON of the late Sir Francis Molyneux Ommaney, Knt., M.P., entered the Navy, 15th July, 1826; Lieutenant, 10th December, 1835; Com-

mander, 9th October, 1840; Posted, 9th November, 1846; Captain of the Assistance, and served in command of the Arctic searching expedition in 1850-51; Captain of the Eurydice in command of the White Sea Squadron, 1854; appointed to the Hawke, 2nd February, 1855.

CAPTAIN GEORGE GREVILLE WELLESLEY.

H.M.S. Cornwallis.

LIEUTENANT, 22nd April, 1838; served in the Castor, 36, during the operations on the coast of Syria, and particularly distinguished himself at the bombardment of Caiffa; Commander, 16th April, 1842; Posted, 2nd December, 1844; appointed to the Cornwallis, 2nd February, 1855.

CAPTAIN GEORGE HENRY SEYMOUR.

H.M.S. Pembroke.

SON of Rear-Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour, Knt., C.B., G.C.H. entered the Navy 4th February, 1831; Lieutenant, 27th June, 1838; Commander, 28th January, 1842; Posted, 24th May, 1844; Commanded the Wanderer in the Yang-tse-Kian, 1842; appointed to the Pembroke February, 1855.

CAPTAIN E. G. FANSHAWE.

H.M.S. Hastings.

ENTERED the Navy, 18th December, 1828; Lieutenant, 15th August 1835; Commander, 18th August, 1841; obtained Post rank, 7th September, 1845, for his gallant conduct in command of a squadron of boats in an attack on the stronghold of a Borneo Chief; Commanded the Cos-sack in the Baltic, 1855, when a boat's crew, belonging to that ship, was massacred at Hango; appointed to the Hastings, 21st August, 1855.

CAPTAIN HON. ARTHUR A. COCHRANE, C.B.

H.M.S. Horatio.

LIEUTENANT, 12th April, 1845; Commander, 12th April, 1851; Captain, 29th August, 1854; appointed to the Horatio, 7th February, 1855.

CAPTAIN RUNDLE B. WATSON.

H.M.S. Imperieuse.

ENTERED the Navy, 1st November, 1821; Lieutenant, 7th October, 1829. As Senior Lieutenant of the Calliope, he rendered himself conspicuous during the Chinese war by his daring boat attacks on the enemy, in consequence of which, he obtained the rank of Commander (by Commission bearing date, 6th May, 1841), and was appointed to the Modeste, 18 guns, and placed in command of the light ships of war which formed part of the naval expedition against Shanghae. At the storming of the city of Ching-kiang-foo, he was wounded while in the act of scaling the walls; Posted, 23rd December, 1842, and nominated a C.B.; Captain of the Imperieuse, and in charge of the in-shore squadron in the Gulf of Finland, 1854.

CAPTAIN GEORGE RAMSAY.

H.M.S. Euryalus.

ENTERED the Navy, December, 1820; was present at several encounters with pirates in the Mediterranean, &c.; Lieutenant, 30th April, 1827; Commander, 10th January, 1837; Posted, 20th March, 1843; appointed to the Euryalus, 26th December, 1853.

CAPTAIN HASTINGS REGINALD YELVERTON, C.B.

H.M.S. Arrogant.

HASTINGS REGINALD HENRY entered the Navy, 20th August, 1823; was present at a desperate action with pirates off the coast of Candia; Lieutenant, 18th December, 1830; Commander, 28th June, 1838; Posted, 7th September, 1843; assumed the name of Yelverton, 15th January, 1849; appointed to the Arrogant, 24th October, 1853; he commanded an expedition to Eckness, and was attached to the blockading squadron in the Gulf of Finland, 1854.

CAPTAIN ASTLEY COOPER KEY, C.B.

H.M.S. Amphion.

ENTERED the Navy, 2nd August, 1833; Lieutenant, 22nd December, 1842; wounded at the battle of the Parana when in command of the Fanny; Commander, 18th November, 1845; Posted, 11th October, 1850; appointed to the Amphion, 8th November, 1853.

CAPTAIN J. H. COCKBURN.

H.M.S. Cossack.

JAMES HEREFORD COCKBURN.—Lieutenant, 5th November, 1840; promoted to the rank of Commander, for services in the Parana, 24th April, 1846; Posted, 7th April, 1850; appointed to the Cossack, 21st August, 1855.

CAPTAIN E. C. T. D. D'EYNCOURT.

H.M.S. Pylades.

ENTERED the Navy, 1826; Lieutenant, 21st February, 1837; took an active part in the Chinese war, and was wounded at the attack on the forts of the Bocca Tigris; Commander, 8th June, 1841; since served on the south-east coast of America; Posted, 1849; Captain of the Desperate during all the operations in the Baltic in 1854; appointed to the Pylades, 5th January, 1855.

CAPTAIN THOMAS F. BIRCH.

H.M.S. Esk.

ENTERED the Navy, 1st January, 1819; Lieutenant, 17th August, 1831; Commander, 3rd July, 1840; Posted, 13th November, 1850; Senior Lieutenant of the Modeste, and in command of the boats at the destruction of Chinese fire-rafts at Shanghae, in 1841; Commanded the Water Witch, and actively employed in the suppression of the slave trade in 1845-7; appointed to the Esk, 30th October, 1854.

CAPTAIN HUGH DUNLOP.

H.M.S. Tartar.

ENTERED the Navy, 5th April, 1821; Lieutenant, 8th February, 1828; Commander, 12th August, 1842; Posted, 3rd August, 1850; appointed to the Tartar, 30th October, 1854.

CAPTAIN EDMUND HEATHCOTE.

H.M.S. Archer.

ENTERED the Navy, 19th December, 1828; Lieutenant, 10th January, 1840; Commander, 13th June, 1849; Posted, 15th December, 1852; appointed to the Archer, 25th February, 1854.

CAPTAIN N. VANSITTART.

H.M.S. Magicienne.

NICHOLAS VANSITTART.—Lieutenant, 23rd December, 1842; Commander, 7th January, 1847; Posted, 17th April, 1854. He served as Mate of the Cornwallis in the attack on the Chinese camp at Segahon, and at the capture of Ching-kiang-foo, 1842; Flag-Lieutenant to Sir T. Cochrane at the capture of forts at Bruni, and Aide-de-Camp to Captain Mundy in his land expedition against the Sultan of Borneo, 1845; Captain of the Magicienne, and actively engaged in harassing the Russian coasts in the Baltic expedition, 1855. (Medal of the Royal Humane Society.)

CAPTAIN FREDERICK H. H. GLASSE.

H.M.S. Vulture.

ENTERED the Navy, 20th November, 1818; Lieutenant, 20th February, 1826; Commander, 28th June, 1838; Posted, 9th November, 1846; appointed to the Vulture, 25th November, 1852.

CAPTAIN WM. H. STEWART, C.B.

H.M.S. Dragon.

ENTERED the Navy, 29th April, 1835; served as Midshipman Aide-de-Camp to his Captain, Thomas Maitland, of the Tweed, 20 guns, when engaged on shore in the civil war on the north-coast of Spain; was engaged in the operations on the coast of Syria; commanded a boat at the capture of Sidon, and at the attack on Tortosa; Lieutenant, 29th June, 1842; Commander, 19th May, 1848; Posted, 9th July, 1854; appointed to the Dragon, 2nd February, 1855.

CAPTAIN RICHARD D. WHITE.

H.M.S. Desperate.

ENTERED the Navy, 15th April, 1826; promoted to Lieutenant, 5th November, 1840, for his services on the coast of Syria and at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre; Commander, 28th August, 1847; Posted, 1855; appointed to the Desperate, 6th January, 1855.

CAPTAIN H. C. OTTER.

H.M.S. Firefly.

ENTERED the Navy, 1822; Lieutenant, 5th December, 1831; Commander, 26th August, 1844; Posted, 8th September, 1854. As Commander of the Alban, he was engaged in the survey of the Baltic ports, for which he was promoted in 1854. Appointed to the Firefly, 15th February, 1855.

CAPTAIN BARTHOLOMEW J. SULLIVAN.

H.M.S. Merlin.

ENTERED the Navy, 4th September, 1823; Lieutenant, 3rd April, 1830; Commander, 14th May, 1841; Posted, March, 1846, by commission dated back to 18th November, 1845, as a reward for his services in command of the southern division engaged in the battle of the Parana; commanded the Lightning in charge of surveying operations in the Baltic, 1854.

COMMANDER HENRY A. STOREY.

H.M.S. Harrier.

ENTERED the Navy, 11th December, 1828; Lieutenant, 28th June, 1838; participated in the early part of the operations of the war in China, whence he invalided early in 1841; Commander, 9th November, 1846; appointed to the Harrier, 16th August, 1854.

COMMANDER HON. GEORGE H. DOUGLAS.

H.M.S. Cruiser.

SECOND son of the Earl of Morton, distinguished himself for his services while serving as Midshipman on board the Carysfort, 26 guns, on the coast of Syria; Lieutenant, 22nd October, 1844; Commander, 1st October, 1851; appointed to the Cruiser, 18th December, 1852.

COMMANDER W. J. S. PULLEN.

H.M.S. Falcon.

SERVED as Midshipman on board the Columbia, steam surveying vessel; promoted to Lieutenant, 9th November, 1846; Commander, 24th January, 1850; appointed to the Falcon, 25th January, 1855.

COMMANDER STEPHEN S. L. CROFTON.

H.M.S. Rosamond.

ENTERED the Navy, 6th November, 1831; as Mate commanded the pinnace of the Wellesley, 72 guns, at the reduction of Ching-hae; Lieutenant, 7th January, 1842; Commander, 20th April, 1850; Commanded the Firebrand in the Baltic Sea, 1854, and honourably mentioned for his services before Sebastopol, in particular for towing off the Albion when on shore under the batteries at the attack of Fort Constantine, on which occasion he was severely wounded; appointed to the Rosamond, 20th October, 1854.

COMMANDER A. H. GARDNER.

H.M.S. Driver.

LIEUTENANT, 30th October, 1841; Senior Lieutenant of the Polyphemus, and promoted for services against pirates, 1848; Commander, December, 1848; appointed to the Driver, 26th February, 1855.

COMMANDER RODERICK DEW.

H.M.S. Geyser.

LIEUTENANT, 9th February, 1846; Commander, 16th June, 1854; appointed to the Geyser, 5th December, 1854; Senior Lieutenant of the Encounter, he was wounded at the Imperial camp at Shanghai, 1854.

COMMANDER A. C. GORDON.

H.M.S. Bulldog.

ENTERED the Navy, 31st May, 1831; Lieutenant, 17th September, 1842; Commander, 22nd October, 1853; appointed to the Bulldog, 19th February, 1855.

COMMANDER ROBERT JENNER.

H.M.S. Basilisk.

LIEUTENANT, 14th October, 1840; Commander, 27th January, 1847; appointed to the Basilisk, 7th February, 1855.

CAPTAIN W. C. CHAMBERLAIN.

H.M.S. Conflict.

WILLIAM CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN.—Lieutenant, 4th November, 1840; Commander, 22nd October, 1844; Posted, 1855; served as Mate of the Stromboli, on the coast of Syria, and at St. Jean d'Acre.

COMMANDER HENRY CORYTON.

H.M.S. Hermes.

LIEUTENANT, 22nd September, 1835; Commander, 8th October, 1841; appointed to the Hermes, 13th June, 1855; served as Lieutenant of the Conway, in the operations against Canton, and capture of that city, 1841.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER GEORGE M. JACKSON.

H.M.S. Porcupine.

ENTERED the Navy in 1831; Lieutenant, 24th March, 1845; appointed to the Porcupine, 29th April, 1852.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER JAMES C. CAMPBELL.

H.M.S. Lightning.

LIEUTENANT, 25th May, 1852; appointed to the Lightning (Tender to the Duke of Wellington), 12th March, 1855.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER JOHN H. GLOVER.

H.M.S. Otter.

LIEUTENANT, 24th October, 1851; appointed to the Otter, 12th March, 1855.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN BYTHESEA.

H.M.S. Locust.

LIEUTENANT, 12th June, 1849; appointed to the Locust, 12th March, 1855.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER A. G. E. MURRAY.

H.M.S. Cuckoo.

LIEUTENANT, 9th November, 1846; appointed to the Cuckoo, 2nd May, 1854.

THE WHITE SEA.

CAPTAIN THOMAS BAILLIE.

H.M.S. Meander.

LIEUTENANT, 18th October, 1837; Commander, 21st December, 1841; Posted, 13th November, 1845; appointed to the Meander, 30th May, 1854.

COMMANDER JOHN P. LUCE.

H.M.S. Ariel.

LIEUTENANT, 10th February, 1848; Commander, 13th December, 1854; appointed to the Ariel, 24th January, 1855; Lieutenant-Commander of the Lynx at the attack on Fort Constantine, Sebastopol, and specially promoted for the important assistance afforded in towing the Rodney off a reef; also present at the destruction of a Russian tower on the coast of Circassia, 1854.

COMMANDER JOHN M. HAYES.

H.M.S. Phoenix.

LIEUTENANT, 21st October, 1837; Commander, 8th October, 1841; appointed to the Phoenix, 10th January, 1855; served as Lieutenant of the Cruiser, at Aden, in 1838, and senior of that sloop on the coast of China, including the taking of Canton, Amoy, &c., in 1841.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM R. MENDS, C.B.

H.M.S. Royal Albert.

ENTERED the Navy, 1828; wrecked off Cape Frio; Lieutenant, 11th August, 1835; Commander, 9 Nov., 1846; Posted, 10th Dec., 1852; appointed to the Agamemnon, July 1, 1854; and removed, with Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, to the Royal Albert, 27th Nov., 1854.

CAPTAIN ROBERT F. STOPFORD.

H.M.S. Queen.

LIEUTENANT, 27th Sept., 1830; Commander, 28th June, 1838; Posted, 5th Nov., 1840; appointed to the Queen, 1st July, 1855; commanded the Phoenix at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre.

CAPTAIN SIR THOMAS PASLEY, BART.

H.M.S. Agamemnon.

LIEUTENANT, 16th March, 1824; Commander, 17th Sept., 1828; Posted, 24th May, 1831; appointed to the Agamemnon, 27th Nov., 1854.

CAPTAIN HARRY E. EDGELL.

H.M.S. Tribune.

LIEUTENANT, 3rd June, 1828; Commander, 10th January, 1837; Captain, November 9, 1846; appointed to the Tribune, 7th July, 1855. Wounded when Mate of the Imogene, facing the Bocca Tigris, in 1834. Received the thanks of the Trustees of the British Museum for removing the sculptured remains of the tomb of Mausolus, now named the Canning marbles, from the Castle of Bordroom, in Asia Minor.

CAPTAIN EDWARD A. INGLEFIELD.

H.M.S. Firebrand.

MIDSHIPMAN serving on the coast of Syria, 1840; Lieutenant, 21st September, 1842; Acting Commander of the *Comus*, in the action off Obligado, 1845, for which he was promoted, 18th November, 1845. In command of private screw-steamer *Isabel*, performed an Arctic searching voyage in Smith's and Jones's Sounds, 1852, and Commander of *Phoenix* in the Arctic supply expedition of 1853. Posted, 7th October, 1853. Appointed to the *Firebrand*, 7th July, 1855.

CAPTAIN CHARLES TALBOT.

H.M.S. Algiers.

BORN, 1801; entered the Navy, 1815; Lieut., 7 Jan., 1823; Commander, 30th April, 1827; Posted, 25th Nov., 1830, for activity displayed in detached service. In 1831, he rescued, at the insurrection of Rio Janeiro, their Imperial Majesties, for which services he was presented with the Brazilian Order of Cruzeiro; and in 1846, he distinguished himself greatly at Borneo. Appointed to the *Algiers*, May 27th, 1854, and employed in conveying troops to the Baltic, and also at the blockade of Sebastopol, 1854, and capture of Kertch, 1855.

CAPTAIN JOHN C. D. HAY.

H.M.S. Hannibal.

LIEUT., 15th Aug., 1844; Commander, 28th Aug., 1846; Posted, 20th Jan., 1850; appointed to the *Hannibal*, 25th Jan., 1855. He served as Midshipman and Mate on board the *Benbow*, during the operations on the coast of Syria, including the bombardment of Beyrout and Acre, 1840; and specially mentioned for commanding a boat at the latter place. Flag-Lieut. to Sir Thomas Cochrane, and participated in the operation in Maluda Bay, and on the coast of Borneo, 1846. Commander of the *Columbine*, and senior officer at the destruction of Chinese Piratical Fleets in Bias Bay, China, and in the Tonquin River, 1849, for which he was promoted, and presented with a valuable piece of plate by the merchants of China.

CAPTAIN GEORGE ST. V. KING, C.B.

H.M.S. St. Jean D'Acre.

BORN, 1809; entered the Navy, 1824; Lieut. 15th Jan., 1830; Commander, 8th Aug., 1834; Posted, 28th Aug., 1841; Captain of the *Leander* at the defence of Eupatoria, 1854; appointed to the *St. Jean d'Acre*, 7th July, 1855.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM MOORSOM, C.B.

H.M.S. Rodney.

LIEUT., 29th March, 1842; Commander, 8th March, 1848; 14th March, 1851; appointed to the *Rodney*, 1855. He served as Lieut. in the *Endymion*, during the operations in China, 1842. Captain, he landed with the Naval Brigade, at the siege of Sebastopol, 1854, and was honourably mentioned in Gazetted despatches. Appointed to the *Rodney*, 1st October, 1855.

CAPTAIN L. AUGUSTUS KUPER, C.B.

H.M.S. London.

LIEUT., 26th Feb., 1830; Commander, 27th July, 1839; Posted, 8th June, 1841; appointed to the *London*, 1855. He commanded the

Alligator in the operations against the capture of Canton; and as Captain of the Calliope he assisted in the operations in the Yang-tse-Kiang. Appointed to the London, 13th August, 1855.

CAPTAIN LORD CLARENCE E. PAGET.
H.M.S. Princess Royal.

ENTERED the Navy, 1823; served at the battle of Navarino, 1827; Lieut., 14th May, 1831; Commander, 25th Sept., 1834; Posted, 23rd March, 1839; M.P. for Sandwich, 1847; appointed to the Princess Royal, 29th Oct., 1853; and served in the Baltic, 1854; and during the winter blockade and nightly bombardment of Sebastopol, 1855.

CAPTAIN WOODFORD J. WILLIAMS.
H.M.S. Sanspareil.

LIEUT., 25th June, 1828; Commander, 28th June, 1838; Posted, 2nd June, 1841; appointed to the Sanspareil, 2nd Feb., 1855. Commanded the Stromboli at Sidon, and bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, in 1840.

CAPTAIN HON. J. R. DRUMMOND, C.B.
H.M.S. Albion.

BORN 1812; entered the Navy, 1826; Lieut., 27th Dec., 1832; Commander, 9th June, 1838; Posted, 8th June, 1846; Captain of the Retribution at the reconnoitre of Sebastopol Harbour, bombardment of Odessa, and attack on Fort Constantine, Sebastopol, 1854; appointed to the Albion, 7th July, 1855.

CAPTAIN GEORGE GIFFARD, C.B.
H.M.S. Leopard.

LIEUT., 30th Oct., 1835; Commander, 4th Nov., 1840; Posted, 26th Dec., 1845. Severely wounded when Lieut. of the Cyclops, at the attack on Gebail, and served on the coast of Syria. Appointed to the Leopard, 11th Dec., 1852, and engaged in the Gulf of Bothnia, and reduction of Bomarsund, 1854.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR CUMMING, C.B.
H.M.S. Glatton.

ENTERED the Navy, 1832; Lieut., 28th Sept., 1840; Commander, 9th Nov., 1846; Posted, 19th April, 1854; appointed to the Glatton, 22nd May, 1855. Served as Mate of the Cyclops, and led the Turkish troops to the assault at the storming of Sidon. Present on several other occasions on the coast of Syria, in 1840, and his services officially noticed. Lieut. in command of the Frolic's pinnaces, and capture of the piratical slaver Vincedora, 1843. Captain of the Conflict during the operations in the Baltic, 1854. (Medal of the Royal Humane Society.)

CAPTAIN C. B. HAMILTON.
H.M.S. Diamond.

LIEUT., 25th June, 1840; Commander, 10th Feb., 1844; Posted, 9th Oct., 1847. He served as Lieut. of the Melville, at the taking the forts of the Bocca-Tigris, and operations on the coast of China. Appointed to the Diamond 15th January, 1855.

CAPTAIN JAMES J. M'CLEVERTY, C.B.

H.M.S. Terrible.

BORN, 1810; entered the Navy, 1823; Lieut., 1st Nov., 1831; Commander, 23rd Dec., 1842; Posted, for service performed when commanding the Polyphemus against pirates in the Mediterranean, 21st Dec., 1848; appointed to the Terrible, 7th June, 1853. Served as Midshipman of the Asia at Navarino. Lieut. commanding H.E.I.C.'s steamer Phlegethon at the capture of Amoy and Chinghae, 1841, and at destruction of Chinese fire-rafts at Chinghae, taking Woosung and Shanghae and Chin Kiang Foo, 1842. Capt. of the Terrible, at the bombardment of Odessa, and attack on Fort Constantine, 1854.

CAPTAIN HON. H. KEPPEL.

H.M.S. Leander.

BORN, 1809; entered the Navy, 1822; Lieut., 29th Jan., 1829; Commander, 30th Jan., 1833; Posted, 5th Dec., 1837; appointed to the St. Jean d'Acre, 21st May, 1853; Captain of the Dido at the taking of Woosung and Shanghae, in the operations in the Yang-tse-Kiang, in 1842; and commanded an expedition against a large piratical force on the coast of Borneo, in 1844; and of St. Jean d'Acre, in the Baltic Fleet, 1854. Blockade of Sebastopol, and capture of Kertch, 1855.

CAPTAIN A. P. RYDER.

H.M.S. Dauntless.

LIEUT., 20th July, 1841; Commander, 15th Jan., 1846; Posted, 2nd May, 1848, for services at the storming of Fort Serapique, on the St. Juan; appointed to the Dauntless, 26th December, 1855.

CAPTAIN HON. G. F. HASTINGS.

H.M.S. Curacoa.

LIEUT., 7th Jan., 1833; Commander, 30th June, 1838; Posted, 31st Jan., 1845; appointed to the Curacoa, 16th Aug., 1854. He commanded the Harlequin on the coast of China, and led the boats of that brig and of the Wanderer and Dido in the attack on the piratical towns of Murdoo and Qualloo Batto, in the island of Sumatra, for which he received the public thanks of the Commander-in-Chief.

CAPTAIN CLAUDE H. M. BUCKLE, C.B.]

H.M.S. Valorous.

LIEUT., 17th April, 1827; Commander, 4th May, 1836; Posted, 6th Nov., 1845; appointed to the Valorous, 11th Dec., 1852, and assisted during the operations in the Black Sea, and attack on Fort Constantine, 1854.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM LORING, C.B.

H.M.S. Furious.

ENTERED the Navy, 1832; Lieut., 26th Feb., 1836; Commander, 27th August, 1841; Posted, 31st Jan., 1848; appointed to the Furious, 25th Nov., 1852. He served as Lieut. of the Melville at the capture of Canton, 1840; and as Captain of the Furious he assisted at the bombardment of Odessa, and attack on Fort Constantine, Sebastopol, 1854.

CAPTAIN ROBERT HALL.

H.M.S. Miranda.

ENTERED the Navy, 1833; Lieut., 28th Nov., 1843; Commander, 6th Sept., 1852; Posted, 1855; appointed to the Miranda, 24th June, 1855.

CAPTAIN GEORGE GOLDSMITH.

H.M.S. Sidon.

ENTERED the Navy, 1821; Lieut., 8th Aug., 1828; Commander, 6th May, 1841; Posted, 16th Sept., 1842; appointed to the Sidon, 26th Nov., 1852. He served as senior Lieut. of the Druid in the operations against and capture of Canton, in 1841, and, as commander of the same ship, he assisted at the destruction of the Chinese fire-rafts at Shinghae, in 1842. Commanded the Sidon at the bombardment of Fort Constantine, 1854, as well as during the winter blockade, and frequent nightly attacks upon the forts, 1855.

CAPTAIN THOMAS R. SULLIVAN.

H.M.S. Simoom.

LIEUT., 25th April, 1825; Commander, 25th June, 1840; Posted, 9th April, 1847; appointed to the Simoom, 2nd Dec., 1854. Served as Midshipman and Mate of the Iphigenia, Owen Glendower, and Hussar, and rendered good service in boating and other skirmishes, and against pirates on the coast of Cuba and Isle of Pines; whilst senior Lieut. of the Hussar, he was wounded at the capture of a slave brig of 10 guns, and 57 men, by her boats. He served as Lieut. commanding the Pluto, and captured the armed slave brig Vengador by boarding. He acted as senior Lieut. and supernumerary Commander of the Melville on the coast of China in 1841.

CAPTAIN JOHN MOORE, C.B.

H.M.S. Highflyer.

ENTERED the Navy, 1834; Lieut., 22nd Sept. 1841; Commander, 22nd Nov. 1843; Posted, 22nd Nov., 1848; appointed to the Highflyer, 26th March, 1853, and commanded that vessel during all the operations in the Black Sea, 1854, and on the coast of Circassia, and nightly attacks on Sebastopol, 1855.

CAPTAIN THOMAS A. B. SPRATT, C.B.

H.M.S. Spitfire.

BORN, 1811; entered the Navy, 1827; Lieut., 15th Oct., 1841; Commander, 5th March, 1849; Posted, 3rd Jan., 1855; appointed to the Spitfire, 21st April, 1851. As Commander of the Spitfire, he was promoted for surveying operations in the Black Sea, 1854, and as Captain of the same ship, he assisted at the capture of Kertch, and Yenikale, and Azof expedition, 1855. Is the author of "Travels in Ancient Lycia, &c."

CAPTAIN JAMES WILLCOX.

H.M.S. Odin.

ENTERED the Navy, 1826; Lieut., 23rd Nov., 1841; commanded a gun boat at the destruction of the piratical forts in Malada Bay, Borneo; Commander, 9th Nov., 1846; Commander of Fury, and promoted for services at the destruction of piratical fleets in Bias Bay, and Tonquin River, China, 1849, and was presented with a valuable piece of plate by the merchants of China; Posted, 10th April, 1850; commanded the Dragon at the bombardment of the Hango forts, reduction of Bomarsund, and operations in the Baltic, 1854; appointed to the Odin, 2nd Feb., 1855.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK B. P. SEYMOUR.

H.M.S. Meteor.

BORN, 1821; entered the Navy, 1834; Lieutenant, 7th March, 1842; Commander, 5th June, 1847; Posted, 19th October, 1854; appointed to the Meteor, 22nd May, 1855. Served as a volunteer in the Burmese War, 1852-3, and as Aide-de-Camp to General Godwin, led the storming party, consisting of Bengal and Madras Fusiliers, at the capture of the works and pagoda of Pegu. Present in numerous affairs on shore and afloat, and four times mentioned in Gazetted despatches. Commanded the Brisk during the operations against the Russians in the White Sea, 1854.

CAPTAIN LEWIS T. JONES, C.B.

H.M.S. Princess Royal.

ENTERED the Navy, 1808; assisted in the Walcheren expedition, 1814-15; Lieutenant, 29th August, 1822; Commander, 28th June, 1838; Posted, 4th November, 1840. He commanded the Princess Charlotte at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, 1846. Appointed Captain of the Sampson, December 24, 1850; he had the command of the expedition at the destruction of Lagos, 1851. In the same ship he commanded the steam squadron at the bombardment of Odessa, for which he was gazetted, and present at the destruction of Redoubt Kaleh, on the coast of Circassia, and bombardment of Fort Constantine, at Sebastopol, 1854.

CAPTAIN CHARLES F. HILLYAR.

H.M.S. Gladiator.

LIEUT., 22nd March, 1842; Commander, 15th May, 1848; Posted, 20th Feb., 1852; appointed to the Gladiator, 7th June, 1855; Commanded the Penelope, bearing the Commodore's broad pendant, and actively engaged in command of a division of boats at the destruction of Lagos, when he was severely wounded and promoted, 1851.

CAPTAIN A. P. E. WILMOT.

H.M.S. Sphinx.

BORN, 1816; entered the Navy, 1830, and engaged in various operations against the Malay pirates; Lieut., 3rd July, 1840; served in Syria. In the China war, 1842; Commander, 28th Feb., 1847; Posted, 29th April, 1854; appointed to the Sphinx, July 12, 1854, and assisted in the blockade of Sebastopol, and the Kertch expedition, 1855.

CAPTAIN SHERARD OSBORN.

H.M.S. Vesuvius.

LIEUT., 4th May, 1846; Commander, 30th Oct., 1852; appointed to the Vesuvius, 17th Feb., 1855; promoted for service in the Arctic searching expedition, 1850-51, and served in command of the Pioneer in the expedition of 1852-54; Commanded the Vesuvius in the Azof expedition in 1855.

COMMANDER HENRY W. HIRE.

H.M.S. Niger.

LIEUT., 15th Sept., 1841; Senior Lieut. of the Fury at the bombardment of Fort Constantine, Sebastopol, 1854, for which he was promoted; Commander, 27th November; appointed to the Niger, 2nd Feb., 1855.

COMMANDER AUGUSTUS BUTLER.

H.M.S. Modesté.

He served as Midshipman in the Wellesley, at the capture of Amoy and Shinghae, and was officially mentioned in the despatches; Lieut., 27th May, 1846; Commander, 9th July, 1854; Lieut. of the Britannia; he served in the trenches at the siege of Sebastopol; appointed to the Modesté, 9th July, 1854.

COMMANDER HENRY LLOYD.

H.M.S. Wasp.

LIEUT., 20th Nov., 1841; Commander, 13th Nov., 1844; he served as Lieut.-Commander of the Triton, and was desperately wounded at the attack on Fort Constantine, Sebastopol, 1854; appointed to the Wasp, 2nd Feb., 1855.

COMMANDER BENJAMIN B. PRIEST.

H.M.S. Himalaya.

LIEUTENANT, 23rd March, 1842; Commander, 19th June, 1854; appointed to the Himalaya, 5th January, 1855.

COMMANDER JOHN E. COMMEREILL.

H.M.S. Weser.

LIEUT., 13th Dec., 1848; Commander, Oct. 4, 1855; appointed to the Weser, 20th Feb., 1855.

COMMANDER FRANCIS A. SHORT.

H.M.S. Spiteful.

LIEUT., 22nd Dec., 1845; Commander, 2nd Jan., 1854; appointed to the Spiteful, 19th Jan., 1855.

COMMANDER GEORGE G. BOWYEAR.

H.M.S. Vulcan.

LIEUT., 19th April, 1840; Commander, 27th September, 1851; appointed to the Vulcan, 4th Oct., 1855.

COMMANDER COWPER P. COLES.

H.M.S. Stromboli.

LIEUT., 9th Jan., 1846; Commander, 13th Nov., 1854; appointed to the Stromboli, May, 1855; he acted as Flag-Lieut. to Sir E. Lyons at the bombardment of Sebastopol, and commanded the Stromboli in the Azof expedition in 1855.

COMMANDER JOHN J. KENNEDY.

H.M.S. Curlew.

LIEUT., 8th Oct., 1851; Commander, 15th Nov., 1854; appointed to the Curlew, Oct. 4, 1855.

COMMANDER G. OTWAY POPPLEWELL.

H.M.S. Inflexible.

ENTERED the Navy, 1832; Lieut., 18th Nov., 1842; Commander, and appointed to the Inflexible, July 27, 1853; assisted in the attack on Fort Constantine, Sebastopol, 1854.

COMMANDER JOHN O. JOHNSON.

H.M.S. Megera.

ENTERED the Navy, 1835; served as Mate of the Blonde, and officially mentioned in the despatches for the destruction of the Chinese fire-rafts, in which service he was severely burnt and wounded, 1842; Lieut., 28th June, 1844; Commander, 27th May, 1849; appointed to the Megera, July 2, 1852.

COMMANDER JASPER H. SELWYN.

H.M.S. Prometheus.

LIEUT., 8th Oct., 1841; Commander, 29th April, 1851; appointed to the Prometheus, 12th Sept., 1854; served as Mate in the Sulphur, and was officially mentioned at the capture of Canton, 1841.

COMMANDER F. A. B. CRAWFORD.

H.M.S. Swallow.

LIEUT., 28th June, 1843; Commander, 10th July, 1854; appointed to the Swallow, 16th Aug., 1854; engaged in the attack on Soujuk Kalih, capture of Kertch and Yenikale, and Azof expedition.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER W. K. JOLIFFE.

H.M.S. Arrow.

LIEUT., 30th December, 1845; appointed to the Arrow, 13th July, 1854; and commanded that vessel at the bombardment of Sebastopol, 1854, and at the capture of Kertch, and expedition to the Sea of Azof, 1855.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER HUBERT CAMPION.

H.M.S. Ardent.

LIEUT., 23rd October, 1849; appointed to the Ardent, 1855.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER JOHN W. PIKE.

H.M.S. Banshee.

LIEUT., 12th Sept., 1848 ; appointed to the Banshee, 2nd July, 1855.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER WILLIAM N. W. HEWETT.

H.M.S. Beagle.

LIEUT., 26th Oct., 1854 ; Mate of the Beagle, serving in the naval brigade at the siege of Sebastopol, and especially promoted for defending a Lancaster gun battery during a sortie of the besieged, saving his gun from capture, and inflicting severe loss on the enemy, 1854 ; appointed Lieutenant-Commander of the same vessel, 15th Dec., 1854, and assisted at the capture of Kertch and Yenikale, and in the Azof expedition, 1855.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER HUGH T. BURGOYNE.

H.M.S. Wrangler.

LIEUT., 11th Jan., 1854 ; appointed to the Wrangler, 15th June, 1855.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER WILLIAM A. J. HEATH.

H.M.S. Medusa.

LIEUT., 26th Nov., 1844 ; Mate of the Pique, and served at the capture of Caiffa and Tsour, on the coast of Syria, and at St. Jean d'Acre, 1840 ; appointed to the Medusa, 15th Feb., 1855.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER H. B. BERESFORD.

H.M.S. Medina.

BORN, 1816 ; entered the Navy, 1829 ; Lieut., 6th June, 1842 ; appointed to the Medina, 4th May, 1854 ; Mate of Vanguard at the blockade of Alexandria ; Lieut.-Commander of the Medina at the capture of Kertch and Yenikale, and Azof expedition, 1855.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER HENRY W. COMBER.

H.M.S. Viper.

LIEUT., 26th June, 1846 ; appointed to the Viper, 16th May, 1855 ; served as Midshipman in the Herald during the operations in the Canton River, 1841, and of Dido, commanding a boat in action with pirates at Borneo ; second in command of the Pagoda on a voyage to the Antarctic regions ; commanded the second launch of the St. Jean d'Acre, in the Azof expedition, 1855.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER A. D. W. FLETCHER.

H.M.S. Triton.

LIEUT., 30th Dec., 1845 ; appointed to the Triton, 26th Dec., 1854.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER GEORGE F. DAY.

H.M.S. Recruit.

LIEUT., 13th December, 1845; appointed, 20th February, 1855; Commanded the barge of the Benbow in the attack on the town of Tortosa, on the coast of Syria, and in the same ship at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, in 1840; as Lieut.-Commander of the Recruit, he rendered important service at the disembarkation of troops at the capture of Kertch, and also in the Azof expedition, and destruction of Government stores at Taganrog, 1855.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER CECIL W. BUCKLEY.

H.M.S. Snake.

LIEUT., 11th Jan., 1854; appointed, 24th May, 1855.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER C. M. AYNLEY.

H.M.S. Lynx.

LIEUT., 6th Dec., 1845; appointed to the Lynx, 23rd November, 1854, and assisted at the capture of Kertch and Yenikale, and in the Azof expedition, 1855.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. O. FREELAND.

H.M.S. Oberon.

LIEUT., 28th June, 1838; appointed to the Oberon, 7th Feb., 1855; served as Midshipman in the Albion at the battle of Navarino, and as Lieut. of the Stromboli in the operations on the coast of Syria, and at St. Jean d'Acre in 1840.

MASTER COMMANDER JOHN F. REES.

H.M.S. Cyclops.

MASTER, 21st Dec., 1841; appointed to the Cyclops, 20th June, 1855; served as second Master in the Wolverine, at the destruction of the slave factories at Corisco, and promoted from Dolphin for the capture of a slaver in the boats of that vessel, 1841.

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

CAPTAIN GEORGE E. PATEY, C.B.

H.M.S. Monarch.

LIEUT., 4th November, 1840; Commander, 8th July, 1846; Posted, 15th December, 1851; appointed to the Monarch (Flag of Admiral Bruce), 25th November, 1854.

CAPTAIN CHARLES FREDERICK.

H.M.S. President.

LIEUT., 23rd April, 1818; Commander, 6th May, 1829; Posted, 23rd December, 1842; appointed to the President, 6th Dec., 1854. Served as Lieut. in the Alacrity, and severely wounded in boarding a pirate in the Mediterranean in 1829. Commanded the Appollo troop ship, and was present in the operations in the Yang-tse-Kiang in 1842.

CAPTAIN RICHARD BURRIDGE.

H.M.S. Amphitrite.

ENTERED the Navy, 1808; Lieut., 10th November, 1824; Commander, 28th June, 1838; Posted, 9th November, 1846; appointed to the Amphitrite, 6th December, 1854. Served as Midshipman of the Termagant, at the defence of Sicily, 1810; and at the siege and defence of Tarragona, and assisted at the capture of several privateers on the French coast by the boats. Served also at the reduction of Almeria, and on shore, and at Leghorn, and capture of Genoa, 1814. Captain of the President at the attack of Petropaulovski and Russian ships, and in command of the party disembarked to storm the enemy's defences, 1854.

CAPTAIN WM. H. A. MORSHEAD, C.B.

H.M.S. Dido.

LIEUT., 21st September, 1832; Commander, 8th June, 1841; Posted, 23rd December, 1842; appointed to the Dido, 28th August, 1851. Served as senior Lieut. of the Hyacinth, in the operations against Canton, and wounded at the capture of that city, 1841. Commanded the Columbine at the destruction of the Chinese fire-rafts at Chinghae; and present at the taking of Woosung and Shanghae, and in the operations in the Yangtse-Kiang, in 1842.

CAPTAIN SIR FREDERICK W. E. NICHOLSON, BART.

H.M.S. Pique.

BORN, 1815; entered the Navy, 1829; Lieut., 2nd January, 1837; Promoted to Commander for distinguished service in the Chinese War, 26th August, 1841. Engaged in a desperate affray with Moorish pirates, 12th May, 1846. In this action he had a narrow escape whilst in the midst of the fire encouraging and cheering his men—two bullets went through his hat, and another caught the heel of his boot. For his gallant conduct he was advanced to post rank by commission, bearing date the day of this action. Appointed to the Pique, 26th December, 1853, and commanded that vessel in the attack on Petropaulovski, in 1854.

CAPTAIN WALLACE HOUSTOUN.

H.M.S. Trincomalee.

LIEUT., 3rd March, 1832; Commander, 7th May, 1842; Posted, 23rd July, 1847; appointed to the Trincomalee, 19th June, 1852.

COMMANDER ALFRED J. CURTIS.

H.M.S. Brisk.

LIEUT., 18th November, 1842; Commander, 7th May, 1852; appointed to the Brisk, 20th October, 1854.

COMMANDER HENRY TROLLOPE.

H.M.S. Rattlesnake.

LIEUT., 23rd November, 1841; Commander, 6th September, 1852; appointed to the Rattlesnake, 23rd December, 1852.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE Allies determine on the capture of Sebastopol, a fortress in the Crimea, the resources and artificial means of defence of which were said to be greater than those of any place recorded in the history of war.

SEPTEMBER, 1854.

7. The expedition consisting of about 400 vessels, sails from Varna for the Crimea.
10. Rendezvous at Serpent Island.
- 14, 15, 16. Land unopposed at Old Fort, to the number of 73,000, of which 25,000 were English, 33,000 French, and about 15,000 Turks.
19. Leave their encampment at Kalamita Bay, and at night bivouac on the right bank of the Bulganac, after a slight skirmish between the advanced Cavalry and Cossacks.
20. The glorious and memorable Battle of the Alma, the losses in which were—English killed, 383; wounded, 1612; missing, 18.
25. The Russians sink seven line-of-battle ships at the entrance of the harbour of Sebastopol. The successful and celebrated flank march, and skirmish of Khutor Mackenzie.
26. Balaklava surrenders, and is occupied by the Allies, and becomes the base of operations.
29. Marshal St. Arnaud, Commander-in-Chief of the French army died, and is succeeded by General Canrobert.

OCTOBER.

9. Most of the mortars and guns placed in position.
10. The British broke ground, and opened trenches at 750 yards from the place.
17. The first bombardment of Sebastopol opened at half-past six o'clock in the morning. The fleets under the command of Admirals Dundas and Hamelin, attack the forts which guard the entrance to the harbour. The result convinced the commanders that the siege would be a protracted one. Amongst the slain was Admiral Korniloff.
23. The Battle of Balaklava, ever memorable for the immortal death ride of the Light Cavalry Brigade.
26. The first sortie of the Russians on a large scale; 9000 strong, they attacked most determinedly, but were repulsed by the Second Division under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans.

NOVEMBER.

5. The Battle of Inkerman, emphatically "The Soldier's Battle." A hand to hand struggle, such as Leonidas fought of old. In this engagement 14,000 of the allied forces withstood the repeated attacks of, and finally defeated 50,000 Russians, whose loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, amounted to 15,000 men.
12. The Tribune, Highflyer, and Lynx, under the orders of Captain S. T. Carnegie, destroy a large Martello tower, commanding the road from Anapa to Kertch.

14. Fearful hurricane in the Black Sea, the English lost thirty-two transports on the coast of the Crimea. The French line-of-battle ship *Henri Quatre*, and the *Pluton* driven on shore off Eupatoria.
20. A detachment of the Rifle Brigade, under Lieutenant Tryon, dislodge the Russians from the Rifle Pits of their advanced posts, in front of our left attack. This brave exploit, in which Lieutenant Tryon was killed, was published to the French army in an order of the day by General Canrobert.
- 22, and 23. The Russians endeavoured to regain possession of the Rifle Pits, from which they had been driven, and are gallantly repulsed on each occasion.

DECEMBER.

6. Two Russian steamers leave the harbour of Sebastopol, and attack the French steamers *Magère* and *Caton*, but retire on the approach of the English frigate *Valorous*.
 20. Russian sortie against the advanced works of the English and French batteries repulsed.
- During this and the succeeding months the weather was very severe, the thermometer touching 13° ; and great sickness prevailed in the army. Disease, a more terrible enemy than the Muscovite, decimated the ranks of the army, and many a gallant fellow found a last resting-place in the Crimea, who had hoped at least to have fallen in the front of the battle.

JANUARY, 1855.

12. A sortie by the Russians, on our left and right attacks, in which a sergeant and 13 rank and file, in the advanced Rifle Pits, were made prisoners.
23. An unsuccessful sortie of the garrison causes the French heavy loss.

FEBRUARY.

1. A vigorous sortie of the Russians on the French advanced works on the right defeated.
9. The railway from Balaklava to the camp commenced by the navvies, it conveyed commissariat stores to Kadikoi on the 23rd, and on the 26th of March, it conveyed shot and shell to the summit at headquarters, four miles and a half from Balaklava.
23. The French carry the works of counter approach.

MARCH.

9. The Russians commence their defensive works on the Mamelon.
11. The Allies commence a parallel of approach against the Mamelon works.
15. The French carry a line of ambuscade occupied by the Russian sharpshooters.
17. The French make an unsuccessful attack upon the Russian Rifle Pits.
23. Russian sortie on the French lines in front of the Malakoff Tower vigorously repulsed by the French and English after an obstinate fight, with serious loss on both sides.

24. An armistice of two hours granted to General Osten Sacken to bury the dead.

APRIL.

9. The second bombardment commenced at dawn, and was continued on the 10th and 11th.
17. The English began to push zigzags in advance of Gordon's battery, which on the
18. were carried on the right to within sixty yards of the Malakoff, and on the left within one hundred yards of the Redan.
19. The Rifle Pit, in front of the Redan, captured by the English at the point of the bayonet; the Commander, Colonel Egerton, killed.
21. The Russian Rifle Pit immediately in front of that taken on the 19th, destroyed by a party of volunteers headed by Lieutenant and Adjutant Walker.
24. The Submarine Electric Telegraph from Varna to Balaklava completed.

MAY.

2. The Russian counter-approaches in front of the Central Bastion stormed by the French, under General Pelissier.
4. A combined French and English expedition sailed from Balaklava, and Kamiesch, with 8000 French, and 5000 English troops on board, for the sea of Azof, but returned on the 6th.
5. Another night sortie of the Russians repulsed with the utmost gallantry.
8. General de la Marmora, with a portion of the Sardinian contingent, arrived at Balaklava.
3. General Canrobert resigns the command of the French army, and is succeeded by General Pelissier.
9, 10. Two attacks of the Russians on the right of our advanced parallel repulsed with great slaughter.
11. A most determined sortie of the Russians on the advance of our left attack repulsed, with considerable loss to the enemy.
22, 23. The French attack and carry, after an obstinate resistance, the Russian Place d'Armes, with immense loss on the side of the Russians.
25. After reiterated demands, the French grant an armistice to General Osten Sacken, and hand over to him 1200 corpses for burial.

JUNE.

6. The batteries re-open their fire on Sebastopol, and continue during that and the following day.
7. The Quarries and the Mamelon successfully attacked by the English and French, and permanently occupied, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy to regain them.
17. Night attack on the forts of Sebastopol by the Princess Royal, Sidon, and Miranda, and a division of French steamers, on which occasion Captain Lyons of the Miranda was severely wounded.
18. Combined attack on the Redan and Malakoff unsuccessful. The English losses at the assault on the Redan, were 21 officers, 18 sergeants, 1 drummer, 211 rank and file killed; 70 officers, 82 ser-

geants, 8 drummers, 1040 rank and file wounded; 2 officers, and 20 rank and file missing. Total 251 killed; 1200 wounded; 22 missing; grand total, 1473.

28. Field Marshal Lord Raglan died of cholera. General Simpson assumes the vacant command.

JULY.

3. The remains of Lord Raglan conveyed to Kamiesch with military honours, and placed on board the *Caradoc*, which immediately sailed for England. General Simpson, in a despatch, describes the funeral procession as being very imposing. He says in conclusion—“Thus terminated the last honours that could be paid by his troops to their beloved commander. His loss to us here is inexpressible; and will, I am sure, be equally felt by his country at home. The sympathy of our Allies is universal and sincere. His name and memory are all that remain to animate us in the difficulties and dangers to which we may be called.” General Pelissier, in an order of the day, paid a warm and generous tribute to the memory of his departed brother in arms.

AUGUST.

2. Russian sortie in considerable force by the Woronzoff Road gallantly repulsed.
16. The Battle of the Tchernaya. The Russian army defeated by the French and Sardinians, with a loss of 4000 killed.
17. The Bombardment is resumed.
23. The French army carry an ambuscade on the glacis of the Malakoff; 500 Russians make a sortie for the purpose of retaking it, but are repulsed with a loss of 300 men.
27. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe invests with the insignia of the Order of the Bath the General and Flag Officers in the Crimea, in front of head-quarters. The ceremony was witnessed by General Pelissier.
29. Explosion of a French magazine in the Mamelon.

SEPTEMBER.

3. Russian sortie on the right attack repulsed with great loss, but Captain Pechell, a brave young officer of the 77th, was killed in setting a brilliant example to his men.
5. The final bombardment of Sebastopol commenced at daylight and continued during the 6th and 7th. A Russian frigate burnt during the night.
7. Another Russian frigate destroyed by the fire of the Allies.
8. The French under General Bosquet capture the Malakoff.
9. The south side of Sebastopol evacuated by the Russians, who blow up their fortifications, sink their ships, and set fire to the place, retiring to the north side.
9. Marshal Pelissier thus sums up the result of the operations during the siege:—
“Thus terminated this memorable siege, during which the relieving army was twice beaten in the open field, and the means of defence

and attack of which had assumed colossal proportions. The besieging army had in its different attacks about 800 guns in battery, which fired more than 1,600,000 rounds, and our approaches, dug during three hundred and thirty-six days of open trenches, through a rocky ground, with a development of more than eighty-six kilometres (twenty leagues), were made under the constant fire of the place and with incessant combats by day and night.

“The day of the 8th of September, on which the Allies gained the mastery of an army almost equal in number, not invested, entrenched behind formidable defences, provided with more than 1100 cannon, protected by the guns of the fleet, and the north batteries still possessing enormous resources, will remain an example of what may be expected from a brave disciplined army hardened by war.

“Our losses on this day are:—5 generals killed, 4 wounded, and 6 with contusions; 24 superior officers killed, 20 wounded, 2 missing; 116 subaltern officers killed, 224 wounded, 8 missing; and 1489 non-commissioned officers and men killed, 4259 wounded, and 1400 missing; total, 7557.”

The English losses at the final assault were as follows:—29 officers, 36 sergeants, 6 drummers, 314 rank and file, killed; 124 officers, 142 sergeants, 12 drummers, 1608 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 12 sergeants, 163 rank and file missing; grand total, killed, 385; wounded, 1886; missing, 176—2447.

17. The Naval Brigade, which had so gallantly served in the trenches in front of Sebastopol, since the commencement of the siege, leave Balaklava and return on ship-board. The effective strength of the Brigade was 1400. The casualties since the month of December, 1854, to the assault of Sebastopol, on the 8th of September, were as follows:—Died from sickness, 31; killed, 61; mortally wounded, 24; severely wounded, contused, &c., 331. Total, 447.

TO BERANGER.

ON THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

BY W. C. BENNETT.

SING, Beranger, another song!
 And for awhile forget
 The memories of thy joyous youth,
 And even thy Lisette;
 Again the conquering tricolor
 To Europe's winds is flung;
 Again Marengo's eagles soar,
 And need their fierce flight sung.
 Then, Beranger, another song;
 For who can sing so well
 The mighty deeds that glory needs
 Thy matchless songs to tell?

Hark ! Paris hears the selfsame shout
So oft she heard of old ;
Hark ! victory tells again the tale
So oft by thee she told,
The tale that tells how triumph still
On France's Eagles sits,
And mates Sebastopol's dread fame
With that of Austerlitz.
Then, Beranger, another song ;
For who can sing so well
The mighty deeds that glory needs
Thy matchless songs to tell ?

Too long the northern despot's heel
Has trampled Europe down ;
Too long has freedom trembling seemed
To quail before his frown ;
At last the West dares use its strength ;
At last its hosts go forth ;
Let Europe's despots tell how well
We smote their vaunted North.
Then, Beranger, another song ;
For who can sing so well
The mighty deeds that glory needs
Thy matchless songs to tell ?

For forty years has Europe slept
A base inglorious sleep ;
And, if for Poland's fate she wept,
She only dared to weep.
If Hungary fell, we did but moan—
But hope for both remains ;
We hunt the Tartar back, at last
We help to loose their chains.
Then, Beranger, another song ;
For who can sing so well
The mighty deeds that glory needs
Thy matchless songs to tell ?

The Austrian fawns upon the Czar ;
Ask if an Ulm he needs ;
Tell Prussia's dotard his false faith
Another Jena breeds ;
Bid all the hundred pigmy things
That wear a German crown,
Beware at once, or with the Czar
Their tiny thrones go down.
Then, Beranger, another song ;
For who can sing so well
The mighty deeds that glory needs
Thy matchless songs to tell ?

Twice did the barbarous Cossacks' steeds
Bathe in the trampled Seine ;
Leagued Europe helped them on the way
They 'll never come again.
Those days are past ; with Europe leagued
Napoleon's Eagles wave :
The Europe that of old they tore
To-day they fly to save.

Then, Beranger, another song;
 For who can sing so well
 The mighty deeds that glory needs
 Thy matchless songs to tell?
 Sing! Eylau's strife and Wagram's fame
 You gave to every tongue;
 Let newer glories, great as theirs,
 To-day by you be sung;
 Let Inkerman's and Alma's deeds
 In songs immortal live!
 And dread Sebastopol's fierce fame
 To deathless glory give!
 Then, Beranger, another song;
 For who can sing so well.
 The mighty deeds that glory needs
 Thy matchless songs to tell?

LIST OF THE RUSSIAN NAVAL FORCE IN THE BLACK SEA (Previous to the Commencement of the War)

SUNK, BURNT, AND DESTROYED DURING THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

<i>Ships of the Line.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Brigs.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Yachts.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
*Tri Svetitsetli	120	Mercury	18	Strela	10
Twelve Apostles	120	Perseus	18	Orianda	10
Grand Duke Constantine	120	Ptolemy	18	<i>Bombard.</i>	
Bosphorus	120	Theseus	18	Peroun	—
*Silistria	84	Temistocles	16	<i>Steamers.</i>	<i>h. p.</i>
Sultan Mahmoud	84	Eurvas	16	Wladimir	400
Tri Hezarhef	84	Achilles	16	Bessarabia	260
Gabriel	84	Orpheus	16	Gromonosetz	260
Salafael	84	Argonaut	12	Crimea	260
*Uriel	84	Endymion	12	Odessa	260
Varna	84	Nearchus	12	Chersonesus	260
*Yagudil	84	Jason	12	Ellbrus	250
*Rostislaf	84	<i>Schooners.</i>		Yenikale	180
Sviatolaf	84	Goretz	16	Taman	180
Hvabri	84	Latoshka	16	Bayetz	136
Tchesnie	84	Smelayx	16	Mogutchi	136
Empress Maria	84	Dvotig	16	Molodela	136
<i>Frigates.</i>		Zabiaka	16	Cholchis	120
Messembria	60	Opil	16	Grozni	120
Medea	60	Soudjuk-Kalè	10	Sevenain Zvezon	120
Kulefehi	60	Uveilaya	8	Peter the Great	100
Sinopoli	54	Skulchronya	8	Andi	100
Kovarna	52	<i>Cutters.</i>		Dargo	100
Flora	44	Struya	12	Danube	100
Kagul	44	Lutch	12	Pruth	100
<i>Corvettes.</i>		Legki	12	Berdeansk	80
Raylades	20	Skovi	12	Taganrog	80
Ariadne	20	Nevok	10	Inkerman	80
Andromache	18	Pospeshney	10	Molni	80
Calypso	18	Provernoy	10	Meteor	60
Orestes	18			Skromni	40
				Argonaut	40
				Twenty-eight Gun-boats.	

* Sunk on the 24th of September, 1854, at the entrance of the Port of Sebastopol.

OFFICERS WHO HAVE FALLEN IN THE CRIMEA.

ATTACK ON THE QUARRIES,
June 7.

Major W. F. Dickson, 62nd Regt.
Brev.-Maj. Edw. Bailey, 88th Foot.
Capt. B. H. E. Muller, 1st Foot.
Capt. J. B. Foster, 62nd Foot.
Capt. E. Corbett, 88th Foot.
Capt. Jackson Wray, 88th Foot.
Capt. G. F. Dawson, Royal Engineers.
Lt. W. Bellew, 1st Royals.
Lieut. H. M. Lawrence, 84th Foot.
Lieut. R. J. T. Stone, 55th Foot.
Lieut. James Marshall, 68th Foot.
Lieut. E. H. Webb, 88th Regt.
Lt. T. G. Loring, Royal Engineers.

ATTACK ON THE REDAN,
June 18.

Colonel Thomas Shadforth, 57th Regt.
Colonel L. W. G. Yea, 7th Regt.
Capt. John Shiffner, 34th Regt.
Capt. John Robinson, 34th Regt.
Capt. C. W. Agar, 44th Regt.
Capt. B. Fenwick, 44th Foot.
Capt. E. R. Forman, Rifle Brigade.
Capt. W. H. Jesse, Royal Engineers.
Lieut. Hodson, 7th Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. D. Alt.
Lieut. J. C. Ashwin, 57th Regt.
Lieut. J. W. Meurant, 18th Regt.
Lieut. L. Heyland, 33rd Regt.
Lieut. V. Bennett, 33rd Regt.
Lieut. F. R. Hurt, 34th Regt.
Lieut. O. G. S. Davies, 38th Regt.
Lt. T. M. Graves, Royal Engineers.
Lieut. J. R. Murray, Royal Engineers.
Lieut. H. S. St. V. Marsh, 33rd Regt., in the trenches, June 24.
Lieut. the Hon. Edward Fitzclarence, 7th Regt., of wounds, June 25.
Capt. W. H. Mansfield, 44th Regt., of wounds, June 28.
Lt. E. S. G. Woodford, 2nd Batt., Rifle Brigade, in the trenches, June 30.
Colonel Richard Tylden, Royal Engineers, at Malta, August 2.
Colonel H. C. Cobbe, 4th Foot, of wounds, August 6.
Lieut. G. B. Preston, 97th Foot, in the trenches, August 30.
Capt. L. Frazer, 95th Foot, in the trenches, August 31.
Capt. W. H. C. G. Pechell, 77th Regt., in the trenches, Sept. 3.
Capt. C. Anderson, 31st Regt., Sept. 4.
Capt. E. G. Snow, Royal Artillery, in the trenches, Sept. 6.
Capt. Duncombe Buckley, Scots Fusilier Guards, Sept. 7.

ATTACK ON THE REDAN,
Sept. 8.

Lt.-Col. Thomas Unett, 19th Foot.
Lieut.-Col. J. Eman, C.B., 41st Foot.
Lieut.-Colonel Hon. H. R. Handcock, 97th Foot.
Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Patullo, C.B., 30th Foot.
Lieut.-Colonel Gough, 33rd Regt.
Lieut.-Col. W. H. Cuddy, 55th Foot.
Major A. F. Welsford, 97th Foot.
Captain Godfrey, 19th Foot.
Capt. J. C. N. Stevenson, 30th Foot.
Capt. F. S. Attree, 31st Regt.
Capt. Ed. Every, 41st Foot.
Capt. J. A. Lockhart, 41st Foot.
Capt. G. Rochfort, 49th Foot.
Capt. R. A. Cox, 62nd Foot.
Capt. W. B. C. A. Parker, 77th Foot.
Capt. Grogan, 88th Foot.
Capt. Herbert M. Vaughan, 90th Foot.
Capt. Henry Preston, 90th Foot.
Capt. John Hutton, 97th Foot.
Capt. M. M. Hammond, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. Wright, 7th Foot.
Lieut. O. Colt, 7th Foot.
Lieut. Dyneley, Adjutant, 23rd Foot.
Lieut. R. H. L. Somerville, 23rd Foot.
Lieut. H. G. Donovan, 33rd Foot.
Lieut. Blakiston, 62nd Foot.
Lieut. A. D. Swift, 90th Foot.
Lieut. Winter, 90th Foot.
Lieut. A. B. M'Gregor, 97th Foot.
Lieut. H. S. Ryder, Rifle Brigade.
Ensign R. G. Dean, 30th Foot.

Capt. W. H. Poole, 23rd Regt., of wounds, Sept. 9.
Capt. A. C. L. Fitzroy, Royal Artillery, of wounds, Sept. 10.
Lieut. E. S. Holden, 23rd Foot, of wounds, Sept. 9.
Lieut. P. Godfrey, 19th Foot, of wounds, Sept. 12.
Ensign C. Michell, 49th Regt., of wounds, Sept. 14.
Brevet-Major S. R. Chapman, 20th Foot, of wounds, Sept. 20.
Lieut. R. C. Goodenough, 97th Foot, of wounds, Sept. 20.
Lieut. W. Kerr, 30th Foot, of wounds, Sept. 28.
Captain the Hon. Robert Drummond, Coldstream Guards, on board the "Indiana," at Spithead, from wounds received in the trenches at Sebastopol, October 1.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN THE CRIMEA.

TABULAR STATEMENT, showing the number of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in each Regiment of the British Army, from the date of the first landing in the Crimea till the capture of Sebastopol, September 8, 1855.

Regiments and Departments.	KILLED.				WOUNDED.				MISSING.			
	Officers.	Sergs.	Drms.	Rank & File.	Officers.	Sergs.	Drms.	Rank & File.	Officers.	Sergs.	Drms.	Rank & File.
Staff	9	...	...	...	29							
4th Dragoon Guards . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3				
5th Dragoon Guards . . . . .	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	9				
1st Dragoons . . . . .	...	...	...	2	4	1	1	5				
2nd Dragoons . . . . .	...	...	...	2	4	5	...	48				
4th Dragoons	2	5	3	24	2	1	...	23				
6th Dragoons . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	10				
8th Dragoons	2	3	...	25	3	2	1	14				
11th Dragoons . . . . .	...	2	...	30	3	3	...	21				
13th Dragoons	3	3	1	20	...	2	...	12				
17th Dragoons	3	1	...	32	5	1	2	32				
3rd Batt. Gren. Guards	5	3	1	81	15	16	1	348	...	...	...	30
1st Batt. Coldst. Guards	10	4	...	65	8	7	1	210	...	...	...	53
1st Batt. Scots Fus. Gds.	4	5	...	65	24	21	3	316	...	...	...	19
1st Batt. 1st Regiment	1	...	...	15	3	5	...	74				
2nd Batt. 1st Regiment . . . . .	...	1	...	13	7	5	1	92				
3rd Regiment	1	6	...	44	13	16	3	213	1			
4th Regiment	1	...	...	26	4	3	...	122	1	...	...	2
7th Regiment	6	7	2	78	36	34	2	224	1	2	...	18
9th Regiment	1	...	...	7	2	5	...	83				
14th Regiment . . . . .	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	46				
17th Regiment	1	1	...	20	4	8	...	108	...	...	...	1
18th Regiment	1	1	...	40	11	26	...	280	...	...	...	1
19th Regiment	4	4	1	76	20	15	3	419	...	...	...	7
20th Regiment	1	2	...	24	13	17	2	171	...	...	...	29
21st Regiment	1	1	...	31	9	18	...	80	...	...	...	13
23rd Regiment	11	7	1	116	20	24	7	398	1	1	2	46
28th Regiment . . . . .	...	1	...	20	8	3	1	48	...	...	...	3
30th Regiment	8	1	2	101	20	15	4	363	...	...	...	1
31st Regiment	2	2	...	14	1	6	1	86				
33rd Regiment	5	5	...	96	23	25	2	350	1	...	...	3
34th Regiment	5	2	...	66	17	22	4	308	2	...	...	10
38th Regiment	2	4	...	22	8	12	...	212	...	...	...	5
39th Regiment	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	42				
41st Regiment	8	7	...	116	16	27	4	387	...	...	...	16
42nd Regiment	1	...	...	20	2	5	1	111	...	...	...	1
44th Regiment	3	...	2	24	10	13	2	169	...	...	...	7
46th Regiment	1	1	...	9	4	5	1	100	...	...	...	12
47th Regiment . . . . .	...	4	...	49	13	6	1	246				
48th Regiment . . . . .	...	...	...	6	2	5	...	54	...	...	...	1
49th Regiment	4	5	1	44	12	20	3	259	...	1	...	1
50th Regiment	2	3	...	36	4	3	1	79	2	...	...	11
55th Regiment	5	1	...	68	20	23	1	366	...	...	...	9
56th Regiment . . . . .	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	8				
57th Regiment	5	10	1	45	11	21	1	224	...	2	...	3
62nd Regiment	6	3	1	24	7	4	...	117	1	1	...	11
63rd Regiment	4	...	...	17	10	9	2	111				
68th Regiment	5	...	...	23	4	4	2	114	...	4	...	39
72nd Regiment . . . . .	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	47				
77th Regiment	5	7	1	61	8	18	1	242	...	1	...	11
79th Regiment	1	...	...	8	2	7	...	52				

Regiments and Departments.	KILLED.				WOUNDED.				MISSING.			
	Officers.	Sergs.	Drms.	Rank & File.	Officers.	Sergs.	Drms.	Rank & File.	Officers.	Sergs.	Drms.	Rank & File.
88th Regiment . . .	6	7	...	62	18	27	2	332	...	...	...	21
89th Regiment . . .	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	77	1	...	...	...
90th Regiment . . .	4	1	...	14	17	15	...	246	...	4	...	33
93rd Regiment . . .	1	...	...	16	1	4	1	106	1	...	...	...
95th Regiment . . .	7	7	...	69	20	21	1	271	...	...	...	3
97th Regiment . . .	6	3	2	48	11	16	...	220	...	4	...	36
1st Batt. Rifle Brigade . . .	2	6	1	52	6	7	1	214	...	3	...	10
2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade . . .	5	9	...	81	15	22	7	462	...	...	...	...
Royal Artillery . . .	12	10	...	94	26	22	...	428	...	...	...	...
Engineers . . .	12	1	...	29	16	8	...	70	1	...	...	...
Land Transport Corps . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Ambulance Corps . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Total . . .	195	156	20	2204	577	645	71	10084	13	23	2	466

CASUALTIES in the Black Sea Fleet, Naval Brigade, and Royal Marines, from the 14th September, 1854, to September 8, 1855.

	KILLED.				WOUNDED.			
	Offi- cers.	Petty Officers.	Men.	Ma- rines.	Offi- cers.	Petty Officers.	Men.	Ma- rines.
Britannia . . .	1	1	2	...	3	...	9	...
Trafalgar . . .	...	...	2	...	1	...	14	1
Queen . . .	1	1	21	...	8	6	107	2
Agamemnon . . .	...	1	3	...	2	2	19	3
Princess Royal . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
London . . .	3	...	13	...	2	10	51	...
Albion . . .	4	10	11	...	5	7	38	4
Rodney . . .	2	1	16	...	1	5	88	...
Vengeance . . .	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	...
Bellerophon . . .	1	1	4	...	...	1	17	1
Sanspareil . . .	1	...	10	...	3	5	46	3
Arethusa . . .	1	...	5	...	...	1	10	4
Leander . . .	...	1	21	...	5	3	85	2
Dauntless . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Retribution . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Diamond . . .	...	1	2	...	5	2	13	...
Sidon . . .	...	...	2	...	1	2	7	...
Terrible . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	3
Furious . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Wasp . . .	2	...	3	2	1	5	19	3
Miranda . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niger . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
Sampson . . .	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
Firebrand . . .	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...
Spiteful . . .	...	...	1	1	3	...	3	3
Sphinx . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Beagle . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Cyclops . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ardent . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Medina . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Triton . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
Royal Marines . . .	...	Noncoms. 1	Privates. 4	...	2	Non-coms. 3	Privates. 35	...
Total . . .	17	18	125	3	50	58	586	34

Killed, 163; Wounded, 728 Missing (seaman from Leander), 1; Grand Total, 892.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

DECEMBER, 1854.

6. The Queen addressed the following letter to Mr. Sidney Herbert, and through him to Mrs. Herbert, by whom it was transmitted to Miss Nightingale: "Windsor Castle, Dec. 6, 1854. Would you tell Mrs. Herbert that I begged she would let me see frequently the accounts she receives from Miss Nightingale or Mrs. Bracebridge, as I hear no details of the wounded, though I see so many from officers, &c., about the battle-field, and naturally the former must interest me more than any one. Let Mrs. Herbert also know that I wish Miss Nightingale and the ladies would tell these poor noble wounded and sick men that NO ONE takes a warmer interest, or feels more for their sufferings, or admires their courage and heroism MORE, than their Queen. Day and night she thinks of her beloved troops. So does the Prince. Beg Mrs. Herbert to communicate these my words to those ladies, as I know that our sympathy is much valued by these noble fellows.—VICTORIA."

JANUARY, 1855.

22. General Sir De Lacy Evans received a congratulatory address, accompanied with a sword valued at 150 guineas, from the inhabitants of the united parliamentary boroughs of Hythe, Folkestone, and Sandgate.
25. Letter from Lord Raglan acknowledging the Vote of Thanks to the army, read to the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor.
29. Mr. Roebuck's motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the army in the Crimea, carried by 305 to 148.

FEBRUARY.

1. The Earl of Aberdeen announced the resignation of the Government.
2. The Thanks of the House of Commons delivered to Sir De Lacy Evans by the Speaker.
2. The Snake gun-boat on shore off Kertch, successfully defended herself from the fire of the forts.
5. Lord Palmerston charged with the formation of the Ministry.

MARCH.

2. The Emperor Nicholas died, and is succeeded by his son, Alexander II.
5. The Committee of Inquiry into the state of the British army in the Crimea, commences its sittings.
8. The Viper, Lieut. Armytage, destroys the Martello tower, and barracks of Djimitria.
10. Farewell banquet given by the East India Company to General Vivian and the officers appointed to command the Turkish Contingent, previous to their departure for the seat of war.
12. The Leopard, Captain Giffard, accompanied by the Highflyer, Swallow, and Viper, attack Soujak-kale.
20. The Advanced Division, or Flying Squadron of the Baltic Fleet, left Spithead for the Downs on its way to Kiel.

APRIL.

4. The Baltic Fleet, under the command of Admiral Richards Dundas, sailed from Portsmouth.
16. The Emperor and Empress of the French visit London.

MAY.

7. The Archer and the Geyser captured eight Russian ships off Riga.
17. The Russians evacuate Petropaulovski. The garrison embark on board the Aurora and the Dwina, and four merchantmen, and taking with them their stores and ammunition, set sail for the river Amoor.
18. The Queen presented the Crimean Medal to a large body of officers and men entitled to that honourable decoration. The ceremony took place on the Parade-ground of the Horse Guards, in St. James's Park.
24. The Allies occupy Kertch and Yenikale. The garrisons of those places, after spiking the guns, and destroying the Russian ships that were in the harbours, retreated towards Argym.
28. The Russians evacuate Soujak-kale, after destroying all the public buildings, sixty guns, and six mortars.
28. Russian stores and transports destroyed at Berdiansk.
29. Genitchi, situate on the northern extremity of the tongue of land of Arabat, bombarded by the squadron under the command of Captain Lyons; the Government depôts, and nine vessels laden with provisions for the Russian army in the Crimea destroyed; one man only was wounded.

JUNE.

3. Taganrog bombarded; Government buildings and great stores of grain destroyed.
5. The massacre at Hango; a boat with a flag of truce fired on by the Russians.
5. The Russians evacuate Anapa.
5. Government stores at Masimopol destroyed.
6. Government stores at Gheisk destroyed.
14. The town of Kertch destroyed by fire.
19. The Queen inspects the Crimean invalids at Fort Pitt, General Hospital, Chatham.
20. Extensive Government buildings, barracks, and store-houses destroyed at Kotka.
20. Masked battery at Nystadt destroyed.
21. Destruction of the Russian forts at Rottinshalm, in the Gulf of Finland.
- 23, 24. The boats of the Harrier, Commander Henry Storey, destroyed 47 ships, varying from 700 to 200 tons each, in an anchorage near Nystadt. The men were twenty-two hours on their oars.
27. Masked batteries at Christianstadt destroyed.
30. Thirty Russian galliots, laden with blocks of granite, destroyed in Weroslav Bay.

JULY.

4. Floating bridge in the Straits of Genitchi destroyed by the boats of the Beagle.
5. Fort Svartholm, with barracks and stores of Lorisa, destroyed by the boats of the Arrogant, Captain Yelverton, Ruby, and Magicienne.

On the 6th July, Admiral Dundas caused a 32-pounder to be slung in a captured wood-boat, at an angle of 45°. The shot fell into the sea at the distance of three miles. Moving the boat nearer to Cronstadt, he caused the gun to be fired again, and threw two shots into the island. A mortar-battery fired ineffectual shots in reply. On the 7th, the Merlin, with the French and English admirals on board, went within 2800 yards of the Risbank batteries, the shot from which fell short.

7. The Queen held an Investiture of the Order of the Bath, when a large number of distinguished officers were decorated. Among the principal were Vice-Admiral Deans Dundas, Lieutenant-General the Duke of Cambridge, and Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who were Knighted, and invested with the Grand Cross of the Military Division.
9. Her Majesty inspected one hundred wounded Guards at Buckingham Palace.
11. Cossack encampment, near Kounda Bay, dislodged by the Ruby, and ships boats of the Arrogant and Magicienne.
12. Cossack barrack and stables at the mouth of the River Portsaike destroyed.
15. Destruction of stores at Berdiansk, by the gun-boats of the Allies, under Commander Sherard Osborn.
16. Fort Peturski, between Berdiansk and Marioupol, bombarded by the gun boats of the allied squadron, under Commander Sherard Osborn.
17. Extensive corn and fish stores destroyed at Glopın Spit, on the Asiatic coast of the Sea of Azof.
18. Extensive Government stores, fisheries, nets, &c., destroyed at Crooked Spit, in Gulf of Azof.
20. Successful attack on a Russian fort at Fredericksham, a fortress situate on the western coast of the Gulf of Finland, midway between Wyborg and Helsingfors, by the Arrogant, Magicienne, Cossack, and Ruby, under the command of Captain Yelverton.
28. Destruction of barracks, magazines, and stores, at Kotka, by Captain Yelverton, of the Arrogant, and the gun and mortar boats under his command.
31. The Queen went to Portsmouth to assist at the launch of the Marlborough, a screw line-of-battle ship of 131 guns. There was an immense concourse of people. Her Majesty, with the usual ceremony, gave the vessel her name, and she was launched; but, in her progress to the water, she stuck fast and remained immovable, and it was not till midnight, when it was high water, that she was got off by the united exertions of 2000 men. The vessel had sustained no damage.

AUGUST.

4. Her Majesty visited Haslar Hospital, Portsmouth.
8. Russian shipping and magazines destroyed at Brandon, by H.M.S. Firefly, Captain H. C. Otter.
8. The Queen inspected the Foreign Legion now at Shorncliffe. Her Majesty was received by the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Hardinge, General Wetherall, Lord Panmure, and Mr. Peel. The regiments,

some 3500 strong, had rapidly formed in line. They were composed of the German Light Infantry, the Rifles, the Swiss Regiment from Dover, and 500 recruits from Heligoland—a fine, strong-built, hardy-looking, well-disciplined body of men. On arriving at the flagstaff, her Majesty was received by a general salute. She then inspected the whole line. After the review, Baron Stutterheim, Colonel Woolridge, and the other officers, were presented to the Queen; and crossing the Parade-ground, her Majesty, and the other guests, inspected one of the huts, and partook of luncheon in the mess-room of the German Light Infantry. The troops loudly cheered as the Queen departed for Osborne.

9. Sweaborg bombarded by the gun and mortar boats of the Allies. The bombardment, which commenced at 7.30 M., was continued until daylight on the 11th, it consequently lasted for two days and two nights, during which time Sweaborg presented the appearance of a vast fiery furnace, the fire in its ravages destroying store-houses, magazines, barracks, Government buildings, and a great quantity of stores in the arsenal. The Russian losses said to be about 2000 men, whilst that of the Allies was but trifling.
16. H.M.S. Centaur, Bulldog, and Magicienne, engage six Russian gun boats off Cronstadt.
18. The Queen visits Paris.

SEPTEMBER.

6. 11. Numerous fisheries and store-houses destroyed on the coast of Serviansk, and in the lakes and rivers of the neighbouring coast.
24. Taman and Fanagoria, on the Asiatic coast, captured by the Allies.
27. The Archer, Desperate, Conflict, and Gorgon attack the batteries of Riga.
29. The Russians attack Kars, and are vigorously repulsed, after an action of the most desperate character, which lasted eight hours, the Russians leaving upwards of 4000 dead in the trenches, and in the environs of the fortress.
29. Brilliant cavalry combat at Koughill (five leagues north-east of Eupatoria), in which the Russian cavalry of General Korff, were completely defeated by the French, under the command of General d'Allonville.

OCTOBER.

17. The allied fleets bombard Kinburn. The garrison of 1500 men, and 174 guns under Major-General Kokonovitch capitulate, and sent to Constantinople. The Russian loss was 45 killed, and 130 wounded.
18. The Russians blow up the fortifications of Otschakoff, which mounted 23 guns.
24. The Corporation of the city of London present an address to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

OBITUARY FOR 1855.

LORD RAGLAN.

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD RAGLAN, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the British army in the Crimea. His Lordship (so well known as Lord Fitzroy Somerset), the youngest son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, K.G., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Admiral the Honourable Edward Boscawen, was born 30th September, 1788, and had not, consequently, completed his sixty-seventh year. Early in life he saw much service in the Peninsular War, and had a cross and five clasps for his distinguished conduct as Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary to the Duke of Wellington at Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He was also present at Waterloo, and there lost an arm. For many years previous to his appointment as Master-General of the Ordnance, he acted as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief and performed the duties of that important office with the greatest satisfaction to the public. He was raised to the peerage in 1852, when he assumed the title of "Raglan" from an ancient inheritance of his family, acquired by Charles Somerset, first Earl of Worcester, K.G., in marriage with the Lady Elizabeth Herbert, daughter and heiress of William, Earl of Huntingdon. The Castle of Raglan, in Monmouthshire, stoutly maintained for King Charles I. by Henry, the fifth Earl of Worcester, was amongst the very last places in England from whose battlements the royal banner waved. The fifth Earl's son, Edward, Marquis of Worcester, from whom Lord Raglan was sixth in descent, was highly distinguished as a scientific discoverer; and in his work on inventions, first printed in 1663, the power and application of the steam-engine are distinctly described.

Lord Raglan assumed the command of the British army at the commencement of the present war, and he has been its indefatigable leader amid all its varied fortunes till his death, which took place on the 28th June, of cholera. His gallant course in our actual armed struggle is of too recent date, and of too general knowledge, to here need detail. Like all those placed in so high and arduous a position, he was, during his but too brief career, subject to much criticism—to much that was hasty and unfair; yet with all, even with those who were over-ready to scrutinise, the feeling is now unanimous—sorrow for the loss and reverence for the memory of the hero of the Alma and Inkerman.

Lord Raglan married, the 6th August, 1814, Emily Harriet, niece of the great Duke of Wellington, and daughter of William, late Earl of Mornington. By her he leaves one surviving son, Richard William Fitzroy, second and present Lord Raglan, and two daughters.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN CAMPBELL.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BART. This gallant officer, who fell in the fierce action of the 18th of June, was son and heir of the late eminently-distinguished soldier, Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the first Burmese war; and served as Aide-de-Camp to his father throughout that campaign. In 1840 he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 38th Foot; in 1854, went out with his regiment to the Crimea, and shortly after was appointed to the command of a brigade and made Major-General. Just previously to his death, he had given up the command of the Fourth Division on the arrival of General Bentinck. Sir John was born April 14, 1807, and married, July 21, 1848, Helen-Margaret, only child of the late Colonel John Crow, H.E.I.C.S., by whom he leaves several children; the eldest son being now Sir Archibald Ava Campbell, third Baronet, born January 27, 1844. The family from which Sir John Campbell descended was a branch of the great house of Argyll, springing more immediately from that of Breadalbane.

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES BUCKNALL ESTCOURT.

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General of the Forces in the Crimea, died of cholera, before Sebastopol, on the 23rd June. He was the second son of the late Thomas Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, Esq., D.C.L., of Estcourt, county Gloucester, by Eleanor, his wife, daughter of James Sutton, Esq., of New-park, in Wiltshire; and was born July 12th, 1802. From January, 1835, to June, 1837, he served in the expedition to the river Euphrates, and for his exertions on that occasion was promoted to the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Last year he went out with the Staff of Lord Raglan, and participated in the glory and danger of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman.

OBITUARY OF GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICERS.

NOVEMBER, 1854.

10. Lieutenant-General Richard Whish, H.E.I.C.S., Senior Colonel-Commandant of the H.E.I.C.S.'s artillery on the Bombay establishment, aged 69.
11. General George Hunter, C.B., aged 69.
18. Lieutenant-General Richard Egerton, C.B., Colonel of the 46th Regiment, aged 71.
21. Lieut.-General Sir Henry Goldfinch, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, aged 77.
20. General Viscount Lorton, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Roscommon, at Rockingham, aged 81.

DECEMBER.

9. General Charles O'Neil Prendergast.
19. Major-General Henry William Adams, C.B., at Scutari, from the effects of the wounds which he received at the battle of Inkerman, on the 5th of November.
20. General the Right Hon. Sir James Kempt, G.C.B., Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Foot.
21. Brigadier-General George Gustavus Du Plat, K.H.
31. General Huskisson, in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 82. He was brother of the late Right Hon. W. Huskisson.

JANUARY, 1855.

3. Lieutenant-General James Robertson Arnold, K.H., K.C., of the Royal Engineers, at his house in Onslow-square, aged 73.
10. Rear-Admiral Sir Richard O'Connor, K.C.B.
13. Rear-Admiral Forbes, younger son of the late General Gordon Forbes, Colonel of the 29th Regiment.
14. Major-General Sir James Dennis, K.C.B., aged 78.
16. Major-General H. R. Milner, at Plymouth, aged 49.
17. General Sir Andrew Francis Barnard, G.C.B., G.C.H., Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, aged 81.
20. Rear-Admiral Sir John Hill, one of the survivors of the glorious Battle of the Nile, at Walmer Lodge, Deal, aged 81.
22. General the Hon. Arthur Percy Upton, C.B., at Brighton, aged 77.
27. General John Millet Hamerton, C.B., Colonel of the 55th Regiment.

FEBRUARY.

3. Lieutenant-General the Hon. Thomas Edward Capel, aged 85.
7. Vice-Admiral Brian Hodgson, aged 75.
7. General the Hon. Sir Patrick Stuart, G.C.M.G., Colonel of the 44th Regiment, at his seat, Eaglescairn, county Haddington, aged 77.
8. General Sir W. C. Eustace, C.B. and K.C.H., aged 73.
12. General Viscount O'Neil, aged 74.

MARCH.

17. Lieutenant-General John Duffy, C.B., Colonel of the 8th Regiment of Infantry.
28. Major-General E. O'Brien, aged 82.

APRIL.

29. Rear-Admiral Edward Lloyd, aged 70.

MAY.

1. Rear-Admiral Armor Lowry Corry.
1. Major-General Sir Robert Nickle, Commander of the Forces at Melbourne.
5. Rear-Admiral Christopher Strachey, aged 75.
21. Lieutenant-General Sir George Charles D'Aguilar, aged 70.
25. General Lord Charles Somerset Manners, aged 74.
25. General Sir William Maclean, K.C.B., Colonel of the 92nd Foot, aged 73.

JUNE.

4. Rear-Admiral Edward Boxer, Admiral Superintendent of Balaklava Harbour, died of cholera, on board the "Jason," aged 71.
16. General the Earl of Carysfort, aged 75.
21. Major-General William Henry Cornwall, Assistant-Master of the Ceremonies to her Majesty, aged 55.

JULY.

2. Admiral Sir Charles Ekins, G.C.B., aged 87.
3. Admiral the Marquis of Thomond, G.C.H., at Bath.
3. Rear-Admiral John Hooper, C.B., aged 83.
8. Sir William Edward Parry, the distinguished leader of our expeditions to the Arctic regions.
8. Admiral Sir John Ommaney, K.C.B., aged 82.

AUGUST.

3. Lieutenant-General Richard Tickell, C.B., of the Bengal Engineers, at his residence, Ravensworth Lodge, Cheltenham, aged 70.
7. General Walter Tremenhere, late of the Royal Marines, aged 94.
7. General Gabriel Gordon, Colonel of the 91st Foot, died at his residence, near Manchester. He was 92 years of age, and had been more than 74 years in the service.
12. Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B., died suddenly at his seat, in the county of Limerick, in his 78th year.
24. Major-General Sir A. W. Torrens, K.C.B., at Paris. He was the Queen's Military Commissioner in France. He commanded a Division in the Crimea, and received a dangerous wound at Inkerman. From this he never wholly recovered; but his death was accelerated by grief for the loss of a sister. He had not completed his 46th year.

SEPTEMBER.

8. General Sir George Thomas Napier, aged 71.
22. Vice-Admiral Edward Henry A'Court Repington, aged 71.
25. Admiral John Giffard, aged 90.
26. General Henry D'Oyly, aged 65.

OCTOBER.

2. Admiral Sir Samuel Pym, K.C.B.
5. Rear-Admiral the Hon. William Henry Perry, aged 77.
28. Rear-Admiral James Prevost.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

THE ARMY OF RUSSIA CONSISTS OF—

I. THE GREAT MOBILE EUROPEAN ARMY.

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Guns.
1. THE IMPERIAL GUARD.—Three divisions, 12 regiments of 3 battalions each, containing 1000 men	36,000		
Of the life-guards there are 2 battalions of carabiniers, 2 battalions of infantry, 1 battalion of sappers of the guard, 1 battalion of infantry sappers, 1 battalion of Finland riflemen . . .	7,000		
Light cavalry division—4 regiments of 6 squadrons	...	3,840	
1 artillery division . . . . .	...	...	120
The station of this corps is at St. Petersburg in time of peace; but it has recently been removed to Warsaw.			
2. THE GRENADIER CORPS, three divisions:—			
12 regiments of 4 battalions, of 1000 men . . .	48,000		
1 battalion of sappers	1,000		
The 7th light cavalry division, consisting of—			
1 brigade of hussars, and 1 brigade of uhlans = 4 regiments of 8 squadrons . . . . .	...	5,120	
1 division of foot artillery,—12 battalions . . .	...	...	120
1 brigade horse artillery . . . . .	...	...	16
Their station is at Novgorod, 90 miles from St. Petersburg, where they remain.			
3. THE INFANTRY CORPS, Nos. 1-6:—			
Each of these corps has 3 divisions of infantry = 18 divisions = 72 infantry regiments = 288 battalions of 1000 men	288,000		
To these belong—			
6 battalions of sappers	6,000		
6 divisions of light cavalry, each of 2 regiments of hussars, and 2 regiments of uhlans = 24 regiments = 192 squadrons . . . . .	...	30,720	
6 divisions of foot artillery, in 90 batteries . . .	...	...	720
6 brigades of horse artillery = 12 batteries . . .	...	...	96
The following are the stations of these six corps, which are <i>échelloned</i> in a semicircle round the frontiers of the Russian Empire, beginning with the Baltic Provinces, then passing through Poland and Bessarabia, and along the shores of the Black Sea and the Azof, and upwards to Moscow. The first four corps form the Grand Army under Prince Paskiewitsch, whose headquarters are at Warsaw, and who is also Viceroy of Poland. The regular station of the fifth corps is in New Russia, and the head-quarters are at Odessa, and the sixth corps, at Moscow.			
Total	386,000	39,680	1072

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Guns.
4. THE GREAT CAVALRY RESERVE consists of—			
A. <i>Part of the imperial guard, viz. :—</i>			
1 division of cuirassiers, 4 regiments = 6 squadrons	...	3,840	
1 division of light cavalry	3,840	
Circassians, Cossacks, &c., 4 squadrons	640	
The mounted pioneer division, 2 squadrons	500	
4 mounted batteries	32
	...	8,820	32
B. <i>The first reserve cavalry corps, viz. :—</i>			
Part of the 1st division of cuirassiers, 4 regiments = 24 squadrons	3,840	
Part of the 1st division of uhlans, 4 regiments = 32 squadrons	5,120	
4 mounted batteries	32
	...	8,960	32
C. <i>The second reserve cavalry corps</i>	...	8,960	32
D. <i>The third reserve cavalry corps (dragoons)—</i>			
2 divisions of dragoons, 8 regiments = 80 squadrons	12,800	
1 mounted pioneer division, 2 squadrons and pontoon train	500	
4 mounted batteries	32
	...	13,300	32
Total	40,040	128

Thus the GREAT ARMY consists of—

386 battalions of infantry	386,000 men.
469 squadrons of cavalry	79,720 „
100 batteries of artillery	1,200 guns.

Reckoning the artillery men, miners, sappers, &c., we may compute the whole force as above 500,000 men.

II. THE EUROPEAN ARMY OF RESERVE.

According to the ukase of 1842.

A. IMPERIAL GUARD, consisting of—

The life guards infantry, the 4th battalion from each regiment	12 battalions.
The life guard cavalry, the 7th and 8th squadron from each regiment	24 squadrons.
Foot artillery, the 3rd reserve, and 3rd auxiliary battery	48 guns.
Horse artillery	8 „

B. GRENADIER CORPS—

From each of the 12 grenadier regiments the 5th and 6th battalions	24 battalions.
Cavalry: the 9th and 10th squadrons of 4 regiments	8 squadrons.
Foot artillery	48 guns.
Horse artillery	8 „

C. INFANTRY CORPS, Nos. 1—6.

From 72 infantry regiments, the 9th and 10th battalions	144 battalions.
From 42 cavalry regiments, the 9th and 10th squadrons	48 squadrons.
From the 6 divisions of foot artillery	288 guns.
From the horse artillery	48 „

D. THE THREE RESERVE CAVALRY CORPS—

From 16 regiments, the 9th and 10th squadrons	32 squadrons.
From 8 dragoon regiments, the 11th and 12th squadrons	16 „
From the horse artillery, 3 supplementary battalions	24 guns.

E. OF SAPPERS.—2 battalions 2 battalions.

Totals.—Infantry, 182 battalions	182,000 men.
„ Cavalry, 128 squadrons	20,480 „
„ Artillery	472 guns.

III.—THE CAUCASIAN ARMY.**IN CIS-CAUCASIA—**

4 regiments of 5,000 men	20,000 men.
10 battalions—infantry of the line	10,000 „
10 in Chernomaria and at the Black Sea	10,000 „
1 battalion of sappers	1,000 „
22 regiments of Cossacks, &c., &c.	38,567 „
Artillery, 146 guns, with	1,600 „

Total 81,167 men.

IN TRANS-CAUCASIA—

Infantry, 1 grenadier brigade, and the 19th, 20th, and 21st infantry divisions, and cavalry, 9 regiments, about	80,000 men.
Artillery, amount uncertain.	

IV. THE FINLAND ARMY CORPS.

16 battalions and 1 brigade of artillery.

V. THE ARMY CORPS OF ORENBURG.

16 battalions, 1 brigade artillery, 16 regiments of Cossacks of the Ural.

VI. THE SIBERIAN ARMY CORPS.

16 battalions and 1 brigade of artillery.

VII. THE VARIOUS CORPS OF COSSACKS.

50,000 cavalry.

VIII. THE GREAT WAR RESERVE.

The number of this corps will depend on the results of the measures lately taken.

IX. THE VETERANS AND INVALIDS.

Their number throughout the whole empire, and including every description of soldiery, may amount to some 60,000 men.

THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

HEAD QUARTER STAFF, &c.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF .	Lieut.-General Sir Wm. J. Codrington, K.C.B.
<i>Military Secretary</i> . . .	Lieut.-Colonel Stephenson, Scots Fus. Guards.
<i>Assist. Military Secretary</i> .	Brevet Lt.-Col. Hon. L. Curzon, Rifle Brigade.
	Br. Major Hon. Wm. James Colville, Rifle Br.
	Brevet-Major M. H. Dowbiggen, 4th Foot.
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i>	Captain Wm. Boyle, 89th Foot.
	Captain G. G. Gordon, Scots Fusilier Guards.
	Lieut. Fairholme, Royal Navy.
CHIEF OF THE STAFF . . .	Lieut.-General H. Barnard, C.B.
<i>Commandant at Head Quarters</i> .	Brevet Lieut.-Col. Robert Blane, Unattached.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	Captain W. A. M. Barnard, Grenadier Guards.
	Captain Morgan, Rifle Brigade (<i>Extra</i>).
COMMANDANT OF SEBASTOPOL .	Maj.-Gen. Charles Ash Windham, C.B., Unatt.
	Captain H. Rowlands 41st Foot.
<i>Town Majors</i>	Captain J. W. Dewar, 49th Foot.
	Captain C. Cooch, 62nd Foot.
	Captain H. J. Buchanan, 47th Foot.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL . . .	Colonel Hon. W. L. Pakenham, C.B., Unatt.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	
<i>Assists. Adjutant-General</i> .	Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wood, C.B., 13th Foot.
	Lieut.-Col. J. Clark Kennedy, 18th Foot.
<i>Dep. Assists. Adj.-Gen.</i> . .	Captain G. L. Thomson, 4th Foot.
	Captain R. G. A. Luard, 77th Foot.
QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL .	Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B.
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i>	Br.-Major H. C. Jervoise, Coldstream Guards.
	Captain the Hon. W. Talbot, 9th Foot.
<i>Assists. Qr.-Master General</i> .	Lt.-Col. Hon. A. E. Hardinge, Colds. Guards.
	Br.-Major Willis, 77th Foot.
	Captain R. Barnston, 90th Foot.
<i>Dep. Assists. Qr.-Master-Gen.</i>	Captain F. S. Vacher, 33rd Foot.
	Captain H. D. Torrens, 23rd Foot.
	Captain F. Hammersly, 14th Foot.
<i>In charge of Submarine Telegraph</i>	Major M. A. S. Biddulph, Royal Artillery.
<i>In charge of Field Electric Telegraph</i>	Captain Ducaine, Royal Engineers.
<i>In charge of the Convalescent Depot</i>	
<i>at the Monastery of St. George</i> }	Major R. Bruce, 23rd Foot.
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS	John Hall, M.D.
DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE . .	William Govett Romaine, Engineers.
PRINCIPAL CHAPLAIN . . .	Rev. R. P. Wright.

DIVISIONAL STAFF.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

LIEUT.-GENERAL COMMANDING .	Lieut.-General Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, K.C.B.
	Captain C. P. Rosser, 10th Hussars.
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i>	Captain H. D. Slade, 1st Dragoon Guards.
	Lieut. F. Marshall, 2nd Life Guards (<i>Extra</i>).
<i>Assist. Adjutant-General</i> .	Br.-Lieut.-Col. C. C. Shute, 6th Dragoons.
<i>Dep. Assist. Adj.-General</i> .	Major James Conolly, Unattached.
<i>Assist. Qr.-Master-General</i> .	Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. W. Mayow, Unattached.
	Br.-Major E. Fellowes, 11th Dragoons.
<i>Dep. Assists. Qr.-Master General</i>	Br.-Major J. Conolly, Unattached.

COMMANDING HEAVY BRIGADE	. Brigadier-Gen. J. Lawrenson, 17th Lancers.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> . . . .	. Captain Sir William Gordon, 17th Lancers.
<i>Brigade-Major</i> . . . .	. Captain E. D. Hunt, 6th Dragoons.
Troops.—1st Dragoon Guards, 4th Dragoon Guards, 5th Dragoon Guards, 1st Dragoons, 2nd Dragoons, 6th Dragoons.	
COMMANDING LIGHT BRIGADE	. Br.-Gen. Lord George Paget, C.B., 4th Lt. Drs.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> . . . .	. Captain R. Portal, 4th Light Dragoons.
<i>Brigade-Major</i> . . . .	. Brev.-Major S. G. Jenyns, C.B., 13th Lt. Drs.
Troops.—6th Dragoon Guards, 4th Lt. Dragoons, 12th Lancers, 14th Lt. Dragoons.	
COMMANDING HUSSAR BRIGADE	. Br.-Gen. F. G. Shewell, C.B., 8th Hussars.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> . . . .	. Captain Lord Killeen, 8th Hussars.
<i>Brigade-Major</i> . . . .	. Brevet-Major E. Tomkinson, 8th Hussars.
Troops.—8th Hussars, 10th Hussars, 11th Hussars, 17th Lancers.	

FIRST DIVISION.

LIEUT.-GENERAL COMMANDING	. Lieut.-General Henry, Lord Rokeby.
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i>	{ Captain Hon. W. Wellesley, Coldstream Gds. Captain Hon. W. Coke, Scots Fusilier Guards. Cornet Baillie, Royal Horse Guards.
<i>Assist. Adjutant-General</i> .	. Lieut.-Col. Lord Arthur Hay, Grenadier Gds.
<i>Dep. Assist. Adjt.-General</i> .	. .
<i>Assist. Qr.-Master-General</i> .	. Brevet-Major W. Sankey, 47th Foot.
<i>Dep. Assist. Qr.-Mast.-General</i>	. Capt. Sir Charles Russell, Bt., Grenadier Gds.
COMMANDING BRIGADE OF GUARDS	. Br.-Gen. J. R. Craufurd, Grenadier Guards.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> . . . .	. Captain A. Thellusson, Coldstream Guards.
<i>Brigade-Major</i> . . . .	. Br.-Major C. G. Ellison, Grenadier Guards.
Troops.—3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards.	
COMMANDING SECOND BRIGADE	. Brigadier-Gen. C. W. Ridley, Grenadier Gds.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> . . . .	. Captain A. Mitchell, Grenadier Guards.
<i>Brigade-Major</i> . . . .	. Captain R. J. Eagar, 31st Foot.
Troops.—9th Foot, 13th Foot, 31st Foot, 56th Foot.	

HIGHLAND DIVISION.

LIEUT.-GENERAL COMMANDING	. Lieut.-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B.
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i>	{ Captain G. E. Mansfield, 33rd Foot. Captain F. H. Crawford, 98th Foot.
<i>Assist. Adjutant-General</i> .	. Lieut.-Col. A. C. Sterling, C.B., Unattached.
<i>Dep. Assist. Adj.-General</i> .	. Captain H. H. Stevenson, 79th Foot.
<i>Assist. Qr.-Master-General</i> .	. Major L. Shadwell, Unattached.
<i>Dep. Assist. Qr.-Master-General</i> .	. .
COMMANDING 1ST BRIGADE	. Brig.-General D. A. Cameron, C.B., 42nd Foot.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> . . . .	. Captain H. Montgomery, 42nd Foot.
<i>Brigade-Major</i> . . . .	. Captain A. Pitcairn, 42nd Foot.
Troops.—42nd Foot, 72nd Foot, 79th Foot, 93rd Foot.	
COMMANDING 2ND BRIGADE	. Br.-Gen. F. Horn, C.B., 20th Foot.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> . . . .	. Brevet-Major C. R. Butler, 20th Foot.
<i>Brigade-Major</i> . . . .	. Captain R. C. W. Stuart, 71st Foot.
Troops.—1st Batt. 1st Foot, 2nd Batt. 1st Foot, 71st Foot, 90th Foot, 92nd Foot.	

SECOND DIVISION.

LIEUT.-GENERAL COMMANDING	. Lieut.-General R. Garrett, K.H., 46th Foot.
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> . . .	{ Lieut. C. R. Mure, 43rd Foot (<i>Extra</i>).
	{ Lieut. A. B. St. Clair, 4th Foot (<i>Interpreter</i>).
<i>Assist. Adjutant-General</i> .	. Colonel R. Wilbraham, C.B., Unattached.
<i>Dep. Assist. Adj.-General</i> .	. Br.-Major J. W. Thompson, 10th Dragoons.
<i>Assist. Qr.-Master-General</i> .	. Colonel Hon. Percy Herbert, C.B., Unattached.
<i>Dep. Assist. Qr.-Master-General</i> .	. Captain Wm. Bellairs, 49th Foot.
COMMANDING 1ST BRIGADE .	. Brig.-General C. Warren, C.B., 55th Foot.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> . . .	. Captain G. A. Morgan, 55th Foot.
<i>Brigade-Major</i> . . .	. Captain H. R. Werge, 55th Foot.
Troops.—3rd Foot, 30th Foot, 55th Foot, 95th Foot.	
COMMANDING 2ND BRIGADE .	. .
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> . . .	. Captain J. Lewis, 3rd Foot.
<i>Brigade-Major</i> . . .	. Captain W. F. A. Rooke, 47th Foot.
Troops.—41st Foot, 47th Foot, 49th Foot, 62nd Foot, 82nd Foot.	

THIRD DIVISION.

LIEUT.-GENERAL COMMANDING	. Lieut.-General Sir William Eyre, K.C.B.
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> . . .	{ Brevet-Major P. Robertson, 4th Foot.
	{ Lieut. S. G. B. St. Clair, 21st Foot.
	Lieut. Henry Eyre, Rifle Brigade (<i>Extra</i>).
<i>Assist. Adj.-General</i> . .	. Major J. E. Thackwell, 22nd Foot.
<i>Dep. Assist. Adj.-General</i> .	. Captain G. Hume, 38th Foot.
<i>Assist. Qr.-Master-General</i> .	. Bt.-Lieut.-Col. Hon. F. Colborne, 15th Foot.
<i>Dep. Assist. Qr.-Master-General</i> .	. Br.-Maj. A. H. P. Stuart Wortley, 1 Dr. Gds.
COMMANDING 1ST BRIGADE .	. Brigadier-General M. Barlow, 14th Foot.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> . . .	. Captain J. Barlow, 14th Foot.
<i>Brigade-Major</i> . . .	. Br.-Major C. F. T. Daniell, 38th Foot.
Troops.—4th Foot, 14th Foot, 39th Foot, 50th Foot, 89th Foot.	
COMMANDING 2ND BRIGADE .	. Brigadier-General C. Trollope, 62nd Foot.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> . . .	. Captain J. C. Sheffield, 21st Foot.
<i>Brigade-Major</i> . . .	. Brevet-Major W. Faussett, 44th Foot.
Troops.—18th Foot, 28th Foot, 38th Foot, 44th Foot.	

FOURTH DIVISION.

LIEUT.-GENERAL COMMANDING	. Major-Gen. Chas. Ash Windham, C.B., Unatt.
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> . . .	{ Captain Earle, 49th Foot.
	{
<i>Assist. Adjutant-General</i> .	. Br.-Major Hugh Smith, 3rd Foot.
<i>Dep. Assist. Adjutant-General</i> .	. Br.-Major Hon. G. Elliott, Rifle Brigade.
<i>Assist. Qr.-Master-General</i> .	. Brevet-Major Hallowell, 28th Foot.
<i>Dep. Assist. Qr.-Master-General</i> .	. Br.-Major H. M. Hamilton, 47th Foot.
COMMANDING 1ST BRIGADE .	. Br.-Gen. Hon. A. A. Spencer, C.B., 44th Foot.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> . . .	. Captain J. Robinson, 44th Foot.
<i>Brigade-Major</i> . . .	. Captain Earle, 57th Foot.
Troops.—17th Foot 20th Foot, 21st Foot, 57th Foot, 63rd Foot.	
COMMANDING 2ND BRIGADE .	. Brig.-Gen. Lord William Paulet, Unattached.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> . . .	. Captain T. D. Forde, 46th Foot.
<i>Brigade-Major</i> . . .	. Captain A. R. Garrett, 46th Foot.
Troops.—46th Foot, 63rd Foot, 68th Foot, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.	

LIGHT DIVISION.

LIEUT.-GENERAL COMMANDING

<i>Aides-de-Camp</i>	}
<i>Assist. Adjutant-General</i>	Colonel S. Brownrigg, C.B., Grenadier Guards.
<i>Dep. Assist. Adj.-General</i>	Br.-Major Hon. A. M. Cathcart, 93rd Foot.
<i>Assist. Qr.-Master-General</i>	Lieut.-Col. J. T. Airey, C.B., Coldst. Guards.
<i>Dep. Assist. Qr.-Master-Gen.</i>	Br.-Major Hon. G. Clifford, Rifle Brigade.
COMMANDING 1ST BRIGADE	Brig.-Gen. C. T. Van Straubenzee, 3rd Foot.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	Lieut. W. J. Newton, 3rd Foot.
<i>Brigade-Major</i>	Captain Wm. Pretteman, 33rd Foot.
Troops.—7th Foot, 23rd Foot, 33rd Foot, and 34th Foot, 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade.	
COMMANDING 2ND BRIGADE	Brigadier-General H. Shirley, C.B., 88th Foot.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	Captain H. H. Morant, 68th Foot.
<i>Brigade-Major</i>	Brevet-Major J. R. Glyn, Rifle Brigade.
Troops.—19th Foot, 77th Foot, 88th Foot, 97th Foot.	

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

COMMANDING ROYAL ARTILLERY	Major-General Sir Richard J. Dacres, K.C.B.
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i>	{ Brevet-Major E. B. Hamley.
	{ Brevet-Major J. E. Gordon.
<i>Assist. Adjutant-General</i>	Lieut.-Col. J. M. Adye, C.B.
<i>Dep. Assist. Adjutant-General</i>	Brevet-Major J. C. W. Fortescue.
<i>Dep. Assist. Qr.-Master-General</i>	Captain G. T. Field.
<i>Brigade-Major</i>	Br.-Major Hon. E. J. Gage.
COMMANDING R. HORSE ARTILLERY	Major-General J. E. Dupuis, C.B.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	Lieut. F. T. Whinyates.
<i>Adjutant</i>	Brevet-Major G. Le M. Tupper.
Commanding Artillery 1st Division	Lieut.-Col. H. J. Morris.
<i>Adjutant</i>	
Commanding Art., Highland Div.	Lieut.-Col. A. J. Taylor.
<i>Adjutant</i>	Captain C. H. Smith.
Commanding Artillery, 2nd Div.	Lieut.-Col. J. Fitzmayer, C.B.
<i>Adjutant</i>	Captain H. Heyman.
Commanding Artillery, 3rd Div.	Lieut.-Col. W. R. Nedham.
<i>Adjutant</i>	
Commanding Artillery, 4th Div.	Lieut.-Col. D. Wood, C.B.
<i>Adjutant</i>	Captain G. C. Henry.
Commanding Artillery, Light Div.	Lieut.-Col. P. Maclean.
<i>Adjutant</i>	Captain P. J. Campbell.
Commanding Siege Train	Lieut.-Col. J. St. George.
<i>Dep. Assist. Adjutant-General</i>	Captain W. E. M. O'Reilly.
<i>Dep. Assist. Qr.-Master-General</i>	Brevet-Major Strange.
<i>Brigade-Major</i>	Captain Bolton.
Superintending Medical Officer	Senior Surgeon R. C. Elliott.
Troops.—Royal Horse Artillery.—Batteries A., B., C., F., G., H., P., S., T., Q., W., Y., X.	

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEERS	Lieut.-Colonel E. T. Lloyd.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	
<i>Brigade-Major</i>	Brevet-Major Bouchier.
<i>Dep. Assist. Qr.-Master-General</i>	Lieut. Leahy.
Companies.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.	

PAY OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

FULL PAY.

	£	s.	d.
Admiral of the Fleet	2190	0	0
Admiral	1825	0	0
Vice-Admiral	1460	0	0
Rear-Admiral and Commodore of the First Class	1095	0	0
Table money to all the above when commanding-in-chief, and with their flag flying within the limits of their station, £1095 per annum.			
Captain of the Fleet	1095	0	0
Captain, First Class, of ships of the line, except Flag-ships	701	2	1
Ditto, Second Class, of line-of-battle Guard-ships, of the ordinary and other such establishments	600	14	7
Ditto, Third Class, of regular Flag-ships and of Fourth-rate ships	500	7	1
Ditto, Fourth Class, of all other ships	399	19	7
Commander in all rates	301	2	6
Lieutenant in command of any ship or tender other than those on the Packet or Surveying Establishments; or being of seven years' standing, and senior of a sea-going rated ship, or of a Flag-ship at the Home Ports, or of a rated surveying vessel (if he receive no additional pay as Assistant-Surveyor) or of a Troop-ship	200	15	0
Lieutenants, all others	182	10	0
Master of the Fleet	365	0	0
Master, after 20 years' service	328	10	0
Ditto, after 15 years' service	273	15	3
Ditto, after 10 years' service	219	0	0
Ditto, after 6 years' service	200	15	0
Ditto, all others	182	10	0
Store Allowance to Masters in charge thereof, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, £73; 4th, 5th, and 6th, £48 13s. 4d.; sloops, &c., £38 0s. 5d.			
Mate	66	18	4
Second Master, in all rates, if qualified for a Master	91	5	0
Ditto do. not qualified, but having above 4 years' full-pay service	73	0	0
Ditto do. not qualified, under 4 years' service	66	10	4
When in charge of stores, £27 7s. 6d.			
Midshipman	31	18	9
Master's Assistant	47	2	11
Naval Cadet	16	14	7
Gunner, Boatswain, and Carpenter:—			
(Sea-pay) First Class	120	2	11
Second Class	103	8	4
Third Class	86	13	9
(Harbour service pay) First Class	101	8	4
Second Class	79	1	8
Third Class	63	17	6

HALF-PAY.

Flag Officers:—

Admiral of the Fleet	1049	15	0
Admirals	776	10	0
Vice-Admirals	593	2	6
Rear-Admirals and retired Rear-Admirals, under Order in Council, 1846	456	5	0
Retired Rear-Admirals, by seniority	365	0	0

Captains :—

	£	s.	d.
To the senior seventy on the Active List	264	12	6
To the next hundred	228	2	6
The remainder	191	12	6
Retired Captains, under Order in Council, 1846	365	0	0
Ditto ditto	328	10	0
Ditto under Order in Council, 1840	191	12	6
Ditto on Reserved List of 1851	191	12	6

Commanders :—

To the senior 150 on the lists	182	10	0
All others	155	2	6
Retired under Order in Council, 1816	155	2	6
Ditto ditto 1830	127	15	0
Ditto ditto 1846, from Master's List	228	2	6
Ditto ditto ditto	191	12	6

Lieutenants :—

To senior 300 (including Retired Commanders of 1830)	127	15	0
To the next 700	109	10	0
To the remainder, after three years' service as Lieutenants in sea-going ships	91	5	0
Under three years' service at sea	73	0	0

Masters :—

To the first 100, if qualified for 1st or 2nd rates, or line-of-battle ships	127	15	0
To the next 200, if qualified for 3rd or 4th rates, and having six years' commission time afloat	109	10	0
To the remainder, having served five years in the Navy, two of which as acting or second master, or as mate or midshipman	91	5	0

NEW SCALE, to come into operation 1st April, 1856.

Under five years' service	91	5	0
Do. ten do.	109	10	0
Above fifteen years', if qualified for the highest rates	182	10	0
Above twenty years'	237	5	0

Acting or Second Master time not counting.

Mates :—

After three years' actual sea service as mates, and when unable to obtain employment in her Majesty's service, provided their conduct during service shall have been satisfactory, and provided they do not decline or avoid service when called upon	45	12	6
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The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are empowered to allow any Mate to retire from the service after twenty years of actual service, during ten of which he must have held the rating of mate, with a pension of	45	12	6
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Second Masters :—

After three years' sea service as Second Masters, provided they cannot obtain employment in the Navy, and do not decline or avoid service when it is offered them	45	12	6
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Royal Marines :—

Colonel	264	12	6
Lieutenant-Colonel	200	15	0
Captains	127	15	0
First Lieutenant of seven years' standing	82	2	6
Others	73	0	0
Second Lieutenant	54	15	0

REGIMENTAL PAY.

ANNUAL PAY OF COLONELS.

RANKS.	If appointed on or before the 31st March, 1834.	If appointed after the 31st March, 1834.
Life Guards and Horse Guards, without other emolument.	1800 <i>l</i> .	1800 <i>l</i> .
1st Dragoon Guards (in lieu of emoluments from Clothing 800 <i>l</i> .)	1100	1000
Other Regiments of Cavalry (ditto, 450 <i>l</i> .)	1000	900
Grenadier Guards (ditto, 1000 <i>l</i> .)	1200	1200
Coldstream and Sc. Fus. Gds. (ditto, 1000 <i>l</i> .)	1000	1000
Regular Infantry (ditto, 600 <i>l</i> .)	600	500
West India Regiments (ditto, 600 <i>l</i> .)	—	500

DAILY PAY OF OFFICERS.

RANKS.	Life Guards and Horse Grds.	Foot Guards.	Drg. Grds. and Dragoons.	Foot.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Colonel Commandant . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Colonel 2nd Commandant . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Colonel . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Lieut.-Colonel	1 9 2	1 6 9	1 3 0	0 17 0
Major	1 4 5	1 3 0	0 19 3	0 16 0
Captain	0 15 1	0 15 6	0 14 7	0 11 7
Do. having higher Rank by Brevet	...	...	...	0 13 7
Lieutenant	0 10 4	0 7 4	0 9 0	0 6 6
Do. after 7 years' service . . . . .	...	...	...	0 7 6
Cornet, Ensign, and 2nd Lieut.	0 8 0	0 5 6	0 8 0	0 5 3
Paymaster { On Appointment . . . . .	...	...	0 12 6	0 12 6
After 5 years' service . . . . .	...	...	0 15 0	0 15 0
15 do. . . . .	...	...	0 17 6	0 17 6
20 do. . . . .	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0
25 do. . . . .	...	...	1 2 6	1 2 6
Adjutant	0 13 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 3 6
Quar. Mast. { On Appointment	0 9 6	0 6 6	0 8 6	0 6 6
After 10 years' service . . . . .	...	0 8 6	0 10 6	0 8 6
15 do. . . . .	...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Surgeon Major . . . . .	...	0 18 9	...	...
Surgeon	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
After 10 years' service*	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
20 do.	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0
25 do.	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Assist. Surg.	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 8 6	0 7 6
After 10 years' service*	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 10 0
Veter. Surg.	0 8 0	...	0 8 0	...
After 3 years' service*	0 10 0	...	0 10 0	...
10 do.	0 12 0	...	0 12 0	...
20 do.	0 15 0	...	0 15 0	...
25 do.	0 17 6	...	0 17 6	...

RANKS.	Royal Artillery,		Royal Engineers.	Royal Marines.
	Horse Brigade.	Foot.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Colonel Commandant	3 0 0	2 14 9½	2 14 9½	1 18 6
Colonel 2nd Commandant . . . .	...	...	...	1 0 0
Colonel	1 12 4	1 6 3	1 6 3	...
Lieut.-Colonel	1 7 1	0 18 1	{ 18 1 16 1	{ 17 0 0 16 0
Major . . . . .	...	...	...	0 11 7
Captain	0 16 1	0 11 1	0 11 1	0 13 7
Do. having higher Rank by Brevet	0 18 1	0 13 1	0 13 1	0 6 6
Lieutenant	0 9 10	0 6 10	0 6 10	0 7 6
Do. after 7 years' service	0 10 10	0 7 10	0 7 10	0 5 3
Cornet, Ensign, and 2nd Lieut. . . .	...	0 5 7	0 5 7	...
Paymaster. { On Appointment . . . . .	...	...	...	} 16 6
After 5 years' service . . . . .	...	...	...
15 do. . . . .	...	...	...
20 do. . . . .	...	...	...
25 do. . . . .	...	...	...	...
Adjutant	† 0 10 8	0 ‡ 8 6	0 10 0	0 6 6
Quar. Mast. { On Appointment	} 10 10	0 7 10	0 8 0	0 4 8
After 10 years' service				
15 do.				
Surgeon Major . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Surgeon . . . . .	...	0 13 0	...	1 0 0
After 10 years' service* . . . . .	...	0 15 0	...	...
20 do. . . . .	...	0 19 0	...	...
25 do. . . . .	...	1 2 0	...	...
Assist. Surg. . . . .	...	0 7 6	...	0 8 0
After 10 years' service* . . . . .	...	0 10 0	...	...
Veter. Surg.	0 10 0	...	...	...
After 3 years' service*	0 12 0	...	...	...
10 do.	0 15 0	...	...	...
20 do. . . . .	...	...	...	...
25 do. . . . .	...	...	...	...

* In the Army in any capacity as a Medical Officer on Full Pay. † If 2nd Capt. 17s. 9d.
 ‡ If 2nd Capt. 12s. 9d. § In addition to the pay as a Subaltern.

RATES OF HALF PAY FOR THE ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ROYAL ENGINEERS.

	s. d.		s. d.
Lieutenant-Colonel	11 8	Quarter Master	4 8
Major	10 1	Surgeon-General	20 0
Captain	7 4	Resident Surgeon	10 0
First Lieutenant	4 2	Surgeon	7 0
First Lieut., above 7 years	4 8	First Assistant-Surgeon	4 0
Second Lieutenant	3 2½	Second ditto	2 0

HALF PAY.—(Not Brevet.)

REGIMENTAL RANK.	OLD RATE.		NEW RATE.	
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Colonel	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 15 6	0 14 6
Lieutenant-Colonel (20 to receive 100 <i>l.</i> per annum in addition to Half Pay, but they must be Brevet Colonels, and have served thirty years on Full Pay). }	0 10 0	0 8 6	0 12 6	0 11 0
Major	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 10 0	0 9 6
Captain	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 7 0
Lieutenant	0 3 0	0 2 4	0 4 8	0 4 0
Ditto, above seven years' standing . . . . .	...	...	...	0 4 6
Ditto, of five years' standing, and if at the Battle of Waterloo. }	...	...	0 5 2	...
Cornet, 2nd Lieutenant, or Ensign	0 2 6	0 1 10	0 3 6	0 3 0
Paymaster,* above 5 and under 10 years' actual service as Paymaster.† }	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0
" 10 " 15 . . . . .	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0
" 15 " 20 . . . . .	...	...	0 10 0	0 10 0
" 20 years' actual service as Paymaster. }	...	...	0 13 0	0 13 0
" 30 years' ditto . . . . .	...	...	0 15 0	0 15 0
Adjutant . . . . .	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0
Quarter Master,‡ under 5 years' service . . . . .	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Above 5 and under 10 . . . . .	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0
" 10 " 15 . . . . .	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0
" 15 years' total service, of which 10 as Quarter Master. }	...	...	0 5 6	0 5 6
" 20 years', of which 10 as Qr. Master. }	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0
" 25 do. of which 10 do. . . . .	...	...	0 7 0	0 7 0
" 30 do. of which 10 do. . . . .	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0
Veterinary Surgeon,§ under 5 years' service (temporary). }	...	...	0 3 6	...
Above 5 " . . . . .	...	...	0 5 0	...
" 10 " . . . . .	...	...	0 6 0	...
" 15 " . . . . .	...	...	0 7 0	...
" 20 " . . . . .	...	...	0 8 0	...
" 25 " . . . . .	...	...	0 10 0	...
" 30 " . . . . .	...	...	0 12 0	...

N.B.—Lieuts. and Captains of the Foot Guards, 7*s.*—Ensigns and Lieuts., 4*s.*

STAFF.—Commissary Gen., 29*s.* 3*d.* Dep. do., 14*s.* 8*d.* Assist. do., 7*s.* 4*d.* Dep. do., 4*s.* 11*d.* Chaplain under 6 years' service (temporary), 5*s.* Ditto under 15 years' service, 5*s.* Above 15 and under 20, 7*s.* 6*d.* Above 20 and under 30, 10*s.* Above 30 years' service, 16*s.*

* If of less than 5 years' actual service as Paymaster, the half pay of his former commission.
† Or the half-pay of his former commission.

N.B.—Previous service of 10 years' duration or upwards on full pay in other ranks as a Commissioned Officer, after the Paymaster shall have completed 15 years' actual service as such, to reckon as equivalent to 5 years' service as Paymaster.

‡ If appointed from any other commission in the army, and retiring before having completed 7 years' service as Quarter Master, the half-pay of his former commission.

§ If he shall have previously served 3 years as a Non-commissioned Officer.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

November, 1855.

Regiments.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Present Station of		Colours.
			Service Troops and Service Companies.	Depôt Troops and Depôt Companies.	
CAVALRY.					
1st Life Guards <i>Scarlet—Facings Blue.</i>	Field Marshal Visc. Combermere, G.C.B., G.C.H.	Richard Parker	Hyde Park.		Peninsula—Waterloo.
2nd Life Guards <i>Scarlet—Facings Blue.</i>	Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.M., G.C.H.	L. D. Williams	Windsor		Peninsula—Waterloo.
Royal Horse Guards <i>Blue—Facings Scarlet.</i>	Viscount Gough, G.C.B.	Hon. G. C. W. Foster.	Regent's Pk.		Peninsula—Waterloo.
1st (King's) Dragoon Guards <i>Scarlet—Facings Blue.</i>	Earl Cathcart, K.C.B.	And. Spottiswoode.	Crimea	Exeter	The King's Cypher within the Garter. Waterloo—Sebastopol.
2nd (The Queen's) Dragoon Guards.	Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish.	Wm. Campbell	Dublin		The Royal Cypher within the Garter.
3rd (The Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.	Jas. Clاند Bourchier, K.C.	John D. Dyson	Dublin		The Prince's Plume, the Rising Sun, and Red Dragon. Talavera—Albuhera—Vittoria—Peninsula.
4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.	Rich. Pigot	Edw. C. Hodge, C.B.	Crimea	Newbridge	The Harp and Crown, with the Star of St. Patrick. <i>Quis separabit?</i> Peninsula—Balaklava—Sebastopol.
5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.	Sir John Slade, Bt., G.C.H.	T. W. McMahon, C.B.	Crimea.	Newbridge	<i>Vestigia nulla retrorsum.</i> Salamanca—Vittoria—Toulouse—Peninsula—Balaklava—Sebastopol.

6th Dr. Guards (Carabineers) <i>Blue—Facings White.</i>	Sir Thos. Hawker, K.C.H.	Henry R. Jones	Crimea	Birmingham	Sebastopol.
7th (The Prns. R.'s) Dr. Gds. <i>Scarlet—Facings Black.</i>	Lord Sandys	A. C. Bentinck	Piershill		
1st (Royal) Dragoons	Sir Arthur B. Clifton, K.C.B., K.C.H.	John Yorke, C.B.	Crimea	Canterbury	The Crest of England within the Garter. <i>Nec The Eagle. Spectemur agendo.</i> Penin- sula—Waterloo—Balaklava—Sebastopol.
<i>Scarlet—Facings Blue.</i>				Newbridge	The Thistle within the circle and motto of St. Andrew. The Eagle. Waterloo— Balaklava—Sebastopol.
2nd (Royal North British) Dragoons.	Arch. Money, C.B., K.C.	H. D. Griffith, C.B.	Crimea		The White Horse within the Garter. <i>Nec aspere terrent.</i> Salamanca—Vittoria— Toulouse—Peninsula—Cabool, 1842— Moodkee—Ferozeshah—Sobraon—Pun- jaub—Chillianwallah—Goojerat.
<i>Scarlet—Facings Blue.</i>			Hounslow		Talavera—Albuhera—Salamanca—Vittoria —Toulouse—Peninsula—Afghanistan— Ghuznee—Alma—Balaklava—Inkerman —Sebastopol.
3rd (King's Own Light) Dra- goons. <i>Blue—Facings Scarlet.</i>	P. A. Latour, C.B., K.H.	Walter Unett		Brighton	The Castle of Inniskilling. Waterloo—Ba- laklava—Sebastopol.
4th (The Queen's Own Light) Dragoons. <i>Blue—Facings Scarlet.</i>	Sir G. Scovell, K.C.B.	Lord Geo. A. F. Pa- get, C.B.	Crimea		The Royal Cypher within the Garter. Pe- ninsula—Waterloo.
5th (Disbanded) Dragoons	Sir G. P. Adams, K.C.H.	H. D. White, C.B.	Crimea	Canterbury	The Harp and Crown. <i>Pristinæ virtutis memores.</i> Leswarree—Hindostan—Alma —Balaklava—Inkerman—Sebastopol.
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons <i>Scarlet—Facings Yellow.</i>	Sir William Tuyl, K.C.H.	Charles Hagart	York		Royal Cypher within the Garter. Peninsula —Punniar—Sobraon—Punjab—Chillian- wallah—Goojerat.
7th (The Queen's Own Light) Dragoons (Hussars). [<i>Blue.</i>]	Sir John Brown, K.C.H.	F. G. Shewell, C.B.	Crimea	Newbridge	Plume of the Prince of Wales, the Rising Sun, and the Red Dragon. Peninsula— Waterloo—Sebastopol.
8th (The King's Royal Irish Light) Dragoons (Hussars). <i>Blue.</i>	Sir John Brown, K.C.H.			Maidstone	
9th (Queen's Royal Light) Dragoons (Lancers). <i>Blue—Facings Scarlet.</i>	J. W. Sleigh, K.C.B.	J. H. Grant, C.B. Arch. Little. F. C. Griffiths. Wm. Parby. John Wilkie.	Umballah Bengal. Crimea		
10th (The Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regiment of Light) Dragoons (Hussars). <i>Blue.</i>	Earl Beauchamp			Maidstone	

Regiments.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Present Station of		Colours.
			Service Troops and Service Companies.	Depôt Troops and Depôt Companies.	
11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars. <i>Blue—Crimson Overalls.</i>	Henry Wyndham	John Douglas, C.B.	Crimea	Newbridge	The Sphinx. Egypt—Salamanca—Peninsula—Waterloo—Bhurtpore—Alma—Balaklava—Inkerman—Sebastopol.
12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers. <i>Blue—Facings Scarlet.</i>	Sir H. J. Cumming, K.C.H.	E. Pole. W. H. Tottenham.	Crimea	Maidstone	The Plume of the Prince of Wales, the Rising Sun, and the Red Dragon. The Sphinx. Egypt—Peninsula—Waterloo—Sebastopol.
13th (Light) Dragoons. <i>Blue—Facings Buff.</i>	Hon. E. P. Lygon, C.B.	C. E. Doherty	Crimea	Doncaster	<i>Viret in æternum.</i> Peninsula—Waterloo—Alma—Balaklava—Inkerman—Sebastopol.
14th (The King's Light) Dragoons. <i>Blue—Facings Scarlet.</i>	Hon. H. Murray, C.B.	H. E. Doherty, C.B. C. Steuart.	Kirkee, Bengal.	Maidstone	The Prussian Eagle. Douro—Talavera—Fuentes d'Onor—Salamanca—Vittoria—Orthes—Peninsula—Punjaub—Chillianwallah—Goojerat.
15th (The King's Light) Dragoons (Hussars). <i>Blue.</i>	Sir T. W. Brotherton, K.C.B.	G. W. Key	Manchester.		The Crest of England within the Garter. Emsdorf—Villiers-en-couche—Egmont-op-Zee—Sahagun—Vittoria—Peninsula—Waterloo.
16th (Queen's) Lancers <i>Scarlet—Facings Blue.</i>	Sir J. Thackwell, G.C.B., K.H.	J. R. Smyth, C.B.	Dublin		The Royal Cipher within the Garter. Talavera—Fuentes d'Onor—Salamanca—Vittoria—Nive—Peninsula—Waterloo—Bhurtpore—Afghanistan—Ghuznee—Maharajpore—Aliwal—Sobraon.
17th (Light) Dragoons (Lancers). <i>Blue—Facings White.</i>	Sir J. M. Wallace, K.H.	John Laurensen	Crimea	Brighton	" <i>Death's Head</i> ," " <i>Or Glory</i> ." Alma—Balaklava—Inkerman—Sebastopol.

FOOT GUARDS.				
Grenadier Guards	H. R. H. Prince Albert.	Thomas Wood	Aldershott .	Lincelles—Corunna—Barrosa—Peninsula—Waterloo.
1st Battalion			Aldershott .	
2nd Battalion			Crimea .	Alma—Inkerman—Sebastopol.
3rd Battalion				
<i>Facings Blue.</i>				
Coldstream Guards	Field-Mar. Earl of Strafford, G.C.B., G.C.H.	Hon. G. F. Upton, C.B.	Crimea .	Lincelles. The Sphinx. Egypt—Talavera—Barrosa—Peninsula—Waterloo.
1st Battalion			St. George's Barracks.	Alma—Inkerman—Sebastopol.
2nd Battalion				
<i>Facings Blue.</i>				
Scots Fusilier Guards	H. R. H. Duke of Cambridge K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Geo. Moncrieff	Crimea .	Lincelles. The Sphinx. Egypt—Talavera—Barrosa—Peninsula—Waterloo.
1st Battalion			Wellington Barracks.	Alma—Inkerman—Sebastopol.
2nd Battalion				
<i>Facings Blue.</i>				
INFANTRY.				
1st (The Royal) Regiment	Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Blakeney, G.C.B., G.C.H.	R. W. Huey . A. B. Montgomery . T. Graham . E. Haythorne.	Winchester . Fermoy .	The Royal Cypher within the Collar of St. Andrew, and the Crown over it. St. Lucia—Egmont-op-Zee. The Sphinx.
1st Battalion			Crimea .	Egypt—Corunna—Busaco—Salamanca—Vittoria—St. Sebastian—Nive—Peninsula—Niagara—Waterloo—Nagpore—Maharajpore—Ava—Alma—Inkerman—Sebastopol.
2nd Battalion			Crimea .	
<i>Facings Blue.</i>				
2nd (Queen's Royal)	Sir John Rolt, K.C.B., KC.	S. W. Jephson	Tralee	The Paschal Lamb. <i>Pristine virtutis memor.</i>
<i>Facings Blue.</i>			Cape of Good Hope.	— <i>Vel exuvie triumphat.</i> The Queen's Cypher and Crown. The King's Crest. The Sphinx. Egypt—Vimiera—Corunna—Salamanca—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Toulouse—Peninsula—Afghanistan—Ghuznee—Khelat.

Regiments.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Present Station of		Colours.
			Service Troops and Service Companies.	Depôt Troops and Depôt Companies.	
3rd (East Kent. The Buffs) <i>Facings Buff.</i>	N. Thorn, C.B., K.H.	C. T. Van Straubensee, James Paterson.	Crimea	Winchester.	The Dragon. Douro—Talavera—Albuhera—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Nive—Peninsula—Puniar—Alma—Inkerman—Sebastopol.
4th (King's Own). <i>Facings Blue.</i>	Sir John Bell, K.C.B.	Wm. Sadlier. Thos. Williams.	Crimea	I. of Wight.	The Lion of England. The Royal Cypher. Corunna—Badajos—Salamanca—Vittoria—St. Sebastian—Nive—Peninsula—Blaensburg—Waterloo—Alma—Inkerman—Sebastopol.
5th (Northumberland Fusiliers). <i>Facings Bright Green.</i>	Sir John Grey, K.C.B.	P. M. N. Guy	Mauritius	Chatham	<i>Quò fata vocant.</i> St. George and the Dragon. The Rose and Crown. The King's Crest. Wilhelmstahl—Roleia—Vimiera—Corunna—Busaco—Ciudad Rodrigo—Badajos—Salamanca—Vittoria—Nivelle—Orthes—Toulouse—Peninsula.
6th (Royal First Warwickshire). <i>Facings Blue.</i>	H. J. Riddell, K.H.	A. A. Barnes.	Cape of Good Hope.	Leeds.	The Antelope. The Rose and Crown. Roleia—Vimiera—Corunna—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Orthes—Peninsula—Niagara.
7th (Royal Fusiliers). <i>Facings Blue.</i>	S. B. Auchmuty, C.B.	A. J. Pack. W. H. C. Wellesley.	Crimea	Winchester.	The Rose within the Garter, and the Crown over it, and the White Horse. Martinique—Talavera—Albuhera—Badajos—Salamanca—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Orthes—Toulouse—Peninsula—Alma—Inkerman—Sebastopol.

8th (The King's Regiment) <i>Facings Blue.</i>	R. Macneil.	H. W. Hartley J. Longfield.	Cawnpore	Chatham	The Crown and Garter. The White Horse. <i>Nec aspera terrent.</i> The King's Cypher and Crown. The Sphinx. Egypt—Mar- tinique—Niagara.
9th (East Norfolk) <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	Sir J. A. Hope, K.C.B.	A. Borton, C.B. C. Elmhirst.	Crimea	Limerick	Figure of Britannia. Roleia — Vimiera — Corunna — Busaco — Salamanca — Vittoria — St. Sebastian — Nive — Peninsula — Cabool, 1842 — Moodkee — Ferozeshah — Sobraon — Sebastopol.
10th (North Lincoln) <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	Sir T. McMahon, Bart., K.C.B.	T. H. Franks, C.B. S. J. Cotton.	Wuzeerabad	Chatham	The Sphinx. Egypt—Peninsula—Sobraon — Punjaub — Mooltan — Gojerat.
11th (North Devon) <i>Facings Green.</i>	Sir J. Wilson, K.C.B.	H. K. Bloomfield	New South Wales.	Brecon	Salamanca — Pyrenees — Nivelle — Nive — Orthes — Toulouse — Peninsula.
12th (East Suffolk) 1st Battalion 2nd Battalion <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	R. C. H. Clarges, C.B.	J. M. Perceval T. Brooke.	Australia Cape	Chatham Chatham	Minden—Gibraltar. The Castle and Key. <i>Montis insignia calpe.</i> Seringapatam— India.
13th (First Somersetshire, Prince Albert's). <i>Facings Blue.</i>	Sir Wm. M. Gomm, K.C.B.	Lord M. Kerr A. E. F. Holcombe.	Crimea	Templemore	The Sphinx. Egypt—Martinique—Ava— Afghanistan—Ghuznee. A Mural Crown. Jellalabad—Cabool—Sebastopol.
14th (Buckinghamshire) <i>Facings Buff.</i>	Sir J. Watson, K.C.B.	M. Barlow John Watson.	Crimea	Mullinjar	White Horse. <i>Nec aspera terrent.</i> Tournay — Corunna — Java — Waterloo — Bhur- pore. The Royal Tiger. India—Sebas- topol. Martinique—Guadaloupe.
15th (York, East Riding) <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	Sir H. Douglas, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	George Pinder	Dublin	Cork	
16th (The Bedfordshire) <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	T. E. Napier, C.B.	Wm. Cockell.	Quebec		
17th (The Leicestershire) <i>Facings White.</i>	T. J. Wemyss, C.B.	A. L. Cole, C.B.	Crimea	Limerick	The Royal Tiger. Hindostan—Afghanistan — Ghuznee—Khelat—Sebastopol.
18th (Royal Irish) <i>Facings Blue.</i>	Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B.	C. A. Edwards, C.B. J. C. Kennedy.	Crimea	Preston	The Lion of Nassau. <i>Virtutis Namur- censis Præmium.</i> The Sphinx. Egypt. The Dragon. China—Pegu—Sebastopol.

Regiments.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Present Station of		Colours.
			Service Troops and Service Companies.	Depôt Troops and Depôt Companies.	
19th (1st York, North Riding) <i>Facings Green.</i>	W. Rowan, C.B.	R. Sanders, C.B.	Crimea	Walmer	Alma—Inkerman—Sebastopol.
20th (East Devonshire) <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	H. Thomas, C.B.	F. Horn, C.B. F. C. Eveleigh.	Crimea	I. of Wight.	Minden — Egmont-op-Zee. The Sphinx. Egypt—Maida—Vimiera—Corunna—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Orthes—Toulouse—Peninsula—Alma—Inkerman.
21st (Royal North British Fusiliers). <i>Facings Blue.</i>	Sir De Lacy Evans, G.C.B.	J. R. Stuart. Lord West, C.B.	Crimea	Birr	The Thistle within the Circle. St. Andrew. <i>Nemo me impune lacessit.</i> Royal Cypher and Crown. Bladensburg—Alma—Inkerman—Sebastopol.
22nd (Cheshire). <i>Facings Buff.</i>	Sir W. F. P. Napier, K.C.B.	S. B. Boileau.	Devonport		Mecanee—Hyderabad—Scinde.
23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) <i>Facings Blue.</i>	H. Rainey, C.B., K.H.	D. Lysons, C.B. H. W. Bunbury, C.B.	Crimea	Winchester.	The Prince of Wales's Plume. <i>Ich Dien.</i> The Rising Sun. The Red Dragon. The White Horse. <i>Nec aspera terrent.</i> Minden. The Sphinx. Egypt—Corunna—Martinique—Albuhera—Badajoz—Salamanka—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Orthes—Toulouse—Peninsula—Waterloo—Alma—Inkerman—Sebastopol.
24th (2nd Warwickshire) <i>Facings Green.</i>	Robert Ellice	W. G. Broun. C. H. Ellice.	Sealecote, Bengal.	Chatham.	The Sphinx. Egypt—Cape of Good Hope—Talavera—Fuentes d'Onor—Salamanka—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Orthes—Peninsula — Punjaub — Chillianwallah — Goojerat.

25th (The King's Own Borderers). <i>Facings Blue.</i>	Sir H. F. Campbell, K.C.B., G.C.H.	H. F. Strange	Manchester.	The King's Crest. <i>In veritate religionis confido.</i> The Arms of Edinburgh. <i>Nisi Dominus frustra.</i> The White Horse. <i>Nec aspera terrent.</i> Minden—Egmont-op-Zee. The Sphinx. Egypt—Martinique.
26th (Cameronians). <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	P. Bainbrigge, C.B.	A. T. Hemphill	Bermuda	The Sphinx. Egypt—Corunna. The Dragon. China.
27th (Inniskilling). <i>Facings Buff.</i>	E. Fleming, C.B.	H. D'Arcy Kyle Usher Williamson.	Sealcote	The Castle of Inniskilling, with St. George's Colours. The White Horse. <i>Nec aspera terrent.</i> St. Lucia. The Sphinx. Egypt—Maida—Badajoz—Salamanca—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Orthes—Toulouse—Peninsula—Waterloo.
28th (North Gloucestershire). <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	Sir H. J. W. Bentinck, K.C.B.	Frank Adams, C.B. R. J. Baumgartner.	Crimea	The Sphinx. Egypt—Corunna—Barossa—Albuhera—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Nive—Orthes—Peninsula—Waterloo—Alma—Inkerman—Sebastopol.
29th (Worcestershire). <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	Lord Downes, K.C.B.	G. Congreve, C.B. J. H. Stewart.	Burmah	Roleia—Vimiera—Talavera—Albuhera—Peninsula—Ferozeshah—Sobraon—Punjaub—Chillianwallah—Goojerat.
30th (Cambridgeshire). <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	Marq. Tweeddale, K.T., C.B.	J. T. Mauleverer, C.B.	Crimea	The Sphinx. Egypt—Badajoz—Salamanca—Peninsula—Waterloo.
31st (Huntingdonshire). <i>Facings Buff.</i>	Sir A. Leith, K.C.B.	G. Staunton T. C. Kelly.	Crimea	Talavera—Albuhera—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Nive—Orthes—Peninsula—Cabool, 1842—Moodkee—Ferozeshah—Aliwal—Sobraon—Sebastopol.
32nd (Cornwall). <i>Facings White.</i>	Sir W. Cotton, G.C.B., K.C.H.	H. V. Brooke, C.B. J. E. Wilmot Inglis.	Kussowlie	Roleia—Vimiera—Corunna—Salamanca—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Nive—Orthes—Peninsula—Waterloo—Punjaub—Mooltan—Goojerat.
33rd (D. of Wellington's Regt.). <i>Facings Red.</i>	Charles Yorke	J. D. Johnstone, C.B. T. B. Gough.	Crimea	Seringapatam—Waterloo. The Crest and Motto of the late Duke of Wellington. Alma—Inkerman—Sebastopol.

Regiments.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Present Station of		Colours.
			Service Troops and Service Companies.	Depôt Troops and Depôt Companies.	
34th (Cumberland) <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	Sir T. M. Brisbane, Bart., G. C. B., G. C. H.	N. R. Brown. R. D. Kelly.	Crimea	Preston	Albuhera—Arroyo dos Molinos—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Nive—Orthes—Peninsula—Sebastopol.
35th (Royal Sussex) <i>Facings Blue.</i>	Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, K. C. B.	E. H. Hutchinson. W. R. Faber.	Calcutta	Chatham	Maida.
36th (Herefordshire) <i>Facings Grass Green.</i>	W. H. Scott.	Chas. Ashmore	Jamaica	Windsor	Hindustan—Roleia—Vimiera—Corunna—Salamanca—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Nive—Orthes—Toulouse—Peninsula.
37th (North Hampshire) <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	W. Smelt, C. B.	F. Skelly E. C. W. M. Milman.	Ceylon	Chatham	Minden—Tournay—Peninsula.
38th (1st Staffordshire) <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	Hon. H. Arbuthnot, C. B.	J. P. Sparks. J. W. S. Smith.	Crimea	Walmer	Monte Video—Roleia—Vimiera—Corunna—Busaco—Badajoz—Salamanca—Vittoria—St. Sebastian—Nive—Peninsula—Ava—Alma—Inkerman—Sebastopol.
39th Dorsetshire <i>Facings Green.</i>	R. Lluellyn, C. B.	W. Munro R. N. Tinley.	Crimea	Limerick	<i>Pyrenus in Indis.</i> Plassey. The Castle and Key. <i>Montis insignia calpe.</i> Gibraltar—Albuhera—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Nive—Orthes—Peninsula—Maharajpore—Sebastopol.
40th (2nd Somersetshire) <i>Facings Buff.</i>	Sir A. Woodford, G. C. B., G. C. M. G.	T. J. Valliant	New South Wales.	Chatham	The Sphinx. Egypt—Monte Video—Roleia—Vimiera—Talavera—Badajoz—Salamanca—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Orthes—Toulouse—Peninsula—Waterloo—Candahar—Ghuznee—Cabool—Maharajpore.

41st (The Welsh) <i>Facings White.</i>	C. A. A'Court, C.B., J. E. Goodwyn K.H.	Crimea	Templemore.	The Prince of Wales's Plume. <i>Goell Angu- na Chynwylidd.</i> Detroit—Queenstown— Miami—Niagara—Ava—Candahar— Ghuznee—Cabool, 1842—Alma—Inker- man—Sebastopol.
42nd (Royal Highland) <i>Facings Blue.</i>	Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B.	D. A. Cameron, C.B. Thos. Tulloch.	Crimea	Stirling
43rd (Monmouthshire Infantry). <i>Facings White.</i>	Light Sir Jas. Fergusson, K.C.B.	H. Skipwith . Jas. Brown.	Bangalore	Chatham
44th (East Essex) <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	Sir F. Ashworth	Hon. A. A. Spencer, C.B.	Crimea	Walmer
45th (Nottinghamshire) <i>Facings Green.</i>	Sir Colin Halketh, G.C.B., G.C.H.	C. W. D. Staveley, Henry Cooper	Cape of Good Hope.	Chatham
46th (South Devonshire) <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	Sir J. L. Penne- father, K.C.B.	Robt. Garrett, K.H. A. Maxwell.	Crimea	Winchester
47th (Lancashire) <i>Facings White.</i>	Jas. S. Kennedy, C.B.	Wm. O. Haly, C.B. R. T. Farren, C.B.	Crimea	Templemore
48th (Northamptonshire) <i>Facings Buff.</i>	Sir J. H. Reynett, K.C.H.	B. Riky . G. M. Lys.	Crimea	I. of Wight.
49th (The Princess Charlotte of Wales's, or Herefordshire) <i>Facings Green.</i>	Sir E. Bowater, K.C.H.	J. T. Grant, C.B. W. H. C. Baddeley	Crimea	Fernoy

Regiments.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Present Station of		Colours.
			Service Troops and Service Companies.	Depôt Troops and Depôt Companies.	
50th (Queen's Own) ; <i>Facings Blue.</i>	Sir R. England, G.C.B., K.H.	Rich. Waddy, J. L. Wilton.	Crimea	Fermoy	The Sphinx. Egypt—Vimiera—Corunna—Almaraz—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nive—Orthes—Peninsula—Punniar—Moodkee—Ferozeshah—Aliwal—Sobraon—Alma—Inkerman—Sebastopol.
51st (2nd Yorkshire, West Riding, or the King's Own Light Infantry). <i>Facings Blue.</i>	Sir T. Willshire, Bt., K.C.B.	A. C. Errington	Malta	Bury	Minden—Corunna—Salamanca—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Orthes—Peninsula—Waterloo—Pegu.
52nd (Oxfordshire, Light Infantry). <i>Facings Blue.</i>	Sir A. MacLaine, K.C.B.	G. Campbell . R. G. Hughes.	Meerat	Chatham	Hindustan—Vimiera—Corunna—Busaco—Fuentes d'Onor—Ciudad Rodrigo—Badajoz—Salamanca—Vittoria—Nivelle—Nive—Orthes—Toulouse—Peninsula—Nieuport—Tournay—St. Lucia—Talavera—Salamanca—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Toulouse—Peninsula—Aliwal—Sobraon—Punjaub—Goojerat.
53rd (The Shropshire) . <i>Facings Red.</i>	Wm. Sutherland	H. Havelock, C.B. T. S. Powell.	Dagshai	Chatham	The Sphinx. Egypt—Marabout—Ava.
54th (West Norfolk) . <i>Facings Green.</i>	Wm. A. Gordon, C.B.	W. R. Moore .	Gibraltar	Tower, Lon.	The Dragon. China—Alma—Inkerman—Sebastopol.
55th (Westmoreland) . <i>Facings Green.</i>	Hon. H. E. Butler .	Chas. Warren, C.B. H. C. B. Daubeny.	Crimea	Templemore	Moro. The Castle and Key. <i>Montis insignia calpe.</i> Gibraltar—Sebastopol.
56th (West Essex) . <i>Facings Purple.</i>	E. of Westmorland, G.C.B., G.C.H.	S. Oakeley . S. S. Cox.	Crimea	Chatham	Albuhera—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Nive—Peninsula—Inkerman—Sebastopol.
57th (West Middlesex) . <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	Field Marshal Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.	H. J. Warre, C.B. J. A. Street, C.B.	Crimea	Birr	

58th (Rutlandshire) <i>Facings Black.</i>	E. B. Wynyard, C.B.	R. H. Wynyard	New Zealand.	Weymouth.	The Castle and Key. <i>Montis insignia calpe.</i> Gibraltar. The Sphinx. Egypt—Maida—Salamanca—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Orthes—Peninsula.
59th (2nd Nottinghamshire) <i>Facings White.</i>	G. A. Henderson, K.H., K.C.	H. H. Graham	China.	Belfast	Cape of Good Hope—Corunna—Java—Vittoria—Saint Sebastian—Nive—Peninsula—Bhurtpore.
60th (The King's Royal Rifle Corps).	Vis. Gough, G.C.B., <i>Col.-in-Chief.</i> Cols. <i>Commandants.</i> Sir W. G. Davy, C.B., K.C.H.	M. G. Dennis C. H. Spence. John Jones. W. F. Bedford	Jullendee Cape. Curragh		<i>Celer et audax.</i> Roleia—Vimiera—Martinique—Talavera—Fuentes d'Onor—Albuherra—Ciudad Rodrigo—Badajoz—Salamanca—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Nive—Orthes—Toulouse—Peninsula.
61st (South Gloucestershire) <i>Facings Buff.</i>	Tho. Bunbury, K.H. John Reeve.	Wm. Jones, C.B. Chas. C. Deacon.	Wuzeerabad	Chatham	1st Batt. Punjab—Mooltan—Goojerat. The Sphinx. Egypt—Talavera—Salamanca—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Nive—Orthes—Toulouse—Peninsula. <i>Flank Cos.</i> Maida—Punjab—Chillianwallah—Goojerat.
62nd (The Wiltshire) <i>Facings Buff.</i>	Thos. Lightfoot, C.B.	C. Trollope. L. B. Tyler.	Crimea	Mullingar	Nive—Peninsula—Ferozeshah—Sobraon—Sebastopol.
63rd (The West Suffolk) <i>Facings Green.</i>	Thos. Kenah, C.B.	P. Lindesay. E. R. Hill.	Crimea	Birr	Egmont-op-Zee—Martinique—Guadaloupe—Alma—Inkerman—Sebastopol.
64th (2nd Staffordshire) <i>Facings Black.</i>	Jas. Freeth, K.H.	J. Stopford, C.B. N. Wilson, K.H.	Kurrachee	Chatham	St. Lucia—Surinam.
65th (2nd Yorkshire, N. Rid.) <i>Facings White.</i>	H. Balneavis, C.M.G., K.H.	Chas. E. Gold	New Zealand.	Jersey	The Royal Tiger. India—Arabia.
66th (Berkshire) <i>Facings Green.</i>	Rich. Blunt.	Chas. E. Law	Gibraltar	Portman St.	Douro—Talavera—Albuherra—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Nive—Orthes—Peninsula.
67th (South Hampshire) <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B.	E. B. Brooke.	Trinidad	Guernsey	Barossa—Peninsula. The Royal Tiger. India.
68th (The Durham Light Infantry). <i>Facings Green.</i>	Sir W. L. Herries, C.B., K.C.H.	H. Smyth, C.B. G. Macbeath.	Crimea	Fermoy	Salamanca—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Orthes—Peninsula—Alma—Inkerman—Sebastopol.

Regiments.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Present Station of		Colours.
			Service Troops and Service Companies.	Depôt Troops and Depôt Companies.	
69th (South Lincolnshire) <i>Facings Green.</i>	Sir R. Darling, G.C.H.	D. E. Mackirdy	Barbadoes	Kilkenny	Bourbon—Java—Waterloo—India.
70th (The Surrey) <i>Facings Black.</i>	G. W. Paty, C.B., K.H.	T. J. Galloway Trevor Chute.	Ferozepore	Chatham	
71st (Highland) Light Infantry. <i>Facings Buff.</i>	Sir J. Macdonell, G.C.B., K.C.H.	W. Denny C. Ready.	Crimea	Perth.	Hindustan—Cape of Good Hope—Roleia— Vimiera—Corunna—Fuentes d'Onor— Almaraz—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nive— Orthes—Peninsula—Waterloo—Sebastopol.
72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders). <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	J. Aitchison	R. P. Sharp J. W. Gaisford.	Crimea	Edinburgh Castle.	The Duke's Cypher and Coronet. Hindostan —Cape of Good Hope—Sebastopol.
73rd <i>Facings Green.</i>	R. B. Macpherson, C.B., K.H.	F. G. A. Pinckney	Crimea	Jersey	Mangalore—Serlingapatam—Waterloo—Alma Inkerman—Sebastopol.
74th (Highlanders) <i>Facings White.</i>	A. Thomson, C.B.	J. MacDuff G. Monkland.	Madras	Chatham	The Elephant. Serlingapatam—Assaye— Busaco—Fuentes d'Onor—Ciudad Rodrigo —Badajoz—Salamanca—Vimiera—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Orthes—Toulouse—Peninsula.
75th <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	S. H. Berkeley	R. D. Hallifax A. Jardine.	Peshawur	Chatham	Serlingapatam. The Royal Tiger. India.
76th <i>Facings Red.</i>	W. Jervois, K.H.	Jos. Clarke	New Brunswick.	Jersey	The Elephant. Hindostan—Nive—Peninsula.
77th (East Middlesex) <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	G. L. Goldie, C.B.	R. J. Straton, C.B. G. Dixon, C.B.	Crimea	I. of Wight.	The Prince of Wales's Plume. Serlingapatam —Ciudad Rodrigo—Badajoz—Peninsula— Alma—Inkerman—Sebastopol.

78th (Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs).	Sir W. Chalmers, C.B., K.C.H.	W. Hamilton, H. W. Stisted.	Poonah	Chatham	<i>Cuddick's Rli.</i> The Elephant. Assaye—Maida—Java.
79th (Cameron Highlanders) <i>Facings Buff.</i>	W. H. Sewell, C.B.	J. Douglas, C.B. R. C. H. Taylor.	Crimea	Aberdeen	Egmont-op-Zee. The Sphinx. Egypt—Fuentes d'Onor—Salamanca—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Nive—Toulouse—Peninsula—Waterloo—Alma—Sebastopol.
80th (Staffordshire Volunteers) <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	T. W. Robbins	G. Hutchison.	Portsmouth.		The Sphinx. Egypt—Moodkee—Ferozeshah—Sobraon—Pegu.
81st (Royal Lincoln Volunteers) <i>Facings Buff.</i>	T. Evans, C.B.	H. Renny M. Smith.	Bengal	Chatham	Maida—Corunna—Peninsula.
82nd (The Prince of Wales's Volunteers) <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	F. M. Milman	J. A. Robertson E. B. Hale.	Crimea	Clonmel	The Prince of Wales's Plume. Roleia—Vimiera—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Orthes—Peninsula—Niagara—Sebastopol.
83rd <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	Sir F. Stovin, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	B. Trydell W. H. Law.	Kurrachee	Chatham	Cape of Good Hope—Talavera—Busaco—Fuentes d'Onor—Ciudad Rodrigo—Badajoz—Salamanca—Vittoria—Nivelle—Orthes—Toulouse—Peninsula.
84th (York and Lancaster) <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	G. A. Wetherall, C.B., K.H.	C. Franklyn D. Russell.	Rangoon	Chatham	The Union Rose. Nive—Peninsula—India.
85th (Bucks Volunteers, the King's Light Infantry Regiment). <i>Facings Blue.</i>	Sir J. W. Guise, Bt., K.C.B.	Manly Power	Mauritius	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	<i>Acto splendore resurgo.</i> Fuentes d'Onor—Nive—Peninsula—Blandensburg.
86th (Royal County Down) <i>Facings Blue.</i>	Lord James Hay	J. Creagh R. H. Louth.	Kurrachee	Chatham	The Harp and Crown. <i>Quis separabit?</i> The Sphinx. Egypt—Bourbon—India.
87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers) <i>Facings Blue.</i>	Sir Jas. Simpson, G.C.B.	M. C. Johnstone J. M. Kidd.	Ferozepore	Chatham	The Prince of Wales's Plume. An Eagle, with a wreath of laurel above the Harp. Monte Video—Talavera—Barossa—Tarifa—Vittoria—Nivelle—Orthes—Toulouse—Peninsula—Ava.

Regiments.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Present Station of		Colours.
			Service Troops and Service Companies.	Depôt Troops and Depôt Companies.	
88th (Connaught Rangers). <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	Sir J. A. Wallace, Bart, K.C.B.	H. Shirley, C.B. G. V. Maxwell, C.B.	Crimea	Winchester.	The Harp and Crown. <i>Quis separabit?</i> The Sphinx. Egypt—Talavera—Busaco—Fuentes d'Onor—Ciudad Rodrigo—Badajoz—Salamanca—Vittoria—Nivelle—Orthes—Toulouse—Peninsula—Alma—Inkerman—Sebastopol.
89th <i>Facings Black.</i>	Sir C. B. Egerton, G.C.M.G., K.C.H.	A. H. Ferrymen C. R. Egerton.	Crimea	Limerick	The Sphinx. Egypt—Java—Niagara—Ava—Sebastopol.
90th (Perthshire Volunteers, Light Infantry). <i>Facings Buff.</i>	F. Calvert, C.B.	G. S. Deverill R. P. Campbell, C.B.	Crimea	Mullingar	Mandora. The Sphinx. Egypt—Martinique—Guadaloupe—Sebastopol.
91st (Argyleshire) 1st Battalion 2nd Battalion <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	Hon. C. Gore, C.B., K.H.	J. F. G. Campbell. C. C. Yarrowborough, C.B.	Pireus Cape of Good Hope.	Chatham	Roleia—Vimiera—Corunna—Pyrenees—Nivelle—Nive—Orthes—Toulouse—Peninsula.
92nd (Highlanders) <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	J. M'Donald, C.B.	M. K. Atherley G. E. Thorold.	Crimea	Edinburgh Castle.	Egmont-op-Zee—Mandora. The Sphinx. Egypt—Corunna—Fuentes d'Onor—Almaraz—Vittoria—Pyrenees—Nive—Orthes—Peninsula—Waterloo.
93rd (Highlanders) <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	E. Parkinson, C.B.	W. B. Ainslie, C.B. A. S. L. Hay.	Crimea	Dundee	Cape of Good Hope—Alma—Balaklava—Inkerman—Sebastopol.

94th <i>Facings Green.</i>	G. P. Higginson	J. L. Dennie	Gibraltar	Windsor	
95th (The Derbyshire) <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	Sir F. Cockburn	H. Hume, C.B. A. T. Heyland.	Crimea	I. of Wight.	Alma—Inkerman—Sebastopol.
96th <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	W. M. Fane	C. B. Cumberland T. M. Wilson.	Curragh.		
97th (Earl of Ulster's) <i>Facings Sky Blue.</i>	H. A. Proctor, C.B.	H. F. Lockyer, K.H.	Crimea	Preston	<i>Quò fas et gloria ducunt.</i> Sebastopol.
98th <i>Facings White.</i>	W. L. Darling	D. Rainier	Weedon		The Dragon. China—Punjaub.
99th (Lanarkshire)	Sir J. Hanbury, K.C.H.	J. N. Jackson	V. Dienen's Land.	Chatham.	
Rifle Brigade 1st Battalion 2nd Battalion 3rd Battalion <i>Green—Facings Black.</i>	<i>Col.-in-Chief:</i> H. R. H. Pr. Albert. <i>Cols. Commandants:</i> Sir H. G. W. Smith, Bart., G.C.B. Sir G. Brown, G.C.B., K.H.	A. J. Lawrence, C.B. W. S. R. Norcott, C.B. A. H. Horsford, C.B. E. A. Somerset. Percy Hill.	Crimea Crimea Aldershott	Portsmouth. Portsmouth.	Copenhagen — Monte Video — Roleia — Vimiera — Corunna — Busaco — Barossa — Fuentes d'Onor — Ciudad Rodrigo — Bada- joz — Salamanca — Vittoria — Nivelle — Nive — Orthes — Toulouse — Peninsula — Water- loo. (1st and 2nd Batts.) Alma — Inkerman — Sebastopol.
1st West India Regiment <i>Facings White.</i>	Sir G. Bowles, K.C.B.	F. A. Wetherall L. S. O'Connor.	Jamaica	Chatham	Dominica—Martinique—Guadaloupe.
2nd West India Regiment <i>Facings Yellow.</i>	Sir R. J. Harvey, C.B.	S. J. Hill H. W. Whitfield. A. G. Grant.	Demerara	Chatham	

Regiments.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Present Station of		Colours.
			Service Troops and Service Companies.	Depôt Troops and Depôt Companies.	
3rd West India Regiment <i>Facings Blue.</i>	W. Wood, C.B., K.H.	G. A. K. D'Arey, Sir W. Gordon, Bt.	Jamaica	Chatham.	
Ceylon Rifle Regiment . <i>Green—Facings Black.</i>		Saml. Braybrooke	Ceylon.		
Cape Mounted Riflemen <i>Green—Facings Black.</i>		Wm. Sutton . Chas. H. Somerset.	Cape of Good Hope.		Cape of Good Hope.
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment. <i>Green—Facings Scarlet.</i>	The Lt.-Gen. commanding the forces for the time being in Canada,	W. H. Bradford	Kingston.		
St. Helena Regiment . <i>Facings Buff.</i>		H. N. Vigors	St. Helena.		
Royal Newfoundland Companies. <i>Facings Blue.</i>		R. Law, K.H.	Newfoundland.		
Royal Malta Fencible Regt. <i>Facings Blue.</i>		S. Baynes	Malta .		The Royal Cypher in the three corners, and in base a Maltese Cross.
Gold Coast Corps . <i>Facings Blue.</i>			Cape Coast.		

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MILITIA.

November, 1855.

ENGLISH AND WELSH.			
Regiment.	Station.	Regiment.	Station.
Anglesea . . .	Carlisle	Lancashire, 6th . .	Ashton
Bedford . . .	Aldershot	Do. 7th . .	"
Berks . . .	Corfu	Do. <i>Artillery</i> . .	Liverpool
Brecknock <i>Rifles</i> . .	Brecon	Leicester . .	Leicester
Bucks . . .	Woolwich	Lincoln (North) . .	Canterbury
Cambridge . . .	Ely	Do. (South) . .	Portsmouth
Cardigan <i>Rifles</i> . .	Aberystwith	London . .	Finsbury
Carmarthen <i>Rifles</i> . .	Carmarthen	Merioneth . .	Bala
Carnarvon <i>Rifles</i> . .	"	Middlesex (East) . .	Hampstead
Cheshire, 1st . .	Chester	Do. 2nd Ed- monton <i>Rifles</i> . .	Barnes
Do. 2nd . .	Plymouth	Do. 3rd Westminster . .	Corfu
Cornwall <i>Rifles</i> . .	Bodmin	Do. (South) . .	Cahir
Do. 2nd <i>Rifles</i> . .	"	Do. 5th Elthorne . .	Aldershot
Cornwall and Devon Miners <i>Artillery</i> . .	Falmouth	Monmouth . .	Pembroke
Cumberland . .	Dublin	Montgomery <i>Rifles</i> . .	Welchpool
Denbigh <i>Rifles</i> . .	Wrexham	Norfolk, 1st (West) . .	Aldershot
Derby, 1st . .	Derby	Do. 2nd (East) . .	Yarmouth
Do. 2nd . .	Chesterfield	Do. <i>Artillery</i> . .	Yarmouth
Devon, 1st (East) . .	Newport	Northampton . .	Gibraltar
Do. 2nd (South) . .	Plymouth	Northumberland . .	Tynemouth
Do. <i>Artillery</i> . .	Devonport	Do. <i>Artillery</i> . .	"
Dorset . .	Dorchester	Nottingham . .	Aldershot
Durham, 1st . .	Barnard Castle	Oxford . .	Corfu
Do. 2nd . .	Sunderland	Pembroke <i>Artillery</i> . .	Haverfordwest
Do. <i>Artillery</i> . .	"	Radnor <i>Rifles</i> . .	Presteign
Essex <i>Rifles</i> . .	Colchester	Rutland <i>Rifles</i> . .	"
Do. (West) . .	Chelmsford	Shropshire . .	Shrewsbury
Flint <i>Rifles</i> . .	"	Somerset . .	Taunton
Glamorgan . .	Cardiff	Do. 2nd . .	Dublin
Do. <i>Artillery</i> . .	Swansea	Stafford, 1st . .	Corfu
Gloucester (North) . .	Cirencester	Do. 2nd . .	Aldershot
Do. (South) . .	Aldershot	Do. 3rd <i>Rifles</i> . .	Newcastle-under- Lyne
Hampshire . .	Winchester	Suffolk <i>Artillery</i> . .	Languard Fort
Do. <i>Artillery</i> . .	Portsmouth	Do. (West) . .	Bury St. Edmund
Hants, Isle of Wight <i>Artillery</i> . .	Fort Victoria	Surrey, 1st . .	Aldershot
Hereford . .	Hereford	Do. 2nd . .	Guildford
Hertford . .	Hertford	Do. 3rd . .	Kingston
Huntingdon <i>Rifles</i> . .	"	Sussex . .	Brighton
Kent, (East) . .	Malta	Do. <i>Artillery</i> . .	Eastbourne
Do. (West) . .	Aldershot	King's Own, <i>Light</i> <i>Infantry</i> . .	Hackney
Do. <i>Artillery</i> . .	Dover	Queen's Own, do. . .	Woolwich
Lancashire, 1st . .	Corfu	Warwick . .	Warwick
Do. 2nd . .	Glasgow	Do. 2nd . .	Aldershot
Do. 3rd . .	Gibraltar	Westmoreland . .	Appleby
Do. 4th . .	Berwick	Wiltshire . .	Corfu
Do. 5th . .	Aldershot	Worcester . .	Worcester

Regiment.	Station.	Regiment.	Station.
York (East) .	Beverley	York 5th West <i>Rifles</i>	Hull
Do. (North) <i>Rifles</i>	Richmond	Do. 6th do. .	"
Do. 1st West <i>Rifles</i>	Dublin	Jersey . . .	"
Do. 2nd do. .	Gibraltar	Guernsey . .	"
Do. 3rd do. .	Curragh	Alderney, <i>Artillery</i>	"
Do. 4th do. .	Hull	Sark . . .	"

SCOTCH.

Regiment.	Station.	Regiment.	Station.
Aberdeen .	Aberdeen	Inverness, Banff,	
Argyle and Bute .	Oban	Elgin and Nairn	Inverness
Ayr <i>Rifles</i> .	Ayr	Galloway <i>Rifles</i> .	Newtown Stewart
Berwick, Hadding-		Lanark, 1st .	Hamilton
ton, Linlithgow,		Do. 2nd .	Lanark
and Peebles .	Dunse	Perth . . .	Perth
Dumfries, Roxburgh		Renfrew . .	Paisley
and Selkirk .	Dumfries	Ross, Caithness,	
Edinburgh .	Dalkeith	Sutherland, and	
Do. <i>Artillery</i> .	Greenlaw	Cromarty .	Fort George
Fife . . .	Cupar	Stirling, Dumbarton,	
Forfar and Kincar-		Clackmannan, &	
dine <i>Artillery</i> .	Fort George	Kinross . .	Stirling

IRISH.

Regiment.	Station.	Regiment.	Station.
Antrim <i>Rifles</i> .	Dublin	King's County .	Birr
Do. <i>Artillery</i> .	Carrickfergus	Leitrim . . .	Longford
Armagh . . .	Curragh	Limerick City <i>Art.</i>	Kinsale
Do. <i>Artillery</i> .	Moy	Do. County .	Curragh
Carlow . . .	Kilkenny	Londonderry .	Enniskillen
Cavan . . .	Cavan	Do. <i>Artillery</i> .	"
Clare . . .	Curragh	Longford <i>Rifles</i>	Ennis
Cork City <i>Artillery</i>	Ballincollig	Louth <i>Rifles</i> .	Dundalk
Cork (North) .	Curragh	Mayo (North) .	Castlebar
Do. (South) .	Cork	Do. (South) .	Athlone
Do. 3rd . . .	Kinsale	Meath . . .	Trim
Donegal . . .	Londonderry	Monaghan . .	Armagh
Do. <i>Artillery</i> .	Omagh	Queen's County	Mount Mellick
North Down <i>Rifles</i>	Belfast	Roscommon .	Dublin
South Down .	Curragh	Sligo <i>Rifles</i> .	Athlone
Dublin City .	Dublin	Tipperary (North)	Clonmel
Do. do. <i>Artillery</i> .	Dublin	Do. (South) .	Charles Fort
Do. County .	Curragh	Tyrone . . .	Sheffield
Fermanagh .	Newry	Do. <i>Artillery</i> .	Charlemont
Galway . . .	Galway	Waterford . .	Waterford
Do. <i>Artillery</i> .	"	Westmeath . .	Cork
Kerry . . .	Limerick	Wexford . . .	Curragh
Kildare . . .	Carlow	Wicklow . . .	Arklow
Kilkenny <i>Fusiliers</i>	Nenagh		

ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

November, 1855.

Steamers.	Guns.	Men.	Horse Power.	Commanders.	Stations.
Advice . . .	1	12	80	2nd Master M. Raymond	Queenstown.
African . . .	1	12	90	2nd Master Gill . . .	Sheerness.
Agamemnon . .	91	850	600	Capt. Sir T. Pasley, Bart.	Black Sea.
Ajax . . .	60	600	450	Capt. F. Warden . . .	Baltic.
Alban . . .	4	35	100	Lt.-Com. W. E. Fisher . .	ParticularService.
Alecto . . .	5	100	200	Com. R. Phillips . . .	Coast of Africa.
Algiers . . .	90	850	450	Capt. C. Talbot . . .	Black Sea.
Amphion . . .	34	320	300	Capt. A. C. Key . . .	Baltic.
Antelope . . .	3	55	260	Lieut. C. H. Young . . .	Coast of Africa.
Archer . . .	14	175	202	Capt. F. Heathcote . . .	Baltic.
Ardent . . .	5	54	200	Lieut. H. Champion . . .	Black Sea.
Argus . . .	6	160	300	Com. Rich. Purvis . . .	West Indies.
Ariel . . .	9	100	60	Com. J. P. Luce . . .	White Sea.
Arrogant . . .	46	450	360	Capt. H. R. Yelverton . .	Baltic.
Arrow . . .	4	60	160	Lieut. W. K. Jolliffe . . .	Black Sea.
Avon . . .	3	60	160	2nd Master A. Veitch . .	Devonport.
Banshee . . .	2	60	350	Lt.-Com. J. W. Pike . . .	Mediterranean.
Barracouta . .	6	160	300	Capt. T. D. Fortescue . .	East Indies.
Basilisk . . .	6	160	400	Com. R. Jenner . . .	Baltic.
Beagle . . .	4	60	160	Lt. W. N. W. Hewett . . .	Black Sea.
Black Eagle . .	...	38	260	Master J. E. Petley . . .	Woolwich.
Blenheim . . .	60	610	450	Capt. W. H. Hall . . .	Baltic.
Bloodhound . .	3	35	150	Lieut. G. B. Williams . .	Coast of Africa.
Brisk . . .	14	160	250	Com. A. J. Curtis . . .	South America.
Bulldog . . .	6	200	500	Com. A. C. Gordon . . .	Baltic.
Buzzard . . .	6	160	300	Com. W. H. Dobbie . . .	West Indies.
Caradoc . . .	2	...	350	Lieut. C. Stanhope . . .	
Cæsar . . .	91	850	400	Capt. J. Robb . . .	Baltic.
Centaur . . .	11	160	540	Capt. J. C. Clifford . . .	Baltic.
Columbia . . .	6	70	100	Com. P. S. Shortland . . .	Bay of Fundy.
Cornwallis . .	60	600	200	Capt. G. Wellesley . . .	Bermuda.
Cressy . . .	80	750	400	Capt. R. Warren . . .	Baltic.
Cruizer . . .	17	160	60	Com. Hon. G. Douglass . .	Baltic.
Colossus . . .	80	750	400	Capt. R. S. Robinson . . .	Baltic.
Conflict . . .	8	176	400	Com. W. Chamberlaine . .	Baltic.
Cossack . . .	20	250	250	Capt. J. Cockburn . . .	Baltic.
Cuckoo . . .	3	35	100	Lieut. A. G. E. Murray . .	Baltic.
Curacoa . . .	30	330	350	Capt. Hon. G. Hastings . .	Black Sea.
Curlew . . .	9	130	60	Com. J. K. Kennedy . . .	Black Sea.
Cyclops . . .	6	83	320	Master J. F. Rees . . .	Mediterranean.
Dasher . . .	2	34	100	Capt. H. Lefebvre . . .	Channel Islands.
Dauntless . . .	33	390	580	Capt. A. P. Ryder . . .	Black Sea.
Dee . . .	4	70	200	Master-Com. T. C. Pullen .	ParticularService.
Desperate . . .	8	175	400	Com. R. D. White . . .	Baltic.
Dragon . . .	6	200	560	Capt. W. H. Stewart . . .	Baltic.
Driver . . .	6	160	280	Com. A. H. Gardner . . .	Baltic.
Duke of Wel- lington.	131	1100	780	Capt. Caldwell . . .	Baltic.
Echo . . .	...	...	140	Master Hardman (a) . . .	Tndr., Portsmth.
Edinburgh . . .	60	600	450	Capt. Hewlett . . .	Baltic.
Elfin . . .	...	...	40	Master A. Balliston . . .	Tndr., Portsmth.
Encounter . . .	14	180	360	Capt. G. O'Callaghan . . .	East Indies.

Steamers.	Guns.	Men.	Horse Power.	Commanders.	Stations.
Esk . . .	21	230	250	Capt. T. Birch . . .	Baltic.
Euryalus . . .	51	530	400	Capt. G. Ramsay . . .	Baltic.
Exmouth . . .	90	850	400	Capt. W. K. Hall . . .	Baltic.
Fairy . . .	...	28	120	Master D. N. Welch . . .	Portsmouth.
Falcon . . .	17	160	100	Com. W. J. S. Pullen . . .	Baltic.
Firebrand . . .	6	200	410	Capt. E. A. Inglefield . . .	Mediterranean.
Firefly . . .	4	52	220	Capt. H. C. Otter . . .	Baltic.
Fire Queen . . .	...	...	120	Master-Com. Paul . . .	Portsmouth.
Furious . . .	16	222	400	Capt. W. Loring . . .	Mediterranean.
Geyser . . .	6	160	280	Com. R. Dew . . .	Baltic.
Gladiator . . .	6	160	430	Capt. C. F. Hillyar . . .	Black Sea.
Glatton . . .	14	...	200	Capt. A. Cumming . . .	Black Sea.
Gorgon . . .	6	160	320	Com. R. B. Crawford . . .	Baltic.
Hannibal . . .	90	850	450	Capt. J. C. D. Hay . . .	Black Sea.
Harpy . . .	1	35	200	Lieut. G. A. Brine . . .	Mediterranean.
Harrier . . .	6	160	100	Com. H. Story . . .	Baltic.
Hastings . . .	10	600	200	Capt. E. G. Fanshawe . . .	Baltic.
Hawke . . .	60	600	200	Capt. Ommanney . . .	Baltic.
Hecate . . .	60	160	240	Com. A. D. Gordon . . .	Coast of Africa.
Hecla . . .	6	125	240	Com. E. Aplin . . .	
Hermes . . .	6	260	220	Com. H. Coryton . . .	West Indies.
Highflyer . . .	21	230	250	Capt. John Moore (d) . . .	Mediterranean.
Himalaya . . .	...	...	700	Com. Priest . . .	Black Sea.
Hogue . . .	60	610	450	Capt. W. Ramsay . . .	Baltic.
Horatio . . .	2	300	250	Capt. Cochrane . . .	Black Sea.
Hornet . . .	16	160	100	Com. Forsyth . . .	East Indies.
Hydra . . .	6	135	220	Com. H. G. Morris . . .	C. of Good Hope.
Imperieuse . . .	51	530	350	Capt. R. B. Watson . . .	Baltic.
Industry . . .	2	...	80	Master-Com. Bower . . .	Black Sea.
Jackall . . .	4	35	150	Lt.-Com. Chas. T. Cerjat . . .	Scotland.
James Watt . . .	91	850	600	Capt. George Elliot . . .	Baltic.
Leopard . . .	18	300	560	Capt. G. Giffard . . .	Black Sea.
Lightning . . .	3	35	100	Lt.-Com. J. C. Campbell . . .	Baltic.
Lizard . . .	1	12	150	2nd Master S. Winnecott . . .	Sheerness.
Locust . . .	3	35	100	Lt.-Com. J. Bythesea . . .	Particular Service.
Lynx . . .	4	60	160	Lieut. C. M. Aynsley . . .	Black Sea.
Magicienne . . .	16	200	400	Capt. N. Vansittart . . .	Baltic.
Majestic . . .	80	850	400	Capt. James Hope . . .	Baltic.
Malacca . . .	17	180	200	Capt. Farquhar . . .	Lisbon.
Medea . . .	6	160	350	Com. E. Pierse . . .	Jamaica.
Medina . . .	4	65	312	Lt.-Com. Beresford . . .	Mediterranean.
Medusa . . .	4	65	312	Lt.-Com. W. A. Heath . . .	Gibraltar.
Megaera . . .	6	162	350	Com. J. O. Johnson . . .	Mediterranean.
Merlin . . .	6	52	312	Capt. B. J. Sullivan . . .	Baltic.
Meteor . . .	16	...	200	Capt. F. B. P. Seymour . . .	Black Sea.
Minx . . .	4	35	100	Lt.-Com. R. H. Roe . . .	Coast of Africa.
Miranda . . .	14	175	250	Capt. R. Hall . . .	Black Sea.
Monkey . . .	2	20	180	2nd Master Syndercome . . .	Woolwich.
Myrmidon . . .	3	35	150	Lieut. E. E. Maunsell . . .	Coast of Africa.
Niger . . .	14	170	500	Com. H. W. Hire . . .	Black Sea.
Nile . . .	91	850	500	Capt. G. R. Mundy . . .	Baltic.
Oberon . . .	3	65	260	Lt.-Com. Freeland . . .	Gibraltar.
Odin . . .	16	270	560	Capt. James Wilcox . . .	Black Sea.
Orion . . .	91	850	600	Capt. H. E. Erskine . . .	Baltic.
Otter . . .	3	35	120	Lieut. J. H. Glover . . .	Particular Service.

Steamers.	Guns.	Men.	Horse Power.	Commanders.	Stations.
Pembroke .	60	600	200	Capt. G. H. Seymour .	Bermuda.
Penelope .	16	311	650	Capt. Sir W. Wiseman .	Portsmouth.
Phoenix .	6	130	260	Com. J. M. Hayes .	White Sea.
Plumper .	9	110	60	Com. W. H. Haswell .	Coast of Africa.
Porcupine .	3	60	130	Lieut. G. Jackson .	Baltic.
Princess Royal .	91	840	400	Capt. L. T. Jones .	Mediterranean.
Prometheus .	6	100	200	Com. F. A. Selwyn .	Mediterranean.
Prospero .	1	10	140	Master Macfarlane .	Pembroke.
Pylades .	20	350	250	Capt. D'Eyncourt .	Baltic.
Rattler .	11	130	200	Com. W. A. Fellowes .	Hong Kong.
Recruit .	6	65	160	Lt.-Com. G. F. Day .	Mediterranean.
Retribution .	28	300	400	Capt. T. Fisher .	Baltic.
Rhadamanthus .	4	68	220	Master J. Belam .	Particular Service.
Rifleman .	8	60	100	Lieut.-Com. Christian .	South America.
Rosamond .	6	160	280	Com. S. L. Crofton .	Bermuda.
Royal Albert .	121	1000	500	Capt. W. R. Mends .	Black Sea.
Royal George .	120	970	400	Capt. H. Codrington .	Baltic.
Russell .	60	600	200	Capt. F. Scott .	Baltic.
Sanspareil .	71	626	350	Capt. W. Williams .	Black Sea.
Scourge .	6	200	420	Commodore Adams .	Coast of Africa.
Sharpshooter .	8	60	202	Lieut. J. E. Parish .	South America.
Sidon .	22	300	560	Capt. G. Goldsmith .	Black Sea.
Simoom .	8	200	460	Capt. T. R. Sullivan .	Portsmouth.
Snake .	6	60	160	Lieut. C. W. Buckley .	Black Sea.
St. Jean d'Acre .	101	900	600	Capt. G. St. V. King .	Black Sea.
Sphinx .	6	160	500	Capt. A. P. E. Wilmot .	Black Sea.
Spiteful .	6	160	280	Com. F. H. Shortt .	Black Sea.
Spitfire .	5	60	140	Capt. T. A. B. Spratt .	Black Sea.
Sprightly .	...	29	100	Master J. Allen .	Portsmouth.
Stromboli .	6	160	280	Com. C. P. Coles .	Black Sea.
Styx .	6	160	280	Com. J. M. Bruce .	East Indies.
Supply .	2	...	80	Master-Com. Penn .	Black Sea.
Swallow .	9	130	60	Com. Crauford .	Black Sea.
Tartar .	21	230	250	Capt. H. Dunlop .	Baltic.
Teazer .	3	35	50	Lieut. W. J. H. Grubbe .	Coast of Africa.
Termagant .	24	230	310	Commodore H. Kellett .	N. Amer. & W. I.
Terrible .	21	300	800	Capt. J. J. McCleverty .	Mediterranean.
Torch .	1	49	200	Lieut. W. Chimmo .	Tndr., South Seas.
Transit .	...	...	500	Com. C. R. Johnson .	Black Sea.
Tribune .	30	300	300	Capt. H. E. Edgell .	Black Sea.
Trident .	6	60	350	Lieut. R. Harvey .	Brazils.
Triton .	3	65	260	Lieut. A. D. W. Fletcher .	Mediterranean.
Urgent .	...	...	450	Com. C. Phillips .	Portsmouth.
Vict. & Albert .	2	118	600	Capt. Hon. J. Denman .	Portsmouth.
Valorous .	16	250	400	Capt. C. H. M. Buckle .	Mediterranean.
Vesuvius .	6	160	280	Capt. S. Osborn .	Black Sea.
Viper .	4	60	160	Lieut.-Com. H. Comber .	Black Sea.
Vivid .	2	35	160	Master H. W. Allen .	Woolwich.
Volcano .	3	29	240	2nd Master Jas. H. Ryan .	Baltic.
Vulcan .	6	163	350	Com. G. G. Bowyer .	Mediterranean.
Vulture .	6	200	470	Capt. F. H. Glaspe .	Baltic.
Wasp .	14	170	100	Com. H. Lloyd .	Mediterranean.
Weser .	6	65	160	Lieut.-Com. Commerell .	Black Sea.
Wildfire .	2	23	75	Master G. Brockman .	Sheerness.
Wrangler .	4	60	160	Lieut. Hugh Burgoyne .	Black Sea.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.	Stations.
Æolus . . .	...	...	Master-Com. W. Browne . .	Portsmouth
Alarm . . .	26	230	Captain D. Curry . . .	Devonport
Albion . . .	90	820	Captain Hon. J. R. Drummond .	Mediterranean
Amphitrite . .	24	240	Captain Rich. Burridge . .	Pacific
Apollo . . .	8	94	Master-Com. G. Johnson . .	Black Sea
Arab . . .	12	130	Commander G. Ogle . . .	West Indies
Arachne . . .	18	125	Commander Inglefield . . .	
Atholl . . .	4	...	Lieutenant Boys . . .	Greenock
Belleisle . . .	6	240	Commander J. Hosken . . .	Baltic
Bittern . . .	12	130	Commander E. W. Vansittart .	East Indies
Boscawen . . .	70	636	Captain W. F. Glanville . .	West Indies
Britomart . . .	8	80	Commander A. Heseltine . .	West Coast of Africa
Calcutta . . .	84	750	Captain J. J. Stopford . . .	Portsmouth
Castor . . .	36	330	Commodore H. Trotter . . .	Cape of Good Hope
Ceylon . . .	36	40	Commander E. G. Hore . . .	Depot ship, Malta
Childers . . .	12	130	Commander V. G. Hickley . .	Coast of Africa
Cockatrice . .	4	...	Master J. Dalton . . .	Tender, Valparaiso
Comus . . .	14	130	Commander R. Jenkins . . .	East Indies
Conway . . .	14	85	Captain John Fulford . . .	Queenstown
Crocodile . . .	8	26	Commander W. Greet . . .	Receivingsh., Tower
Daring . . .	12	130	Commander G. A. Napier . .	West Indies
Dart . . .	3	...	Second Master P. McClune .	Cape of Good Hope
Devonshire . .	...	...	Lieut.-Com. Lloyd . . .	Sheerness
Diamond . . .	28	200	Captain C. B. Hamilton . .	Black Sea
Dido . . .	18	175	Captain W. Morshead . . .	Pacific
Dolphin . . .	3	65	Lieut.-Com. Webber . . .	Coast of Africa
Electra . . .	14	130	Commander W. Morris . . .	Australia
Espiegle . . .	12	130	Commander E. H. G. Lambert .	West Indies
Eurydice . . .	26	200	Captain J. W. Tarlton . . .	West Indies
Excellent . . .	46	693	Captain Sir T. Maitland . .	Gunnery sh. Ptsmth
Express . . .	6	76	Commander Henry Boys . . .	S. E. C. of America
Fanny . . .	4	19	Second Master J. Scarlett (a.)	Portsmouth
Fantome . . .	12	125	Commander J. H. Gennys . .	New Zealand
Ferret . . .	8	80	Commander C. T. Leckie . .	Coast of Africa
Fisgard . . .	26	200	Commodore J. Shepherd . .	Woolwich
Formidable . .	84	300	Captain J. J. Tucker . . .	Sheerness
Frolic . . .	16	130	Commander M. S. Nolloth . .	Cape of Good Hope
Gipsy . . .	1	...	Second Master G. North . .	Tender, Queenstown
Grecian . . .	12	130	Commander George Blane . .	East Indies
Havannah . .	19	240	Captain T. Harvey . . .	Devonport
Herald . . .	8	100	Captain H. M. Denham . . .	South Seas
Hibernia . . .	104	...	.....
Illustrious . .	26	74	Captain R. Harris . . .	Portsmouth
Imaum . . .	72	111	Commander S. Morrish . . .	Port Royal
Implacable . .	72	74	Captain A. Lowe . . .	Devonport
Impregnable . .	104	207	Captain Chas. Wise . . .	Devonport
Indefatigable .	50	550	Captain T. Hope . . .	S. E. C. of America
Juno . . .	26	230	Captain S. G. Fremantle . .	Australia
Leander . . .	50	500	Captain Hon. H. Keppel . .	Balaklava
Linnet . . .	8	80	Commander H. Need . . .	Coast of Africa
London . . .	90	345	Captain A. L. Kuper . . .	Mediterranean
Madagascar . .	...	30	Commander J. P. Thurburn .	Store ship, Rio
Mariner . . .	12	130	Commander Thomas Cochran .	West Indies
Mæander . . .	44	330	Captain T. Baillie . . .	White Sea
Melampus . . .	42	...	Captain J. Borlase . . .	Bosphorus

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.	Stations.
Minden .	...	...	Master H. T. Ellis .	St. ship, Hong Kong
Modeste .	18	145	Commander A. Butler .	Mediterranean
Monarch .	84	730	Captain G. E. Patey .	South America
Naiad .	42	21	Master S. Strong .	Callao
Nankin .	50	500	Captain Henry Keith Stewart	East Indies
Nautilus .	6	150	Lieutenant S. Dolling .	Devonport
Neptune .	120	960	Captain F. Hutton .	Lisbon
Nerbudda .	12	130	Commander H. C. Kerr .	Cape of Good Hope
Nereus .	42	25	Master M. P. Mackey .	Valparaiso
Pandora .	4	63	Commander B. Drury .	New Zealand
Philomel .	8	80	Commander Skene .	Coast of Africa
Pique .	40	360	Captain Sir F. Nicholson .	Pacific
Powerful .	84	750	Captain Massie .	Jamaica
President .	50	450	Captain C. Frederick .	Pacific
Queen .	116	970	Captain R. F. Stopford .	Mediterranean
Racehorse .	14	130	Commander E. K. Barnard	East Indies
Rapid .	8	80	Commander J. Montgomerie	China
Rattlesnake .	8	80	Commander H. Trollope .	Pacific
Resistance .	10	85	Master J. Huntley .	Black Sea
Rodney .	90	820	Captain W. Moorsom .	Mediterranean
Royal William	120	490	Captain Kingcome .	Devonport
Saracen .	4	34	Master-Com. J. Richards .	East Indies
Saturn .	10	32	Captain R. Smart .	Pembroke
Scorpion .	6	50	Master-Com. Parsons .	West Indies
Sealark .	8	150	Lieut.-Com. Fenwick .	Portsmouth
Seringapatam .	...	...	Commander H. D. Trotter	Cape of Good Hope
Seafflower .	1	10	Master E. Calver .	Tyne
Siren .	16	130	Commander R. Otway .	Brazils
Spartan .	26	230	Captain Sir W. Hoste .	East Indies
Spy .	3	65	Lieutenant A. Luckraft .	S. E. C. of America
St. George .	120	960	Captain H. Eyres .	Lisbon
St. Vincent .	101	400	Captain G. A. Elliott .	Portsmouth
Star .	8	80	Commander A. Boyd .	S. E. C. of America
Sybille .	40	350	Captain Hon. C. G. Elliot	East Indies
Sylvia .	6	...	Captain G. Bedford .	Galway
Tortoise .	12	92	Captain G. A. Seymour .	Ascension
Trincomalee .	24	240	Captain W. Houstoun .	Pacific
Tyne .	4	60	Master P. Wellington .	Woolwich
Vestal .	26	230	Captain T. P. Thompson .	West Indies
Victory .	101	176	Captain G. T. Gordon .	Portsmouth
Volage .	...	...	Master J. C. Hutchings .	Store, Baltic
Waterloo .	120	200	Captain Lord F. H. Kerr .	Sheerness
Wellesley .	72	316	Captain C. Wyvill .	Chatham
Winchester .	50	450	Captain Thomas Wilson .	East Indies
Wizard .	6	100	Lieutenant S. J. Brickwell	Tender, Cork

THE BRITISH NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Ships.	Horse Power.	Guns.	Men.
Steamers, Paddle and Screw, 164	46,514	3,347	37,758
Sailing Ships, 100 . . . . .	.....	3,249	21,252
Total 264	46,514	6,591	59,010

FLAG OFFICERS IN COMMISSION

AND OFFICERS COMMANDING SQUADRONS.

Stations.	Flag Ships.	Guns.	Flag Officers.
Nore . .	Waterloo . .	120	Vice-Admiral the Hon. William Gordon.
Portsmouth .	Victory . .	101	Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas I. Cochrane, K.C.B.
Devonport .	Impregnable . .	104	Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart., G.C.B.
Cork . .	Conway . .	14	Rear-Admiral Sir George R. Sartorius, Kt.
Woolwich .	Fisgard . .	26	Commodore John Shepherd.
Baltic . .	Duke of Wellington	131	Rear-Admiral Hon. Richard S. Dundas.
" "	Exmouth . .	90	Captain of Fleet—Commodore Hon. Fredk. T. Pelham.
" "	Retribution . .	28	Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B.
Mediterranean.	Royal Albert . .	121	Rear-Admiral Robert L. Baynes.
" "	Hannibal . .	90	Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, G.C.B., K.C.H.
" "	Leander . .	50	Rear-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B.
" "	Harpy . .	1	Rear-Admiral Charles H. Freemantle.
" "	Harpy . .	1	Rear-Admiral Hon. Fredk. W. Grey.
North America and West Indies.	Boscawen . .	70	Rear-Admiral Arthur Fanshawe.
" "	Termagant . .	24	Commodore Henry Kellet, senior officer, West Indies.
Pacific . .	Monarch . .	84	Rear-Admiral Henry W. Bruce.
South East Coast of America.	Indefatigable . .	50	Rear-Admiral William J. Hope Johnstone.
East Indies .	Winchester . .	50	Rear-Admiral Sir James Stirling, Kt.
Cape of Good Hope.	Castor . .	36	Commodore Henry D. Trotter.
West Coast of Africa.	Scourge . .	6	Commodore John Adams, senior officer.
Admiral Superintendent at Portsmouth.	St. Vincent . .	101	Rear-Admiral William F. Martin.
Admiral Superintendent at Devonport.	Royal William . .	120	Rear-Admiral Sir Jas. H. Plumridge, K.C.B.
Admiral Superintendent at Malta.	Ceylon . .	36	Rear-Admiral Sir Montague Stopford, K.C.B.

THE BRITISH BALTIC FLEET.

Under the command of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Richard Dundas, C.B.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Horse Power.	Commanders.
Duke of Wellington (flag), S.	131	1100	780	Flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral Hon. Richard S. Dundas, C.B.; Capt. Henry Caldwell.
Royal George, S.	120	990	400	Capt. Codrington, C.B.
Exmouth (flag), S.	91	850	400	Flag of Rear-Admiral M. Seymour; Capt. W. K. Hall, C.B.
James Watt, S.	91	850	600	Capt. George Elliott.
Orion, S.	91	850	600	Capt. John E. Erskine.
Caesar, S.	91	850	400	Capt. John Robb.
Nile, S.	91	850	500	Capt. G. R. Mundy.
Majestic, S.	81	850	400	Capt. J. Hope, C.B.
Cressy, S.	81	750	400	Capt. R. L. Warren.
Colossus, S.	81	750	400	Capt. R. S. Robinson.
Blenheim, S.	60	660	450	Capt. W. H. Hall, C.B.
Hogue, S.	60	660	450	Capt. W. Ramsay, C.B.
Ajax, S.	60	660	450	Capt. F. Warden, C.B.
Edinburgh, S.	60	660	450	Capt. R. S. Hewlett, C.B.
Russell, S.	60	660	200	Capt. F. Scott.
Hawke, S.	60	660	200	Capt. Erasmus Ommanney.
Hastings, S.	60	660	200	Capt. E. G. Fanshawe.
Imperieuse, S.	51	530	360	Capt. R. B. Watson, C.B.
Euryalus, S.	51	530	400	Capt. G. Ramsay.
Arrogant, S.	47	450	360	Capt. H. R. Yelverton, C.B.
Amphion, S.	34	220	300	Capt. A. C. Key, C.B.
Retribution, P.	28	300	400	Flag of Rear-Admiral R. C. Baynes, C.B.; Capt. T. Fisher.
Cossack, S.	21	200	250	Capt. J. H. Cockburn.
Pylades, S.	21	200	250	Capt. D'Eyncourt.
Esk, S.	21	200	250	Capt. T. T. Birch.
Tartar, S.	21	200	250	Capt. H. Dunlop.
Cruizer, S.	17	160	60	Commander Hon. G. Douglas.
Harrier S.	17	160	160	Commander H. A. Story.
Falcon, S.	17	...	100	Commander W. J. S. Pullen,
Magicienne, P.	16	260	400	Capt. N. Vansittart.
Odin, P.	16	270	560	Capt. J. Willcox.
Archer, S.	14	170	200	Capt. E. Heathcote.
Desperate, S.	8	170	400	Commander White.
Conflict, S.	8	160	400	Commander F. T. Brown.
Gorgon, P.	6	160	320	Commander R. B. Crawford.
Dragon, P.	6	200	560	Capt. W. H. Stewart, C.B.
Merlin, P.	6	...	312	Capt. B. J. Sullivan, C.B.
Bulldog, P.	6	200	500	Capt. A. C. Gordon.
Vulture, P.	6	160	470	Capt. H. H. Glasse.
Basilisk, P.	6	160	400	Commander R. Jenner.
Driver, P.	6	...	280	Commander A. H. Gardner.
Geyser, P.	6	...	280	Commander R. Dew.
Firefly, P.	4	...	220	Capt. H. C. Otter.
Lightning, P. (Tender)	3	60	100	Capt. B. J. Sullivan.
Porcupine, P.	3	...	132	Lieut.-Com. G. M. Jackson.

THE BRITISH BLACK SEA FLEET.

Under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Horse Power.	Commanders.
Royal Albert . . .	131	1000	700	Rear-Ad. Sir E. Lyons, Bt., G.C.B.; Capt. R. W. Mends, C.B.
Queen	116	960	...	Capt. R. F. Stopford.
St. Jean d'Acre . . .	101	900	600	Capt. G. St. V. King.
Agamemnon	91	850	600	Capt. Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart.
Algiers	91	850	500	Capt. C. Talbot.
Hannibal	91	850	450	Rear-Admiral H. Stewart, C.B.; Capt. J. C. D. Hay.
Albion	90	820	...	Capt. Hon. J. R. Drummond.
London	90	820	...	Capt. A. L. Kuper, C.B.
Rodney	90	820	...	Capt. W. Moorsom, C.B.
Vengeance	84	730	...	Capt. Lord E. Russell.
Sanspareil	71	650	350	Capt. W. Williams.
Leander	50	500	...	Rear-Admiral C. H. Freemantle; Capt. Hon. A. Keppel.
Dauntless	33	300	380	Capt. A. P. Ryder.
Tribune	31	300	360	Capt. H. E. Edgell.
Curacoa	30	300	350	Capt. Hon. G. F. Hastings.
Diamond	28	300	...	Capt. C. R. Hamilton.
Horatio	24	300	250	Capt. Cochrane.
Highflyer	21	230	250	Capt. J. Moore.
Terrible	21	300	800	Capt. J. M'Cleverty, C.B.
Furious	16	216	400	Capt. W. Loring, C.B.
Glatton	16	...	200	Capt. A. Cumming.
Meteor	16	...	200	Capt. F. B. P. Seymour.
Odin	16	270	560	Capt. James Wilcox.
Valorous	16	260	400	Capt. Buckle, C.B.
Wasp	14	160	100	Lieut.-Commander Lloyd.
Niger	14	160	400	Lieut.-Commander Hore.
Miranda	14	170	270	Capt. R. Hall.
Leopard	12	300	560	Capt. G. Giffard.
Curlew	9	160	50	Commander J. K. Kennedy.
Swallow	9	120	60	Commander Crawford.
Wrangler	9	60	160	Lieut.-Commander H. Burgoyne.
Cyclops	6	160	...	Commander J. F. Rose.
Firebrand	6	200	410	Capt. E. A. Inglefield.
Gladiator	6	160	430	Capt. C. F. Hillyar.
Inflexible	6	160	378	Commander G. Popplewell.
Lynx	6	160	160	Lieut. C. M. Aynsley.
Snake	6	65	160	Lieut.-Com. W. B. Buckley.
Sphinx	6	160	...	Capt. A. P. E. Wilmot.
Spiteful	6	160	...	Commander H. F. Short.
Stromboli	6	160	280	Commander C. P. Coles.
Vesuvius	6	160	280	Capt. S. Osborn.
Ardent	5	54	200	Lieut. H. Campion.
Arrow	4	65	160	Commander W. K. Joliffe.
Beagle	4	65	160	Lieut.-Com. W. N. W. Hewitt.
Niger	4	170	400	Commander H. W. Hire.
Viper	4	65	160	Lieut.-Commander H. Comber.
Weser	4	65	160	Lieut.-Commander Commerell.
Triton	3	65	260	Lieut.-Com. A. D. W. Fletcher.
Banshee	2	65	350	Lieut.-Commander J. W. Pike.
Spitfire	2	100	140	Capt. T. Spratt.

ROYAL FAMILY.

HER MAJESTY ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the Orders of the Garter, Thistle, Bath, St. Patrick, and St. Michael and St. George, born May 24th, 1819; succeeded to the Throne June 20th, 1837; crowned June 28th, 1838.

Prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel, of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, born 26th August, 1819; married to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, 10th February, 1840.

Princess Royal, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born 21st November, 1840.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester and Dublin, Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland, born 9th November, 1841.

Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.

Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844.

Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Aunt to her Majesty.—Mary, born 25th April, 1776; married, 26th July, 1816, her cousin, the late Duke of Gloucester.

Mother of her Majesty.—Victoria Maria Louisa, Princess Dowager of Leiningen, Duchess of Kent, widow of Edward, Duke of Kent, born 17th August, 1786.

Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, born 25th July, 1797; married in 1818 the late Duke of Cambridge.

George Frederick Alexander Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover, born 27th May, 1819; married February 18, 1843, Princess Mary, of Saxe Altenberg.

George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, born 26th March, 1819.

Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, of Cambridge, born 19th July, 1822; married June 28th, 1843, Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, of Cambridge, born November 27th 1833.

THE SOVEREIGN PRINCES OF EUROPE.

AUSTRIA—Chief city, VIENNA. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, &c., b. Aug. 18, 1830; succ. on the abdication of his uncle Ferdinand, Dec. 2, 1848; his father, Fras. Chas. Joseph, having refused to accept the crown; mar. April 24, 1854, Princess Elizabeth Amelia Eugenie of Wittlesbach, grandchild of Maximilian Joseph I. King of Bavaria, b. Dec. 24, 1839, has issue Sophia, b. March 5, 1855.

Father of the Emperor.

Fra. Chas. Joseph, b. Dec. 7, 1802.

Brothers of the Emperor.

Ferdinand, b. July 6, 1832; Charles, b. July 30, 1833; Louis, b. May 15, 1842.

Uncle and Aunts of the Emperor.

Ferdinand, b. April 19, 1793; Maria Carolina, Prs. of Salerno, b. Mar. 1, 1798; Mary Anne Frances, b. June 8, 1804.

BELGIUM—Chief city, BRUSSELS.—Leopold, King of the Belgians. Inaugurated July 20, 1831; b. Dec. 16, 1790; mar. 1st, May 2,

1816, Charlotte, only child of Geo. IV. of Great Britain, who died without surviv. issue, Nov. 6, 1817; 2nd, Aug. 9, 1832, Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Louis Philippe, Ex K. of the French, b. April 3, 1812, d. Oct. 11, 1850; has issue, Leopold, b. April 10, 1835, mar. at Brussels, Aug. 22, 1853, the Archduchess Henrietta Maria of Austria; Philip, b. Mar. 24, 1837; Mary, b. June 7, 1840.

DENMARK—Chief city, COPENHAGEN.—Frederick VII. King of Denmark, Grand Duke of Holstein, &c., succeeded his father, Christian, Jan. 20, 1848; b. Oct. 1808, mar. 1st, 1828, Wilhelmina, dau. of Fred. VI. of Denmark, from whom he was divorced 1837; 2nd, 1841, to Caroline, dau. of Geo. V. Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, from whom he was divorced 1846.

Uncle and Heir Presumptive.

Frederick Ferdinand, b. Nov. 22, 1792, mar. to Caroline, dau. of Fred. VI. of Denmark.

FRANCE—Chief city, PARIS.—Emperor Charles Louis Napoleon, III. third son of Louis, King of Holland, a brother of the Emperor Napoleon I., proclaimed Emperor Dec. 5, 1852, married Jan. 29, 1853, Eugénie Marie, Countess de Montejos, and Duchess of Teba, born May 5, 1826. He succeeded Louis Philippe, deposed in 1848, and who died at Claremont, August, 1850.

Mother of the Empress of the French.

Donna Maria Manuell de Fitzpatrick, of Closeburn, in Scotland, Countess Dowager de Montejos, Countess de Miranda, and Duchess de Penaconda, widow of Count de Montejos, an officer of rank in the Spanish service.

Uncle of the Emperor.

Prince Jerome Napoleon, b. Dec. 15, 1784; mar. Aug. 12, 1807, Princess Frederica of Wurtemberg, who died 1835; issue, Matilda Latitia Wilhelmina, b. May 27, 1820; Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul, b. Sept. 7, 1822.

GERMANY.

Confederated Independent States.

1. Austria, Francis Joseph, Emperor.

2. Prussia, Fred. Will. IV., King.
3. Bavaria, Maximilian II., King of Bavaria, b. Nov. 28, 1811.

4. Saxony, John Népomucène, King of Saxony, b. Dec. 12, 1801; married Nov. 21, 1822, Amelia, third daughter of Maximilian I., King of Bavaria.

5. Hanover, George V., King, b. May 27, 1819. (See Great Britain.)

6. Wurtemberg, William, King of Wurtemberg, b. Sept. 27, 1781.

7. Baden, Frederick, Grand Duke, b. Aug. 29, 1790.

8. Hesse Cassel, Frederic, Elector. b. Aug. 28, 1802.

9. Hesse Darmstadt, Louis III. Grand Duke, b. June 9, 1806.

10. Holstein, Frederick, Grand Duke (King of Denmark).

11. Luxemburg, William, Grand Duke (King of the Netherlands).

12. Brunswick, Wm., D. of Brunswick and Lunenburg, b. Ap. 25, 1806.

13. Mecklenburg, Geo. V., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, b. Aug. 12, 1779.

14. Nassau, Adolphus, Duke of Nassau, b. July 24, 1817.

15. Saxe Weimar, Charles Frederick, Grand Duke, b. June 25, 1818.

*** There are 19 other smaller principalities, which, with the 4 free towns, amount in all to 38 States.

GREECE—Chief city, ATHENS.—Otho, brother of the King of Bavaria, born June 1, 1815, elected King Oct. 5, 1832, ascended the throne Jan. 1833; mar. Nov. 20, 1836, Amelia, dau. of the late Grand Duke of Oldenburg, b. Dec. 21, 1813.

NETHERLANDS.—William III. King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange, Nassau, &c., b. Feb. 19, 1817; succ. his father March 17, 1849; mar. June 18, 1839, Sophia, dau. of the King of Wurtemberg, b. June 17, 1813; issue, William, b. Sept. 4, 1840; Alexander, b. Aug. 25, 1851.

Brother and Sister of the King.

Henry, b. June 13, 1820; Sophia, b. April 8, 1824.

Uncle and Aunt of the King.

Fred. Chas. b. Feb. 23, 1797; Marianne, b. May 9, 1810.

PARMA.—Robert, Grand Duke of Parma, a minor, b. July 9, 1848; succ. his father Charles II., Grand Duke, who was assassinated March 24, 1854. Regent, Louisa Maria Theresa, Dowager Grand Duchess.

PORTUGAL.—Chief city, LISBON.—Pedro V., King of Portugal and Algarve, b. Sept. 16, 1837; succ. his mother Maria de Gloria II., Nov. 15, 1853, daughter of Pedro de Alcantara, Emperor of Brazil. She married, 1st, Augustin Charles Eugene Napoleon, Duke of Leuchtenberg, who died March 28, 1835; 2nd, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Cobourg, b. Oct. 29, 1816, nephew of the Duch. of Kent.

Father of the King.

Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe Cobourg, b. Oct. 29, 1816, nephew of the Duch. of Kent.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

Louis Phil. b. Oct. 31, 1838; John, b. March 16, 1842; Mary Anne, b. July 21, 1843; Antonio, b. Feb. 18, 1845; Fernando, b. July 23, 1846; Augustus, b. Nov. 4, 1847.

PRUSSIA.—Chief city, BERLIN.—Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, and Margrave of Brandenburg, b. Oct. 15, 1795; succeeded his father, June 7, 1840; mar. Nov. 29, 1823, Louisa, aunt of the King of Bavaria.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

Charlotte, Dowager Empress of Russia; Chas. b. June 29, 1801; Alexandrina, b. Feb. 23, 1803; Louisa, b. Feb. 1, 1808; Robert, b. Oct. 4, 1809.

ROME.—Pius IX., Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti, b. May 13, 1792; elected Pope, June 16, 1846.

RUSSIA.—Chief cities, ST. PETERSBURG and Moscow.—Alexander II., Emperor of all the Russias and King of Poland, b. April 29, 1818; mar. April 28, 1841, to Marie, daughter of Louis II., Grand Duke of Hesse, b. Aug. 8, 1824; issue, Nicholas Alexandrowitch, b. Sept. 20, 1843; Alexander, March 10, 1845; Vladimir, April 22, 1847; Alexis, Jan. 14, 1850; Marie, Oct. 17, 1853.

Brothers of the Emperor.

Constantine, b. Sept. 21, 1827; Nicholas, b. Aug. 1831; Michael, b. Oct. 25, 1832; also two sisters.

Princesses of the Blood Royal.

1. Marie, Duchess Dowager of Saxe Weimar, b. Feb. 16, 1786; 2. Anna, Q. Dowager of the Netherlands, b. Jan. 18, 1795.

SARDINIA.—Chief city, Cagliari.—Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, b. Mar. 14, 1820; succ. on the abdication of his father Charles Albert (who died July 28, 1849), Mar. 23, 1849; m. April 12, 1842, Adelaide, dau. of the Archduke Rainer, of Austria, d. March, 1855; issue, Humbert, b. Mar. 14, 1844; Amadeus, b. May 30, 1845; Otho, b. July 11, 1846; Charles, b. June 2, 1851; and two daughters.

TWO SICILIES.—Chief city, NAPLES.—Ferdinand II., King of Naples and the Sicilies, b. Jan. 12, 1810; succ. his father, Nov. 1830; mar. 1st, Nov. 21, 1832, Christiana, dau. of the late King of Sardinia, d. Jan. 1836; issue, Francis, b. Jan. 1836; 2nd, Jan. 9, 1837, Theresa, dau. of Archduke Charles of Austria, b. July 31, 1816; issue, Louis, b. Aug. 1, 1838, and seven other children.

SPAIN.—Chief city, MADRID.—Isabella II., Queen of Spain and the Indies, b. Oct. 10, 1830; succ. her father, Ferd. VII. Sept. 29, 1833; mar. Oct. 10, 1846, to her cousin, Don Francisco de Assis, Duke of Cadiz, eldest son of the Infant Don Fras. de Paula, b. May 13, 1822; issue, Maria Isabella Francisca d'Assis Christina di Paula, b. Dec. 20, 1851, and a second daughter, Maria de Bourbon, in 1853.

Mother of the Queen.

Christina, sister of the King of Sicily, b. April 27, 1806.

Sister of the Queen.

Maria Louisa, b. Jan. 30, 1832; mar. Oct. 10, 1846, Anthony, Duke de Montpensier, son of Louis Philippe, King of the French; issue a daughter, born Sept. 1848, a second daughter, born Aug. 29, 1851.

Princes of the Blood.

Don Chas. Isidor, Infant of Spain, b. Mar. 23, 1788; Francis de Paula, Infant, b. Mar. 10, 1794.

SWEDEN and NORWAY — Chief city, STOCKHOLM. — Joseph Fran. Oscar, King of Sweden and Norway, b. July 6, 1799; succ. his father, Charles John XIV., Mar. 8, 1844; mar. June 19, 1823, Princess Josephine of Leuchtenburg, b. Mar. 14, 1807; issue, Charles, Cr. Prince, b. May 3, 1806; Gustavus, b. June 18, 1827; Oscar, b. Jan. 21, 1829; Charlotte, b. April 24, 1830; Augustus, b. Aug. 24, 1831.

SWITZERLAND. — His Excellency Jean Jaques Hess, Pres. of the Diet.

TURKEY — Chief city, CONSTANTINOPLE. — Abdul Medschid, Grand Signor, b. May 6, 1822, succ. his father Mahmoud, July 1, 1839; a son, Amurath Eddin, b. Sept. 13, 1853.

TUSCANY. — Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany and Duke of Lucca, succ. his father Ferdinand, June 18, 1824, b. Oct. 3, 1797; mar. 1st, 1817, Maria Anne of Saxony, d. Mar. 1832; issue, Augusta, b. April 1, 1825; 2nd, June 7, 1833, Antoinette, sister of the K. of Sicily; issue, Ferd., b. June 10, 1835; Chas., b. Apr., 1839; Louis, b. Aug. 4, 1847; and two daughters.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. — President, Franklin Pierce; Inaug. Mar. 4, 1853, General.

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

First Lord of the Treasury.....	Viscount Pa'merston.
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Cranworth.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Sir G. C. Lewis.
Lord President of the Council	Earl Granville, Bart.
Lord Privy Seal	Duke of Argyll.
Secretaries of State {	Home Department Sir George Grey.
	Foreign Affairs ... Earl of Clarendon.
	Colonies
	War
First Lord of the Admiralty	Lord Panmure, K.T., G.C.B.
President of the Board of Control.....	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart.
Chief Commissioner of Works	Vernon Smith, Esq., M.P.
	Right Hon. Sir Benj. Hall, Bart.
	Marquess of Lansdowne.

The above form the Cabinet.

President of the Board of Health	
Lord Great Chamberlain	Lord Wil'oughby d'Eresby.
Lord Steward	Earl Spencer.
Earl Marshal.....	Duke of Norfolk.
Lord Chamberlain	Marquess of Breadalbane.
Master of the Horse	Duke of Wellington.
Commander-in-Chief	Field Marshal Viscount Hardinge.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Earl of Harrowby.

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

President of the Poor Law Board.....	
Postmaster-General	
President of the Board of Trade	Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Paymaster-General and Vice-President of the Board of Trade	R. Lowe, Esq.
Master of the Mint	Sir J. F. W. Herschell, Bart.
Attorney-General	Sir A. J. E. Cockburn.
Solicitor-General	Sir R. Bethell, Q.C.
Judge-Advocate General	Right Hon. C. P. Villiers.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

General Commanding in Chief, Field Marshal Visct. Hardinge.
Military Secretary, Maj.-Gen. Chas. Yorke.
Adjutant-Gen., Maj.-Gen. G. A. Wetherall, C.B.
Quartermaster-Gen., Maj.-Gen. Jas. Freeth.
Judge Advocate, Rt. Hon. C. Pelham Villiers.

WAR OFFICE.

Deputy Sec. at War, Benjamin Hawes, Esq.
Chief Examiner of Army Accunts, R. C. Kirby, Esq.
First Clerk, H. R. Drewy, Esq.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD.

Superintendent, And. Smith, M.D.

FIELD-MARSHALS AND GENERALS.

FIELD-MARSHALS.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, K.C., K.C.B., and G.C.H., 24th May, 1816.
 His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 8th February, 1840; Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, 23rd September, 1852; Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, 23rd September, 1852.
 John, Earl of Stratford, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Coldstream Guards, *Governor of Londonderry and Culmore*. Oct. 2, 1855.
 Stapleton, Viscount Combermere, G.C.B. and G.C.H., 1 Life Guards, *Constable of the Tower of London*. Oct. 2, 1855.
 Henry, Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., 57th Foot; *Commander-in-Chief*. Oct. 2, 1855.

GENERALS.

1825. May 27.
 Edm. Earl of Cork, K.P.
 1830. July 22.
 Francis Moore
 1837. January 10.
 Sir John Slade, Bart., G.C.H.
 J. M'Kenzie
 Sir H. F. Campbell, K.C.B. and G.C.H.
 F. C. White

1841. Nov. 23.
 Richard Blunt
 Gerard Gosselin
 Sir T. Makdougall Brisbane, Bart., G.C.B. and G.C.H.
 Sir R. Darling, G.C.H.
 1846. Nov. 9.
 Sir C. Bulkeley Egerton, G.C.M.G., K.C.H.
 Sir H. J. Cumming, K.C.H.
 Sir Col. Halkett, G.C.B. and G.C.H., *Governor of Chelsea Hospital*

1851. Nov. 11.

Sir John A. Wallace, Bt., K.C.B.
 Sir G. Pownoll Adams, K.C.B.
 Sir J. Wright Guise, Bt., K.C.B.
 Richard Pigot
 Sir Jas. Watson, K.C.B.
 Sir H. Douglas, Bart., G.C.B. and G.C.M.G.

1854. June 20.

D. Herbert
 A. Armstrong.
 Rt. Hon. Sir E. Blake-ney, G.C.B. & G.C.H., *Lieut. - Governor of Chelsea Hospital*
 Sir T. Hawker, K.C.H.
 Sir J. Wilson, K.C.B.
 J. Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., & G.C.H., *Com. the Troops in Ireland*
 Sir Thos. M'Mahon, Bt., K.C.B.

Sir A. Woodford, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G.
 J. Earl of Westmoreland, G.C.B. & G.C.H.
 Robert Ellice
 Cosmo Gordon
 H. Visc. Gough, G.C.B., *Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Rifles*
 Sir J. Macdonell, K.C.B. and K.C.H.
 Jas. W. Sleight, C.B.
 Sir Wm. Gabriel Davy, C.B. and K.C.H.
 W. A. Johnson
 Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B.
 Sir Arthur B. Clifton, K.C.B. and K.C.H.
 C. M. Earl Cathcart, K.C.B.
 Sir Alex. Leith, K.C.B.
 Sir John Brown, K.C.H.
 Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott, C.B.
 Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B.
 Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B. and K.C.H.

Sir J. Hanbury, K.C.H.
 H. B. Earl Beauchamp
 Hon. E. P. Lygon, C.B.
 Sir G. Whitmore, K.C.H.
 Royal Engineers
 Henry Shadforth
 Sir Wm. Tuyl, K.C.H.
 Sir G. H. F. Berkeley,
 K.C.B.
 Sackville H. Berkeley
 Helier Touzel
 Sir G. Scovell, K.C.B.,
*Governor of the Royal
 Military College*
 Ulysses, Lord Downes,
 K.C.B.
 G. Marq. of Tweeddale,
 K.T. and C.B.
 Sir F. W. Trench, K.C.H.
 Henry Wyndham
 Fred. Ren. Thackeray,
 C.B., R. Eng.
 J. F. Birch, C.B., R. Eng.
 Gustavus Nicolls, do.
 Hen. Eveleigh, R. Art.
 Hon. W. H. Gardner, do.
 George Wright, R. Eng.
 Fred. Walker, R. Art.
 Sir E. Bowater, K.C.H.
 Joseph W. Tobin, R. Art.
 Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B.,
*Commander-in-Chief
 in the East Indies*

1854. Nov. 28.

Sir H. D. Ross, G.C.B.,
 R. Art., *Adjt-General*
 Sir Rob. Wm. Gardiner,
 K.C.B. and K.C.H., R.
 Art.
 Sir Edw. Nicolls, K.C.B.

1855.

Hon. Henry Murray,
 C.B., Feb. 6
 Sir John Grey, K.C.B.,
 Feb. 20
 Thomas Evans, C.B.,
 May 18
 Sir A. MacLaine, K.C.B.,
 June 5
 Wm. Wood, C.B. and
 K.H., *Commanding the
 Troops in the Wind-
 ward and Leeward
 Islands*, Aug. 31
 E. Lawrence, C.B.
 George Jones
 Wm. H. Connolly

George Beatty
 Sir Jas. Simpson, G.C.B.,
 Sept. 8

LIEUT.-GENERALS.

1825. May 27.

F. Wm. Buller

1830. July 22.

Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bt.,
 K.C.B.

1851. Nov. 11.

Richard Uniacke

George Irving

Sir J. F. Burgoyne,
 G.C.B., *Inspector-Gen.
 of Fortifications*

C. Ashe a'Court, C.B.
 and K.H.

Sir Chas. Wm. Pasley,
 K.C.B., R. Eng.

T. B. Aylmer

H. J. Riddell, K.H.

H. C. E. Vernon, C.B.

Sir J. A. Hope, K.C.B.

Sir R. J. Harvey, C.B.

Sir Fred. Stovin, K.C.B.
 and K.C.M.G.

R. G. Hare-Clarges, C.B.

Sir C. F. Smith, K.C.B.

Alex. Thomson, C.B.

C. G. Ellicombe, C.B.

Sir Wm. F. P. Napier,
 K.C.B.

F. M. Milman

J. Reeve

W. A. Gordon, C.B.

T. Kenah, C.B.

B. Wynyard, C.B.

Sir J. Fergusson, K.C.B.,
*Governor and Com-
 mander-in-Chief of
 Gibraltar*

Sir Thos. W. Brother-
 ton, K.C.B.

Sir A. J. Dalrymple, Bt.

Sir Jas. Henry Reynett,
 K.C.H.

William Smelt, C.B.

Sir John Bell, K.C.B.

S. B. Auchmuty, C.B.

Thomas Lightfoot, C.B.

Sir Geo. Brown, G.C.B.
 and K.H.

R. S. Brough, R. Art.

John Aitchison

1854. June 19.

His Royal Highness G.
 W. F. C. Duke of Cam-

bridge, K.G., K.P., and
 G.C.M.G.

1854. June 20.

G. A. Henderson, K.H.
 and K.C.

R. B. Macpherson, C.B.
 and K.H.

James Irving.

Arch. Money, C.B. and
 K.C.

Hen. A. Proctor, C.B.

Wm. Jervois, K.H.

Sir F. Cockburn

Patrick Campbell

E. Parkinson, C.B.

R. Lluellyn, C.B.

P. A. Lautour, C.B. and
 K.H.

Sir Wm. Chalmers, C.B.
 and K.C.H.

Jas. Claud Bouchier,
 K.C.

Sir Harry George W.
 Smith, Bt., G.C.B.,
*Rifle Brig., Command-
 ing the Northern and
 Midland Districts*

Felix Calvert, C.B.

Sir De Lacy Evans,
 G.C.B.

Wm. Henry Scott

Sir Thomas Willshire,
 Bart., K.C.B.

Hon. H. E. Butler

E. Fleming, C.B.

Sir John Rolt, K.C.B.
 and K.C.

G. Cardew, R. Eng.

P. Bainbrigge, C.B.

Wm. G. Power, C.B.
 and K.H.

Thomas E. Napier, C.B.

N. Thorn, C.B. and K.H.

W. H. Sewell, C.B.

W. L. Darling

Sir J. Thackwell, G.C.B.
 and K.H.

A. Macdonald, C.B.

Sir Wm. L. Herries,
 C.B. and K.C.H.

J. M'Donald, C.B.

George Wm. Paty, C.B.
 and K.H.

Lord J. Hay

Thos. J. Wemyss, C.B.

H. Thomas, C.B.

William Rowan, C.B.

Jas. Shaw Kennedy, C.B.
 A. W. M. Lord Sandys
 A. Maclachlan
 Sir Frederick Ashworth
 Hen. Balneavis, C.M.G.
 and K.H.
 G. L. Goldie, C.B.
 Geo. Powell Higginson
 Sir Geo. Bowles, K.C.B.,
*Lieut. of the Tower of
 London*
 Thomas Bunbury, K.H.
 Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish
 W. J. Aldred
 T. W. Robbins
 R. Macneil
 William Sutherland
 H. Rainey, C.B. & K.H.
 Hon. Chas. Gore, C.B.
 and K.H.
 W. L. Walton
 Ed. Fanshawe, C.B., R.
 Eng.
 Thos. J. Forbes, R. Art.
 C. R. Fox
 Thos. Paterson, R. Art.
 Charles Aug. Shawe

1854. Nov. 28.

Fr. Campbell, R. Art.
 Geo. Turner, C.B., R.
 Art.
 P. M. Wallace, R. Art.
 Richard Jones, R. Art.
 John Mitchell, C.B., from
 R. Art.

1855.

Mildm. Fane, 96 F.,
*Commanding Sirhind
 Division of the Bengal
 Army*, Jan. 30
 Sir J. M. Wallace, K.H.,
 17 Lancers, Feb. 6
 Hon. J. Finch, C.B.,
 Feb. 20
 James Lindsay, May 18
 Wm. G. Moore, June 5
 Thomas A. Parke, C.B.,
 from R. Mar., June 20
 Sir John Owen, K.C.B.
 and K.H., from Royal
 Mar., June 20
 John Wright, K.H.,
 June 20
 Charles Menzies, K.H.,
 June 20

MAJOR-GENERALS.

1821. July 19.
 Louis William Visc. de
 Chabot, K.C.H.

1830. July 22.
 William Stewart
 Sir Henry W. Rooke,
 C.B. and K.C.H.

1837. Jan. 10.
 Sir J. G. Woodford,
 K.C.B. and K.C.H.
 John Pringle

1841. Nov. 23.
 James Farrer

1846. Nov. 9.
 T. Charretie
 C. Beckwith, C.B.

1851. Nov. 11.
 Sir Henry Floyd, Bart.
 Wm. George Cochrane,
*Commanding the Dub-
 lin District*
 Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B.
 and K.H., *Commander-
 in-Chief at Bombay*
 N. Wodehouse
 Hen., Duke of Cleveland,
 K.G.
 George Aug. Wetherall,
 C.B. and K.H., *Adjt.-
 General*
 W. Douglas.

J. F. Love, C.B. and
 K.H., *Lt.-Governor of
 Jersey*

Hon. George Anson,
*Commander-in-Chief
 at Madras*

Sir D. M'Gregor, K.C.B.
 N. Hamilton, K.H.
 Cha. Anthony Ferdinand
 Bentinck

Gr. G. Lewis, C.B.

G. J. Harding, C.B.

C. G. J. Arbuthnot

C. G. Falconar, K.H.

Sir Richard England,
 G.C.B. and K.H.

Alex. Fisher Macintosh,
 K.H., *Commanding the
 Troops in the Ionian
 Islands*

B. Lord Hotham

Jos. Paterson
 John Home Home
 Mathias Everard, C.B.
 and K.H.
 Cecil Bisshopp, C.B.
 Sir W. R. Clayton, Bt.
 J. Spink, K.H.
 James Jackson, K.H.,
*Lt.-Gen. Commanding
 the Forces at the Cape
 of Good Hope, and Lt.-
 Gov.*
 R. C. Mansel, K.H.,
*Commanding the Cork
 District*
 John Drummond
 James Freeth, K.H.,
Quarter-Master-Gen.
 Sir C. R. O'Donnell
 John Leslie, K.H.
 Robert B. Coles
 E. P. Buckley
 Sir Rich. Doherty
 Edward Byam
 William Rogers
 Geo. Cha. Earl of Lucan,
 K.C.B.
 Charles Yorke, *Military
 Secretary to the Gen.
 Commanding-in-Chief*
 J. H. Richardson
 Sir J. R. Eustace, K.H.
 B. Drummond
 Hon. Sir E. Cust, K.C.H.
 Dennis Daly
 W. Chamberlayne

1854. June 20.

Henry Dwyer
 J. Taylor
 F. J. Davies
 John Fraser
 Jonathan Peel
 Marcus Beresford, *Com-
 manding a Div. of the
 Madras Army*
 Sir Jas. Charles Chatter-
 ton, Bt., K.H.
 J. H. Lord Howden,
 K.C.B. and K.H.
 R. Douglas, C.B.
 J. A. Earl of Rosslyn
 W. T. Knollys, *Lt.-Gov.
 of Guernsey*
 Edward Studd
 Sir H. R. Ferguson Davie,
 Bart.
 E. F. Gascoigne
 L. B. Lovell, K.H.

St. J. A. Clerke, K.H.
 Sir J. H. Schoedde, K.C.B.
 Sir H. J. W. Bentinck,
 K.C.B.
 Thomas Reed, C.B.
 Henry Visc. Melville,
 K.C.B., *Commanding
 the Troops in Scotland*
 A. K. Clark Kennedy,
 C.B. and K.H.
 Hor. G. Broke
 E. C. Whinyates, C.B.
 and K.H., R. Art.
 T. Hutchesson, R. Art.
 J. Oldfield, K.H.
 T. Dyneley, C.B.
 Sir Col. Campbell, G.C.B.,
*Commanding a Div.,
 Eastern Army*
 P. E. Cragie, C.B., *Com-
 manding a Div. of the
 Madras Army*
 E. F. Morris, C.B.
 Henry Colville
 E. William Bouverie
 George Cobbe
 A. C. Mercer
 Hon. T. Ashburnham,
 C.B.
 Michael White, C.B.
 John Scott, C.B.
 Sir J. L. Pennefather,
 K.C.B., *Commanding
 the Forces at Malta*
 T. P. Thompson
 F. T. Buller
 Henry Despard, C.B.
 Sir J. M. F. Smith, K.H.
 E. W. Bell, *Lt.-Gover-
 nor, and Commanding
 the Troops at Jamaica*
 John Reed
 J. Jones, K.H.
 Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke,
 C.B. and K.H., *Gover-
 nor and Commander-
 in-Chief of Barbadoes,
 &c.*
 Thomas Burke
 T. S. Trafford
 Henry Bristow
 William Cator, C.B.
 G. S. Thwaites
 Joseph Jerrard
 James Thomas, Earl of
 Cardigan, K.C.B., *In-
 specting General of
 Cavalry*

W. C. Coles
 Sir Michael Creagh, K.H.
 John Eden, C.B., *Com-
 manding the Kilkenny
 District*
 H. W. Barnard, *Chief of
 the Staff, East. Army*
 J. Campbell, K.H.
 Hon. C. Grey
 J. Chester
 W. Lord de Ros, *Dep.
 Lieut. of the Tower*
 John Geddes, K.H.
 W. H. Cornwall
 P. S. Stanhope
 A. Maclachlan
 C. M. Hay, *Commanding
 the Troops at the Mau-
 ritius*
 Henry, Lord Rokeby,
 Scot. Fus. Gds., *Com-
 a Div., Eastern Army*
 Charles Gilmour
 H. Ed. Porter
 J. D. Rawdon
 Wm. Beckwith, K.H.
 H. E. Robinson
 Henry W. Breton
 A. T. Maclean
 Stephen Kirby
 Arthur, Duke of Wel-
 lington
 J. J. W. Angerstein
 J. W. Kettlewell
 Thomas Marten, K.H.
 M. C. Dixon
 P. Doull Calder
 Thomas Ger. Ball
 Eaton Monins
 Guy C. Coffin
 W. Cox, K.H.
 J. S. Bastard
 George M. Eden
 George Dixon
 F. Maunsell
 Sir W. J. Codrington,
 K.C.B., *Commander-
 in-Chief, East. Army*
 Dun. Grant
 H. A. Scott
 William Wylde, C.B.
 William Turnor
 W. Fludyer
 John Wharton Frith
 Thomas Falls
 Henry Charles Russel
 William Fergusson
 John Hall

1854. Nov. 28.

Joseph Darby
 Adam Fife Crawford
 W. B. Dundas, C.B.
 H. W. Gordon
 Sir Frederick Markham,
 C.B.
 G. H. Lockwood, C.B.

1854. Dec. 12.

Sir Rich. Airey, K.C.B.,
*Quarter-Master-Gener-
 al, Eastern Army*
 Sir Hugh H. Rose,
 K.C.B., *the Queen's
 Commissioner at the
 Head-Quarters of the
 French Army in the
 Crimea*

Hon. Sir James Yorke
 Scarlett, K.C.B., *Com-
 manding Cavalry Div.,
 Eastern Army*

Sir Harry D. Jones,
 K.C.B., *Command-
 ing Royal Engineers,
 Eastern Army*

Sir Geo. Buller, K.C.B.
 Sir Wm. Eyre, K.C.B.,
*Commanding a Divi-
 sion, Eastern Army*

1854. Dec. 13.

Sir W. D. Jones
 T. Grantham
 W. H. Slade
 R. T. King
 C. Dixon
 J. C. Victor

1854. Dec. 16.

T. Blanshard
 W. Brereton, C.B. and
 K.H.
 S. Williams

1855.

F. R. Chesney, Jan. 6
 J. Whitty
 C. Dalton
 R. B. Rawnsley
 J. H. Grubbe, Jan. 9
 P. Barry, Jan. 13
 F. W. Whinyates
 J. B. Gough, C.B., Jan. 30
 W. Furneaux, Feb. 7
 R. G. B. Wilson
 Hon. Arthur Upton, Feb.

Ambrose Lane
James A. Chalmer, May
15
An. Emmett, May 21
Marcus A. Waters, May
21

1855. June 20.

Walter Powell
A. H. Gordon
J. M. Pilcher
T. Stevens
D. A. Gibsone
T. R. Coryton
Robert Mercer
S. B. Ellis, C.B.
J. Robyns, K.H.
Joseph Walker
D. Campbell
James Whylock
Thomas Wearing
G. B. Bury, Jan. 10
J. I. Willes

D. McAdam, Mar. 14
H. J. Gillespie
S. Garmston
J. H. Stevens
C. C. Pratt
Hugh Evans
T. S. Reignolds, June 22
Sir Rich. Dacres, K.C.B.,
June 29
John J. Hollis

1855. Aug. 31.

James M'Haffie
Robert Blake Lynch
Francis Campbell
C. M. Johnson
C. Diggle, K.H.
J. Murray Belshes
B. Orlando Jones
T. Peacocke
Daniel Baby
George Nicholls
William Crokat

Robert Bateman
Peter Dudgeon
J. Mitchell
Norcliffe Norcliffe, K.H.
Robert Mar. Leake
Sir A. Josiah Cloete,
C.B. and K.H.
G. Macdonald, Sept. 7
Barth. Vigors Derinzy,
K.H., Sept. 7
H. J. Delacombe, Sept.
13

1855. Sept. 8.

Charles Ash Windham,
C.B., *Commandant of*
Sebastopol

1855. Nov. 2.

William Fenwick Wil-
liams, C.B.
J. R. Dupuis, C.B., R.
Eng.

ADMIRALS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

Admirals of the Red.

T. Le M. Gosselin
Sir Charles Ogle, Bart.
Sir John West, K.C.B.
Sir Wm. H. Gage, Kt.
G.C.H., *Vice Admiral*
of the United King-
dom.
Sir G. E. Hammond, Bt.,
K.C.B.
Sir F. W. Austen, K.C.B.
Sir Edw. D. King, K.C.H.

Admirals of the White.

Sir G. Mundy, K.C.B.
E. of Dundonald, K.C.B.,
Rear-Admiral of the
United Kingdom.
Sir W. Parker, Bart.,
G.C.B.
Sir R. H. Bromley, Bt.
Ld. W. Fitzroy, K.C.B.
Sir Hugh Pigot, K.C.B.
K.C.H.
Edward Hawker

Admirals of the Blue.

Sir J. A. Gordon, G.C.B.
Richard Thomas
John Sykes
Thomas Brown
Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart.,
C.B.
Sir John Louis, Bart.
John Ayscough

Vice-Adms. of the Red.

Sir T. J. Cochrane,
K.C.B.
Sir G. F. Seymour,
K.C.B., G.C.H.
Hon. Joscelyne Percy
Hon. Sir A. Maitland,
K.C.B.
Lord Radstock, C.B.
Earl Cadogan, C.B.
Sir E. Tucker, K.C.B.
Sir E. Chetham Strode,
K.C.B., K.C.H.
William Bowles, C.B.

Vice-Adms. of the White.

C. S. J. Hawtayne
Sir J. W. D. Dundas,
G.C.H.
Sir W. H. Dillon, G.C.H.
Henry Hope, K.C.B.
Hon. Sir F. B. R. Pellew,
K.C.H.
Sir C. Napier, K.C.B.
John B. Purvis
Sir P. Hornby, K.C.B.
Hon. W. Gordon

Vice-Adms. of the Blue.

Henry Prescott
John Coode, K.C.B.
Edw. Harvey
Manly H. Dixon
Peter J. Douglas
Barrington Reynolds
Hon. Geo. A. Crofton
Sir Aug. W. J. Clifford,
Bt.
Sir Josh. R. Rowley, Bt.

Rear-Adms. of the Red.
 Alex. R. Sharpe, C.B.
 Sir Watkin O. Pell
 Sir W. F. Carroll, K.C.B.
 Will. B. Mends
 Sir G. R. Sartorius
 Rob. Wauchope
 Sir John G. Sinclair, Bt.
 Sir Maurice F. F. Berkeley, K.C.B.
 Sir Fairfax Moresby, K.C.B.
 Sir E. Lyons, Bt., G.C.B., K.C.H.
 Sir Chas. Sullivan, Bart.
 Fras. E. Loch
 Edw. Collier
 Arthur Fanshawe
 Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B.
 Sir James Stirling, Kt.
 Provo W. P. Wallis

Rear-Adms. of the White.
 Will. Walpole
 H. W. Bruce
 Will. J. Mingaye
 Sir Jas. H. Plumridge, K.C.B.
 Sir T. Herbert, K.C.B.
 Hon. Henry J. Rous
 Geo. Fred. Rich
 Will. J. H. Johnstone
 W. Fanshawe Martin
 Hon. Rich. S. Dundas, C.B.
 Lord Adol. Fitzclarence, G.C.B.
 Henry Dundas
 Hon. Sir Montag. Stopford, K.C.B.
 Sir Henry Ducie Chads, K.C.B.
 Sir Geo. Robt. Lambert, K.C.B.

Alex. T. E. Vidal
 Chas. Howe Fremantle
Rear-Adms. of the Blue.
 Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B.
 Sir H. B. Martin, K.C.B.
 Henry Eden
 Fred. W. Beechey
 James Scott.
 Williams Sandom.
 G. W. C. Courtenay
 Hon. F. W. Grey, C.B.
 Robert L. Baynes, C.B.
 Thomas Bennett
 Peter Richards, C.B.
 Henry Smith, C.B.
 Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B.
 John Alexander Duntze
 Fred. T. Michell, C.B.
 Sir Thomas Hastings
 C. R. D. Bethune, C.B.

ARMY AGENTS.

Atkinson, John, Ely-place, Dublin
 Barron & Smith, 6, Duke-st., Westm.
 Borough, Sir Edw. R., Bt., Armit & Co., Leinster-street, Dublin
 Cane, R. & Co., Dawson-st., Dublin
 Codd, Messrs., 15, Fludyer-street
 Collyer, G., 9, Park-pl., St. James's
 Cox & Co., Craig's-court, Charing-cross
 Downes, Charles, 14, Warwick-street

Hopkinson & Co., 3, Waterloo-place, Regent-street
 Kirkland, Sir J., 80, Pall-mall
 Lawrie, John, 10, Charles-street, St. James's-square
 McGrigor, C. R. and W., 17, Charles-st., St. James's
 Price & Boustead, 34, Craven-st., Str.
 Watson, W. F., Charlotte-st., Portland-place.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

Great Britain . . . Sir J. Kirkland, 80, Pall-mall
 Ireland . . . Sir B. W. Burdett, Bart., Dublin.

MILITIA AGENTS.

V. W. Holt, 80, Pall-mall.

— Hanneford, 28, Lombard-st.

NAVY AGENTS.

Barwis, W. H. B., 1, New Boswell-court, Carey-street
 Burnett & Wynne, 17, Surrey-st., Str.
 Case & Loudonsack, 1, James-street, Adelphi
 Chard, W. & E., 3, Clifford's-inn, Fleet-street
 Chippendale, J., 10, John-st., Adelphi
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 Dufaur, F., 13, Clement's-inn, Strand
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 Ommanney, Messrs., 40, Charing-cross
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THE BRITISH FORCES IN THE CRIMEA.

NOVEMBER, 1855.

CAVALRY.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.
 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.
 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.
 9th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).
 1st (Royal) Dragoons.
 2nd (Royal North British) Dragoons.
 4th (The Queen's Own Light) Dragoons.
 6th (Inniskillen) Dragoons.
 8th (The King's Royal Irish Light) Drs.
 10th (The Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regt. of Light Dragoons) Hussars.
 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars.
 12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers.
 13th (Light) Dragoons.
 17th (Light) Dragoons (Lancers).

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards, 3rd bat.
 Coldstream Guards, 1st bat.
 Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st bat.

INFANTRY.

1st (The Royal) Regiment, 1st bat.
 Ditto 2nd bat.
 3rd (East Kent, the Buffs).
 4th (King's Own).
 7th (Royal Fusiliers).
 9th (The East Norfolk).
 13th (1st Somersetshire) Prince Albert's.
 14th (Buckinghamshire).
 17th (Leicestershire).
 18th (Royal Irish).
 19th (1st York, North Riding).
 20th (East Devonshire).
 21st (Royal North British Fusiliers).
 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers).

28th (North Gloucestershire).
 30th (Cambridgeshire).
 31st (Huntingdonshire).
 33rd (The Duke of Wellington's Regt.)
 34th (Cumberland).
 38th (West Staffordshire).
 39th (Dorsetshire).
 41st (The Welsh).
 42nd (Royal Highland).
 44th (East Essex).
 46th (South Devonshire).
 47th (The Lancashire).
 48th (Northamptonshire).
 49th (The Princess Charlotte of Wales's Own Hertfordshire).
 50th (Queen's Own).
 55th (Westmorland).
 56th (West Essex).
 57th (West Middlesex).
 62nd (The Wiltshire).
 63rd (The West Suffolk).
 68th (South Lincolnshire).
 71st (Highbury Light Infantry).
 72nd (D. of Albany's Own Highlanders).
 77th (East Middlesex).
 79th (Cameron Highlanders).
 82nd (The Prince of Wales's Volunteers).
 88th (Connaught Rangers).
 89th Regiment.
 90th (Perthshire Volunteers).
 92nd (Highlanders).
 93rd (Highlanders).
 95th (The Derbyshire).
 97th (Earl of Ulster's).
 Rifle Brigade, 1st bat.
 Ditto, 2nd bat.

PRICES OF COMMISSIONS.

	Value of Commissions.
<i>Life Guards.</i>	
Lieutenant-Colonel . . .	£7250
Major	5350
Captain	3500
Lieutenant	1785
Cornet	1250
<i>Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.</i>	
Lieutenant-Colonel . . .	7250
Major	5350
Captain	3500
Lieutenant	1600
Cornet	1200
<i>Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.</i>	
Lieutenant-Colonel . . .	6175
Major	4575
Captain	3225
Lieutenant	1190
Cornet	840

	Value of Commissions.
<i>Foot Guards.</i>	
Lieutenant-Colonel . . .	£9000
Major with rank of Colonel	8300
Captain do. Lieut-Col.	4800
Lieut. do. Captain .	2050
Ensign do. Lieut. .	1200
<i>Regiments of the Line.</i>	
Lieutenant-Colonel . . .	4500
Major	3200
Captain	1800
Lieutenant	700
Ensign	450
<i>Fusilier and Rifle Regiments.</i>	
First Lieutenant . . .	700
Second ditto	500

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Apothecary, Mr. Hunter

Yeoman Porter, Peter Ramage

HOLIDAYS AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

At the Bank, the only Holidays in the Dividend Offices are Good Friday and Christmas Day; in the Transfer Offices, besides the above, May 1 and November 1 are observed.

At the East India House and Exchequer, Good Friday and Christmas Day are the only Holidays.

At the Custom House, and the several Public Dock Companies, by 3 & 4 Wm. IV. cap. 51, the Holidays are Christmas Day and Good Friday, any days appointed by Her Majesty's Proclamation for a General Fast or a General Thanksgiving, and the Day appointed for the Celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday.

At the Excise and Stamp Offices, the Holidays are the same as in the Customs, with the addition of Whit Monday, March 25, and May 29.

. All Holidays that fall on a Sunday (except the Saints' Days) are on the Monday following.

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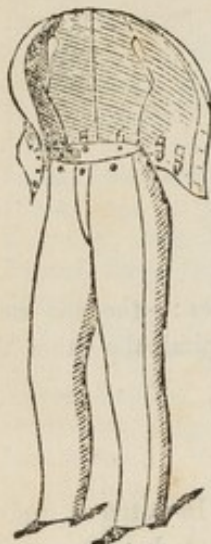
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One Ground Sheet	1	1	0	One Life Belt	0	10	6
One pair Blankets	0	10	0	One Knapsack			
One Portable Pail	0	10	6	Two Flasks			
One ditto Jug				Two Water Bottles			
One ditto Basin	0	7	6	Two Bullock Trunks complete	4	4	0
One ditto Bath	1	5	0	Brush Case complete	1	1	0
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				The Officer's Companion, containing Bottle, Glass, and Sand-wich Case			
				Pair Fur-lined Gloves	0	3	0

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A WATER ARRIVAL IN INDIA.

BY A COMMISSIONER.

Miss Florence Nightingale.

"The bridegroom cometh."

I.

AN Indian Famine: the heavens as brass, the earth as brick; men, women, and children, as well as cattle, perishing for want of water and food; strength ebbing away; people living, or rather dying, on weeds, on jungle produce perhaps.

A Royal Progress: like an epic poem: the hero-lover meets his people and his ladye-love; he has delivered his country from the destroyer; the bride's and the people's rejoicings, "with noise of weeping loud," as they go forth to hail the arrival in triumph of their victorious hero, bringing peace and plenty to his stricken land; the very hour of each meeting is noted.

Such are the contents of this official paper, reporting the opening of some engineering works—opening of the Kana Nuddee (Blind River)—in the Hooghly district, one of Government's relief measures for a famine not yet here, but hanging over us.

With spade and shovel, and at a cost of not more than £1200, the waters of the Damoodah are let into their old channel—which had silted up and become "kana," or blind, before the present century—the Kana Nuddee, fifty-seven miles long, joining the Damoodah with the Hooghly.

"It is easy to imagine," says the Commissioner, "the joy and satisfaction of the people in one of the most densely populated parts of Hooghly, at seeing a river, five or six feet in depth and from forty to eighty feet in width, suddenly flowing through their villages, especially in such a season as this, when their water-supply was in the greatest jeopardy, and they were watching anxiously the few dwindling pools of water that used to lie in the old bed of the river. I venture to say that no such great and appreciable benefit has been so suddenly and so cheaply conferred on such a large number of anxious people during the present century, and this work alone will suffice to make the Lieutenant-Governor's administration memorable in the district of Hooghly."

Compare this whole account with the fears often expressed in the highest quarters that the people could not be induced "to use the water" without "compelling" them.

Drinking water collected out of filthy puddles—one must have known a hot coun-

try in a time of drought to know what a depth of misery that means—among a people, too, whose only drink is water. But could they afford milk, the milch-cattle are dying too for want of water.

"See the conquering hero comes,
Sound the trumpet, beat the drums."

It is a Government report which gives the account:—

"The works were ready on December 27; the officials were present,—

"When the waters of the Damoodah were admitted into the bed of the Kana Nuddee, amidst the acclamations of the people who had flocked to the spot."

The water arrives eight miles farther. "Great excitement prevails." Again the Commissioner's report:—

"The villagers taking the greatest interest in its arrival." They turn "to watch its progress, and to facilitate its advance cut the bunds (dams) that held it back."

"On the evening of the 3rd, the water arrives at Kamulpore."

"At Kooloot the water arrives during the night of the 4th."

"At Radhanagore the water arrived at 6 A.M. on the 4th."

"The greater portion of these and adjoining villages are uncultivated for want of water."

"At Nundanbatty the water arrived on the 5th, at 6 A.M."

Does it not read like a triumphal progress? "The admiration and gratitude" "of the people within reach of the use of the water—" "In the villages of Nundanbatty" "there are no tanks, and the people express great satisfaction at the arrival of the Damoodah water."

So comes the conquering hero on, till "at Dukhinkool" the water arrives "on the 6th, at 7 A.M." "The people are enthusiastic." (Still the Commissioner's report.) "Their tanks were nearly exhausted, and would have been quite dry in a month" (think what that means!); "the few tanks they have are extremely foul, and the clean water now brought to them is of immense benefit."

And so on, and so on, till "at Bhola the water arrives at 1 P.M. on the 8th." "The people are loud in their gratitude;" "it has saved their lives." It has indeed.

They irrigate "eagerly;" they "com-

mence preparing the land for onions and sugar-cane, it being too late for other crops."

(These are the "people" who have been accused of immovable want of enterprise.)

Sugar-cane is the crop which requires most labour and care, and is also the most valuable. It takes eleven or twelve months' water to grow sugar.)

"At Anundopore, thirty-four miles down," "the water has just arrived" (8th, at 9 A.M.). "At this place was a pool of water," "used for steeping jute," "in a filthy condition;" "but the people were using it for drinking and all other purposes."

(Does it not seem miraculous that they are alive at all?)

The police, January 9th, 1874, report that "the inhabitants are overjoyed," "praising and thanking the English Government." "It is a gift from God." "They were 'badly off' (badly indeed) for water, but now they have full and plenty."*

Normal state of the Burdwan people.—This is not a famine year, though it might easily be mistaken for such. 8s., or 10s., or 12s. a month, to maintain themselves and wife and children, and to clothe them against the winter cold. Again it is a Medical Commissioner who speaks. Daily food, usually one meal a day only. (This is not a district where the people are very particular about cooking for caste reasons, and consequently cannot spare the time to do it more than once a day.) A little rice, with what is called vegetable curry (oil and potherbs) for the whole family, and this the ordinary daily food; extreme poverty; a permanent state of half-starvation; no proper clothing; a whole population of "poor helpless creatures, so impoverished and so enfeebled in constitution," that when epidemics come they lie down to die without power to rally. "Dhall (peas) cost too much," they say, "and milk we can never look at."

In 1869, 1870, and 1871, was the fatal, too-notorious Burdwan fever. Of its excessive mortality we have no idea whatever. It is again the Government Medical Commissioner who speaks:—

"Unless prompt food and careful nursing be given, one-half die in the first year, and with the rest it is only a question of time."

"And the only effectual method of meeting the difficulty is almost impossible as long as the well-to-do people keep aloof and give no help to us."

* See report from Mr. Buckland, Commissioner of Burdwan Division, to Bengal Government, No. 177, dated Burdwan, 23 Jan., 1874. Is not Mr. Buckland an epic poet, without knowing it?

What is this but a famine fever, assisted by bad or no water-supply, bad or no drainage? Yet this is not *called* a famine!

In good times, two or three cooked meals a day of rice (about a pound of rice a day) and dhall (peas). In the best of times they have fish, cured—imperfectly cured, on account of the salt-tax making salt too dear—or vegetables.

To sum up: We must "consider the regulation of the water with regard to health. For several years past a great extent of country round Calcutta" (the Burdwan fever is not extinct, it reappears in other places) "has been desolated by fever of such a nature that numbers of villages have been almost emptied by it, tens of thousands having died of it." Its predisposing cause is semi-starvation. Among its immediate causes are—want of drainage in the monsoon; want of good water to drink in the dry season.

This is the state of villages in those dead, alluvial plains: in the monsoon without a foot of dry ground, and surrounded by pools of water; in the dry season, not a drop of wholesome water to drink—nothing but the remains of these pools a few inches deep, in which filth has been accumulating for months.

Compare this with an irrigated tract completely pervaded by drainage-channels to carry off the waters in the monsoon, and canals of running water, fresh from the river, flowing through every village.

Irrigation means: First, water for irrigating land, but also all drainage and other works for complete regulation of water; navigation, and a good water-supply for drinking and cooking.

II.—LIFE OR DEATH ON THE GODAVERY.

Death on the Godavery.—Before the irrigation works were begun, from eye-witnesses in tents and rough sheds on the bank of the river, or rather on the side of the river-bed:—

A narrow thread of water down the middle of that bed, on each side of that thread a mile and a half, at least, of hot, deep sand. Want, and filth, and need of every kind around: weary women toiling through the dry river-bed with their water-pots, creeping out of their huts after the exhausting heat of the day to bring the family supply of water between one or two miles, their naked feet sinking at every step in burning sand. How insufficient the supply, after all that labour, need scarcely be told.

Food: in the dry season any kind of vegetable matter that they could get from the

jungle to keep themselves alive; cattle reduced to such a state of starvation that when the rains began they were totally unfit for work.

The Superintendent of Madras Government Farms says that we have no idea of the statistics of "annual loss by disease amongst Indian live-stock," "from being kept during two-thirds of the year just above starvation point."

"At the commencement of our rule,"—it is a Government official, a civilian, who speaks—"it" (the Godavery district) "formed a portion of a neglected province, and at one time it was brought to a state of extreme impoverishment and distress. It was desolated by famine and misgoverned by the numerous landlords (under the zemindarry system) and their advisers."

Happily the ruin was so complete that the Government were left free to restore the land in many cases to its real owners or their descendants, some of whom had been robbed in order to transfer the land to people who had no right in it whatever.

If "honesty is the best policy," unjust proceedings are the worst—ruinous to all parties.

Irrigation now could take full effect in every way in this district.

Life on the Godavery.—Eighteen years later, after the irrigation works were in full action, from the same eye-witnesses:—

Instead of dry sand, river-bed covered full with abundant water. Instead of parched, perishing attempts at cultivation, rich crops of many kinds, trees which seemed to have sprung up as if by magic; instead of the wilderness, a garden; instead of filthy waterless villages, channels, well-filled, flowing everywhere; instead of weary, overworked women, all, or almost all, well-fed, well-washed, and comfortable; time and strength of mind and body no longer solely taken up with daily drudgery, which before absorbed every power; religious civilisation possible.

Cattle strong and healthy, and doing their work.

And, best of all, the people are now very generally free from the money-lender.

Now for the official civilian report:—

"Since the introduction of the admirable system of irrigation" (Sir Arthur Cotton's), "it" (the Godavery district) "has brightened and revived. Famine is unknown; the people are prosperous and contented; it is the garden of the great Northern Province. The revenue, instead of being reduced, as it once was, to the verge of bankruptcy, is more

elastic than it has ever been. Its population has more than doubled; the material prosperity is proved by their being better fed, clothed, and educated than formerly; its commerce has flourished and its trade has developed in a marvellous degree; and it may be confidently asserted that it is in as peaceful, happy, and prosperous condition as any portion of her Imperial Majesty's dominions."

Besides water or no water being a question of life or death, of health or disease, of civilisation, comfort, and cleanliness, or of dirt and barbarism and misery, it is a question of revenue. The Godavery district used to export £60,000 a year; it now exports, by sea only, £800,000 to £900,000 a year. The whole population is well-clothed, well-housed; home consumption doubled. The 560,000 acres, irrigated by an expenditure of about £600,000, yield about £1,100,000 a year more in grain, besides straw, besides navigation. And they can export food to the famine districts, instead of being a famine district—terrible word, but more terrible thing—themselves.

A similar change may be seen in the Kistnah and Tanjore districts.

In the last Madras Famine, not yet over, where among twenty millions three millions have died—where in some places we have lost one-fourth of the population—two large districts are exempt—Kistnah and Tanjore. Not only this, but their populations have increased, and increased beyond the *estimated* increase of population, while all around have been dying. Why? Because of their irrigation works they have been saved.

No wonder that the Ryots of Trichinopoly lately, in November, 1877, addressed the Governor of Madras, praying that the same benefits might be extended to them. In their memorial they relate how Sir Arthur Cotton "controlled the Colleroon" (in Tanjore) "by means of a gigantic masonry dam, so as to arrest the drying-up of the Cauvery;" how "that great engineer bridled the Godavery, a river five miles broad at the point chosen, in a similar way, and with still more magnificent results;" how other such works have been applied to other rivers, "all which works have converted the tracts affected into scenes of matchless fertility and wealth, and have for ever protected them and neighbouring provinces from the disaster of recurring droughts."

The poor Ryots of Trichinopoly then mention six particular projects in their own district which they earnestly demand should

be executed; amongst these, "a large reservoir at the meeting of the Patchamalai and Kollimatai ranges, the projected Uengar Channel, for part cost of which the Ryots have years ago subscribed and paid money."

And with picturesque and pathetic simplicity, they pray for these to be carried out.

This is paper and words to us; to them life instead of death.

Such are two or three instances of bringing life out of death to our neighbour in India.

"Go and do ye likewise."

NOTE.—Even while this is being written,

new and bad accounts come in from India. In Madras, drought has been followed by locusts, famine is not over, and the Government is preparing to re-open relief works. In part of the Punjab and in extensive tracts in the North-west Provinces there is severe suffering, if not actual famine; prices *very* high everywhere. Actual distress anticipated in Shahabad and Patna. In Eastern Bengal complaints that no ploughing can be done for want of rain. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is gallantly giving himself to necessary works: to "good works" in every sense of the word, as understood by GOOD WORDS.

(F. N.)

Florence Nightingale ←

THE ARGUMENT WITH UNBELIEVERS.

An Address by the Archbishop of Canterbury, delivered at St. Peter's, Gelsize Park, on Sunday, May 5, 1878.

I HAVE been requested to commence in this church a series of addresses dealing with the state of opinion as to religion amongst us, with special reference to that prevailing infidelity which at present distresses many minds. I know not, of course, what may be the nature of the addresses which will be delivered by others, and it appears to me that what I can best do in commencing this series, will be to sketch out one or two principles which I think it is well for all persons to bear in mind in reading discussions which are common amongst us in the present day. I will ask you, therefore, to consider some very simple and well-known words of the apostle St. Paul, with which I would begin, taken from the eighteenth verse of the fourth chapter of the Epistle to the Corinthians:—"The things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal." The general impression is that, in the present day, there is a great deal of materialistic philosophy prevalent among us, and that the teaching of such philosophy is, that the things which are seen are, indeed, very valuable and most important for all of us to dwell on, but that the things which are not seen are of no importance. Now St. Paul, as you see by these words, took a very different view of the matter. He thought that the outward forms which we see around us—the things which we can see and touch and handle, the common objects of sense—are comparatively of little importance, and that the things which are most truly valuable and truly lasting, are those which are not cognisable by the outward senses.

Was the apostle singular in the view which he took of what is truly lasting and truly valuable? The most impassioned bursts of eloquence, affecting man's highest interests, appealing to his noblest instincts, and especially to his feeling of duty—these do not treat of the material interests of his body, they turn to the higher things which have to do with his soul and with the recognition of his immortality, and his relations to a thousand things unseen. Is there not a testimony from those highest specimens of human intellect, that the orators who thus spoke agreed with the apostle, that there was something far higher for man than his material interests—something that could be appealed to in man which, not being seen, was more lasting and more valuable than any object of sense? The most elevating strains of poetry in all ages, do they not speak the same language? That may be beautiful and stirring poetry which describes the scenes of outward nature, but the highest of all poetry has to do with the things unseen, appeals to the higher instincts in man, to that in him which has little to do with the corporeal frame in which he finds himself. In all ages of the world, long before Christianity was born, the highest philosophy also surely was that which dealt with the things unseen. And not only have we this testimony of all the greatest human writers and thinkers of all ages before Christianity testifying that the unseen is higher and more lasting than the seen, but it is the same when we look around us and judge of things as they are to-day. This life of ours, with all its outward opulence and conveniences and all the



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PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICERS' QUARTERS. FIELD QUARTERS.

NURSES' QUARTERS.

READING ROOM.

HOSPITAL WARDS.

THE BRITISH HOSPITAL AT RENKIOI.

THE BRITISH CIVIL HOSPITAL AT RENKIOI.

We stated last week, in connection with our illustrations of "Military Hospitals in the East," that the British civil hospital at Smyrna was to be converted into barracks for the Swiss Legion, and that the patients capable of bearing the fatigue of the journey were to be forthwith removed to Renkioi. This circumstance naturally attracts our attention to the civil establishment at the latter place—a general view of which is represented by the accompanying engraving.

The village of Renkioi lies imbedded in the hills at the mouth of the Dardanelles on the Asiatic side; and at a distance of two miles, upon a flat piece of arable land, which projects about half a mile into the straits, forming a bay to the north and another to the south, and thus securing in one or the other a smooth place for landing when either of the prevailing winds blow, stands the Hospital. It is protected by an amphitheatre of hills against the land wind, which, however, rarely blows; but the rush of water between the Mediterranean and the Sea of Marmora seems to

keep up a perpetual sea breeze, which renders the nights so cold that the inmates can enjoy the luxury of a sound sleep, wrapped up in a blanket, and undisturbed by a perpetual visitation of mosquitos and flies.

The hospital, the erection of which was commenced in May, consists of a number of wooden structures, each sufficiently large to admit of the most economical construction, but otherwise small and compact enough to be easily placed on ground with a considerable slope, without the necessity of placing the floor of any part below the level of the ground, or of having



H.M.S. "MAGICIENNE" PASSING BORNHOLM ISLAND, IN THE BALTIC.

H.M. STEAM-FRIGATE "MAGICIENNE."

As the *Magicienne* was the last ship of the British fleet to leave the Baltic, the accompanying illustration will be interesting to show the kind of weather to be met with in that sea about three weeks since. The sketch was taken by an obliging Correspondent on the 14th ult., and shows H.M.S. *Magicienne* passing the little isle of Bornholm, when returning from her last solitary cruise in the Baltic.

This picturesque island lies within sight of the island of Bornholm, and is also under the Danish flag. It is of very small extent, and is valuable chiefly from having a convenient anchorage, and being available as a naval arsenal. The Russians are said to have an eye upon it, for which reason it is strongly fortified.

Several merchant-vessels were lying there, seeking shelter from the severity of the weather, at which time the *Magicienne* was literally covered with ice, caused by the freezing of the spray of the sea during the cruise. On her arrival at Copenhagen on the 15th she had forty of her crew placed *hors de combat* by the cold; the thermometer being seldom above 13 deg. or 14 deg. below freezing. Our men suffered severely from not having the sheepskin clothing necessary for such a low temperature.

The *Magicienne*, 16, Captain Thomas Fisher, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Saturday, from the Baltic—where she had been employed for upwards of nine months. The *Magicienne* had on board three Russian deserters, who left some line-of-battle ships at Svensborg. One of these is a silver-smith, and has given evidence of his skill since joining; one is a blacksmith, and the third is a soldier and sailor; he handles a musket with

celerity and expertness, and is no way deficient when on duty as a seaman. Since leaving England on the 31st of March she has gone 11,750 miles, burnt 2250 tons of coal, and been at sea 154 days. During her absence, the *Magicienne*, besides assisting disabled ships belonging to the Allied fleet, has been instrumental in saving two vessels.

The wounded soldiers who recently arrived in the *Cambria* at Liverpool, and met with such a kind reception in that town, received equal attention from the ribbon-weavers of Newcastle, when they arrived there on their way to Coventry and Chatham. As soon as it became known in the town of Newcastle that a number of wounded soldiers were at the station, gentle and simple hastened to give them a greeting, and as it was a cold, raw day, a subscription was started on the spot to procure some port-wine and biscuits for them. This was done at once; and on the next day, when another train arrived with about 100 more of the wounded, a larger supply of wine awaited them. The soldiers seemed much affected by the kindness they met with; and said that, although every attention was paid them by the authorities of Liverpool, yet that the hearty reception and substantial fare that they met with at Newcastle made them feel the grateful hearts that beat in the English people. About £10 worth of wine was supplied on the two days to the wounded soldiers.

Notice has been given at the Underwriters'-room, Lloyd's, that several vessels, each of 300 tons burden, are required to convey a number of wooden huts to Heligoland, where her Majesty's Government are about to establish a military camp and depot to enrol men for the Foreign Legion.

PORTION OF THE BRITISH ARTILLERY CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

The illustration below represents a portion of the English Camp during one of those snow-storms which have prevailed so frequently during the last three or four weeks. The view is very dreary, but frost and snow are much easier to deal with than the rain and mud with which our unfortunate army has had to contend. In the French Camp the snow was hailed as an improvement in the outward condition of things. The *Prusse d'Orient*, speaking of the French army, says: "Our soldiers support the cold gaily. Some of them build huts in snow, and others, possessed of more elevated tastes, turn sculptors, and make colossal statues near our camp."

The two miles in the foreground would at once serve to indicate the locality of the annexed sketch. No one who knows anything of the two camps would ever suppose that such starved-looking animals were under the charge of our allies. Hardly an English letter comes from the Crimea without some expression of regret at the treatment the cattle have received.

I noticed one horse in particular (says a visitor to the Camp between Kadikoi and Karsin). It was the most pitiful sight I ever beheld. Once upon a day he had been a handsome charger, but now he was the veriest caricature of a horse that Edwin Landseer—sketcher on the most atrocious nightmare that ever weighed upon Cruikshank—could conceive or delineate. That horse was grand in its decay, for it begged description. A skeleton covered with an old hide; no nose, no tail; a pair of deep-set, glaring, ghastly, and almost ferocious eyes, and lips shrunk away from the jaw.



PORTION OF THE BRITISH ARTILLERY CAMP AND HORSE TRAIN, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, at the Foreign-office, Downing-street. It was attended by all the Ministers with the exception of Sir James Graham (who was indisposed). The Council sat one hour.

The Earl of Aberdeen left town after the Cabinet meeting, for Windsor Castle, to have an audience of the Queen. The noble Earl returned to town soon after six o'clock in the evening.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Molesworth, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, had interviews in the morning with the Earl of Aberdeen, at Albany House.

Mr. Sidney Herbert had an interview, also, in the morning with the Duke of Newcastle, at the War-office; prior to which the right hon. gentleman had a lengthy consultation with Lord Palmerston, at his residence in Carlton-gardens.

The Marquis of Lansdowne received Sir George Grey at his residence in Berkeley-square in the morning, and had a lengthy conversation with the right hon. gentleman. Before Sir George Grey left, Earl Stanville was admitted to an interview, and remained with the noble Marquis some time after Sir George Grey's departure. It was very generally anticipated through town that the Marquis of Lansdowne would be sent for by his Majesty.

Lord Palmerston received no political visitors on Tuesday morning, with the exception of Mr. Sidney Herbert. His Lordship, having read the papers transmitted to him, proceeded about twelve o'clock to the House-office for the transaction of business.

Lord J. Russell had no political visitors on Tuesday, and did not leave his house.

Sir James Graham was confined to his bed through indisposition, and was consequently unable to take any active part in the settlement of the Ministerial difficulties.

Lord Derby on Tuesday evening received the Queen's commands to attend her Majesty at Buckingham Palace at half-past eleven next morning.

Her Majesty arrived at Buckingham Palace shortly after eleven o'clock. The Queen was accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, but by no other members of the Royal family.

Within half an hour of her Majesty's arrival in London the Earl of Derby drove up, and immediately afterwards admitted to an audience of her Majesty, with whom he remained in conversation an hour and a half.

The noble Earl, after leaving the Palace, drove to Lord Palmerston's residence in Piccadilly, and had a lengthy interview with his Lordship. Lord Derby, after an interview with Lord Palmerston, which lasted until two o'clock, returned to St. James's-square.

Several rumours were current in the Clubs in the course of the forenoon. One rumour was that Lord Derby had consented to undertake the formation of a Government, provided Lord Palmerston would accept the office of Minister of War. Another was, that the noble Earl had consented to form an alliance with the Pelite portion of the late Cabinet, giving to Mr. Gladstone the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, to Mr. Sidney Herbert the Secretaryship of War, with an office to the Duke of Newcastle. In order that this arrangement may be carried into effect, Mr. Russell is said to have consented to take the Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, left Buckingham Palace in two of the Queen's carriages, at eight minutes before three o'clock in the afternoon, for the Paddington termini of the Great Western Railway, and returned by a special train to Windsor Castle. The Royal suite consisted of the Marchioness of Ely, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Pléssis, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Colonel Seymour, the Hon. and Mrs. G. Grey, the Queen and Prince Albert were conducted to their carriage by the Earl Spencer, Lord Steward.

Immediately after her arrival at Windsor her Majesty dispatched a special messenger to Lord Derby. The messenger arrived at the noble Lord's residence in St. James's-square at nine o'clock, and took back a despatch in return.

The Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley arrived in St. James's-square, from Knowsley, on Thursday.

At ten o'clock on Thursday morning the Earl of Derby left his residence, and called upon Mr. Russell at Grosvenor-gate. After remaining with the right hon. gentleman a few minutes, his Lordship proceeded to the Great Western Railway, and thence by special train to Windsor.

The noble Earl, having had an audience with her Majesty, returned to London, arriving at Paddington station at half-past two o'clock.

There were no interviews between the noble Lord and any members of the Whig or Pelite party on Thursday morning.

On Lord Derby's return to town, at twenty minutes past two, he proceeded to the residence of Mr. Russell at Grosvenor-gate.

At two o'clock a Queen's messenger arrived at Lansdowne-house, bearing a despatch commanding the attendance of the Marquis of Lansdowne at Windsor Castle.

The noble Marquis immediately left London for Windsor, and remained the guest of her Majesty during Thursday night.

GENERAL SIR DE LACY EVANS, K.C.B.—On Thursday, at one o'clock, a deputation of electors of the City of Westminster waited upon General Sir De Lacy Evans, by appointment, at his residence in Bryanston-square, for the purpose of presenting to him a petition signed by an address, expressive of their admiration of the heroic services he has recently rendered to his country in the Crimea, and of their gratification at his safe return to his native land. The deputation, which included a very large number of the most influential members of the City, arrived at the residence of Sir John Villiers Shirley, M.P., in Park-lane, whence they proceeded in a body to Sir De Lacy Evans's residence in Bryanston-square.

THE BLENHEIM FREE DISPENSARY.—The nineteenth anniversary ball of this excellent institution was held at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., an office filled for many years by the lamented Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P. The hall was very numerously attended by the friends of this very efficient charity.

LONDON WATER SUPPLY.—At the meeting of the Society of Arts on Wednesday last, Mr. H. Phillips, of Ipswich, read a paper "On the Chalk Strata, considered as a Source for the Supply of Water to the Metropolis." He commenced by stating that in many districts of Great Britain, where the soil rests upon clay, sandstone, or other water-impermeable strata, the only source of water is the rain falling on the ground after heavy rains in very large reservoirs, to supply canals and towns. Such a reservoir exists in the valley of the Great Ouse, about 25 miles in a north-westerly direction from Camberland-gate, Hyde-park, and is used to raise the abundant rain-water flowing off an extensive district of the London clay geological formation; the surface of which is principally covered with grass. On the other hand, where the soil rests upon chalk, as in the Chiltern ridge and on the north down—the elevated ridge, instead of flowing off, sinks into the ground as soon as it falls, giving back little to support vegetation, as is evident when the luxuriant vegetation on the London clay is compared with the scanty vegetation on the chalk down. The notoriously meagre character of the soil over a clay district, and the drying character of the air over a chalk district, were instances as familiar proofs that but little of the rain-fall was evaporated from the surface of a chalk country compared with a clay-country. The author showed that, while on a clay district, 200 yards in length of stream and river courses existed per square mile, to say nothing of great lengths of drains and ditches, on the chalk there was only 70 yards of stream and river courses, and no drains or ditches. The chalk country was shown from various examples to have from five to ten times as much waterway as bridges crossing chalk streams, notwithstanding the clay bridges were frequently choked with water, while the chalk bridges were never nearly so clogged. The author stated that the amount of water flowing down clay streams, fed by a large area of drainage ground, was larger in dry weather than from a chalk stream with a similar area of drainage. As much as 200 square miles of chalk country lying altogether was pointed out to the north of London without a spring, and it was shown that, from these well-authenticated facts it followed that the rain sunk into the chalk and flowed out through the interstices between the planes of stratification to the level of the sea. The water was traced between the high and low tide level into the sea up through the beach where the chalk was exposed, as at Dover, Deal, Brighton, &c. The proposal of the author was that, before the water reached the sea, it should be intercepted for the supply of London, for which it will adapt itself to all climates and agreeable temperature. It is clear, in its acuteness, and freedom from organic matter. The only drawback to its quality in this respect consisted in the water holding in solution about 17½ grains of chalk per gallon, as the chalk, as the water flows down, is gradually withdrawn from the water by a process invented by Dr. Clark, of Aberdeen, without incurring the other good qualities of the water. The author had lately constructed works that were now supplying the important parishes of Finsbury, Woodgate, and St. Andrew's, with water from the chalk strata after having the chalk taken out of it by Dr. Clark's process. The water is much liked by the consumers for all purposes—washing, bathing, and drinking. Practically an inexhaustible supply of pure soft water is thus within the reach of the metropolis.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

HARRIET, DUCHESS DOWAGER OF ROXBOROUGH.



HER Grace (who died on the 16th ult. at Brighton, aged seventy-seven) was daughter of Benjamin Charlesworth, Esq., of Widdowson. She became the second wife of the late Duke of Roxburgh, 2nd July, 1807, and had by him only one child, Henry, present Duke. Her Grace married, secondly, 14th November, 1826, Lieutenant Walter Frederick O'Neill, C.B., son of Augustus Boyd, Bart., born July 1808, and died in 1836, leaving a son, the late Charles B. O'Neill, Esq., of Palace Abbey Castle, county Louth, and was again left a widow in March, 1844.

SIR JOHN BOYD, BART.

THE death of this illustrious occurred on the 16th ult., at Bodelong. Sir John was born June 8, 1746, the elder son of the second baronet, Sir John Boyd, of Dunoon-hill, by Margaret, his wife, fifth daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, son of Edward, 2nd Earl of Oxford. He succeeded to the title July 30th, 1815, and married, September, 22nd, 1819, Harriet, daughter of Hugh Boyd, Esq., of Ballypaul, county Antrim; by whom he leaves a daughter, Henrietta, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke Taylor, and two sons—the elder the present Sir John Boyd, Bart., born July 1816, and the younger, born 1818. He succeeded to the title May 30th, 1815, and married, September, 22nd, 1819, Harriet, daughter of Hugh Boyd, Esq., of Ballypaul, county Antrim; by whom he leaves a daughter, Henrietta, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke Taylor, and two sons—the elder the present Sir John Boyd, Bart., born July 1816, and the younger, born 1818. 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MOUNTED POLICEMAN FOR THE CHINEA.—SOLDIERS DRAGGING STORES TO THE CAMP.

The mounted policeman in the foreground has evidently the advantage of the soldiers in front of him, who are forced to do the work of beasts of burden, owing to the impotence of those entrusted with the management of the Commissariat department. Now that the weather has improved considerably as regards temperature and dryness, this dragging work will not be quite so harassing as it has been, but it is still far too severe for human beings, and especially for men who have to sustain their share of camp duty.

We are glad to see that arrangements are making for the complete organization of a Land Transport Corps, which will be attached exclusively to the Quartermaster-General's department. The train will consist of 1600 drivers, and be organized in a similar manner to the old Waggon Train; viz., the corps will be under the command of a lieutenant-colonel, and divided into ten troops of 160 men each, under the command of a captain and two lieutenants. The Commissariat corps of waggons, as the name denotes, will be under the orders of the Commissary-General commanding, and will also consist of 1600 drivers, superintended by an Assistant-Commissary-General, with the local rank of lieutenant-colonel. The corps will be divided into ten troops of 160 men each, officered by a captain, two lieutenants, two inspectors, and a quartermaster. Two troops, or a squadron, will be attached to each division of the army. The drivers of each corps will be armed with a cavalry carbine, a sword, and revolver; and the uniform to be a short blue tunic, without lace or ornament, with the exception of the officers, who will wear the epaulettes of their respective ranks. Each troop will, however, be distinguishable by different colored facings, as the blue troop, red troop, green troop, &c.

As each driver will have the charge of two horses or mules, 4000 animals will be required for the service. A large portion of the force has already proceeded to the seat of war; and as a sufficiency of men cannot be obtained from the police, recruiting parties have been sent into the agricultural districts to enlist them. A depot for instructing recruits is to be formed at Croydon, which was formerly the head-quarters of the Waggon Train.

A SNOW SCENE AT BALACLAVA.

The Commissariat mules and horses having broken down or died off, under the heavy work they had to go through upon half rations, the remaining horses of the Irregulars were employed for a short time to carry, or rather drag, the planks from Balacclava to the Camp; and here we find two of them, as seen by our Artist on the 7th of last month, making the best of their way through the snow. The foremost horse seems to have become rather reticent under its very awkward load, as was natural enough, for what least of spirit would ever submit willingly to so painful and vulgar a task? The soldiers are fortunately well fortified against the inclemency of a Crimean winter. In their fur caps, pilot coats, and rough leggings, they do not bear much resemblance to any regiment in Her Majesty's service, but they are well prepared to withstand the rigour of the bitter climate in which they have their work to perform, and that is a point of much more importance. The poor animals employed in dragging the planks along are in a much worse predicament. They have no extra clothing, although quite as susceptible of cold as their masters. No wonder, therefore, that the mortality among the Cavalry horses in the Crimea should have been still greater than that which has taken place among the soldiers.



DRAGGING PLANKS FROM BALACCLAVA TO THE CAMP.

LITERATURE.

CHRONICLES OF WOOLFOOT'S ROOST, AND OTHER PAPERS. By WASHINGTON IRVING. Constable and Co., Edinburgh.

To say that a work in which Washington Irving is to be recommended is for a considerable number of excellent. We do not regard any one of his many productions as a failure; the majority of them are good in matter and manner, and we have from his pen one or two of surpassing merit—books which will be read with interest in all future times. Washington Irving is, upon the whole, the most charming writer whom the United States till his own day has produced. During the age we have specified there is no other of equal abilities who has established a reputation in both light and serious literature. Some of the rest are novelists and story-tellers only, some historians only, some essayists only; but Washington Irving has succeeded eminently in all these capacities, and is in all of them better known and more admired than are several of the other writers even in those special fields to which they have confined, and on which they have concentrated, their whole exertions. This claims for him a very accessible and superior rank, and bespeaks the uncommon gifts for which he was indebted to the partiality of nature, as well as the instinctive industry with which he was careful to cherish and cultivate such endowments. We should, even in a more restricted, more special, more technical sphere, than literature—in the far less noble and less intellectual study, for instance, of human codes, and their arbitrary decrees—be immediately struck, if we found a man who exhibited this comprehensive proficiency. We could not, for instance, refuse the proper degree of admiration to him who constantly showed himself the best conductor of a case at the Old Bailey; we should admit his peculiar talents of mind that we quite understood the nature of them, and respect them in their order; but our appreciation of his qualities in this "place," so far from diminishing, would greatly increase, our wonder, if we were informed that this very individual was also not only one of the best forensic orators in the higher courts, but one of the best chamber counsel at home. We should reconsider our opinion of him, admit that we had not estimated him rightly, and that such a union of powers marked a capacity of a very different class from that which we had assigned to our police-case practitioner.

So in the far more genuine proofs of genius and of mind required by literature from her votaries—Literature, whose business is not to become adroitly learned in the commentaries of men, and whose subject-matter is not exact, artificial, expeditious, conflicting—the wisdom, in fact, or the folly of human legislation—but real and personal, every aspect of nature, every form of truth, every element of usefulness and beauty. It is necessary, in short, when we wish to gauge the due rank of any author, to inquire whether he figured in only one line, or succeeded in several. We all know perfectly well that for ordinary people—that is, for the immense majority of mankind—it is a rule of primary importance that they should make some one definite object or subject their exclusive business, if they wish to effect any results. The truth of this has been embodied in a maxim, and the maxim is old. We all know perfectly well, likewise, that the widening after too wide a range has been the ruin of a vast number of our intellects, and that a certain universality of capacity has been the lot of no human mind. But the apt of the intellectual competency is various, and its limits are more or less restricted in different persons. The most comprehensive author, for example, when this country, or perhaps any other, can boast of the present day is Bulwer Lytton. If we calculate the number of very dissimilar departments of literature in which he has labored with honor and success.

In a far more bounded proportion, Washington Irving has vindicated the versatility of his powers, and may stand a comparison in three or four different kinds of composition with American writers who have respectively made each kind an exclusive occupation.

We have not under our examination at this moment any of his literary performances. The "Chronicles of Woolfoot's Roost" are not like "The History of Columbus," or "The Conquest of Granada," a work of high purpose and pretension. "Woolfoot's Roost," indeed, is by our well-known friend Geoffrey Croyen, Gentleman, to whom most of us feel very much indebted for the pleasantest sketch book in our possession. It is

leisure-hour reading, yet the leisure hour which we give to such reading is not an hour of idleness. Almost invariably—if not, indeed, always without exception—Washington Irving's sketches are based upon facts; we do not mean distinct isolated events of an historical kind (though these are frequently his subjects, and have suggested some of the papers in the present collection), but facts as discriminated from the gratuitous and capricious fabrications of scenes and manners such as never really existed. We do not waste our time; we learn a good deal, and obtain a lively conception of states of social life which he has either witnessed, or by peculiar and fond study made his own, or perhaps reads vividly by the light of early-communicated traditions in his childhood.

The sketch of "Barrenness," in the volume before us; of the second are all his sketches of Southern Spain, and of its ancient moorish or ancient national life; of the third are his views of the Dutch settlers in America and of the Dutch at home, which are, in truth, miniature, matches in every little stroke. These are but instances. But, besides this scarcely perceptible but large and varied fund of available information, derived from that basis of reality on which, as on a fertile soil, Washington Irving's lighter works are constructed, there is much to be learned from his style, which is, no doubt, less than perfect, but marked by great excellences. It is clear and elegant, with occasionally, an astonishing happiness in the expression. He has both humour and pathos, evinces close observation of men and manners—of physical nature—is never affected, can be grand and dignified without bombast, and pleasant, facetious, familiar, without vulgarity. Add to this that he is, so far as his kindly heart can make him, one of the most ungrudging of writers; he shows neither the rancid animosity with which some American authors have so frequently permitted themselves to speak of the institutions of all countries not Republican, nor the severity with which others have flattered even the worst tyrants; he belongs rather to the noble band of their best writers, and is part of the glory of the United States.

In "Woolfoot's Roost" there are about thirty different stories and sketches, some of them positively historical—all instructive, entertaining, and delightful. His sketches of Puritan life are particularly good, and essentially in his own best manner. We could easily enlarge on all these; but Washington Irving is well known, even to the worst-read persons; and we have had only to read—not certainly to introduce or announce—the thousand fascinations of this highly-endowed and genial author. We could understand how one who never purchased another work not by an English hand, in Constable's Miscellany, should so often refer to it; while it is classic in many respects, a child might find pleasure in its perusal.

THE PRINCIPLES OF COLOURING IN PAINTING. BY CHARLES MAISON WILSON AND NEWTON.

This little book derives its "principles" from the scientific discoveries made by M. Chevreul, establishing the physiological laws which govern the phenomena of harmony and contrast of colours. That these laws, and their application to arts and manufactures, have been more tastefully exhibited by the French is well known; and they are doubtless greatly indebted to the teaching of M. Chevreul, while Superintendent of the Dyeing Department of the *Maison des Gobelins* at Paris, as well as to the lectures of this eminent chemist at Lyons. His great work—describing his discoveries, and detailing the immense number of careful experiments which established them—has been already translated by the author of the present manual. But this little book is deserving of special recommendation as an effort to reduce the results of these researches to the comprehension of the busy artist or artisan, and place the knowledge of them within his means. That we only want a scientific sense, and not the faculty for feeling the fascinations of harmonious coloring, is evident from the unsatisfactory superiority of English over French artists as colorists.

Although these principles are not limited to painting, as may be inferred from our remarks, still, their special application to that art, by our author, will be of great value to the young artist. They will not only assist him in his choice of colors, but, of course, to be one requires not only tasteful selection of what is merely initiated, but often the power of inventing combinations of colour, and a delicate perception of the relations of different gradations of tint and hue, as affected by chiaroscuro, which

nothing but what is termed "an eye for colour" will afford. Still, a knowledge of these principles will save him much time, spare his money a useless experiment, and give him an unerring guide for the groundwork and general effect of his picture. In the course of his manipulation, also, while looking at individual colours, he will be able to appreciate the influence of work which cause those colours to appear different from what they really are—thus giving him, as it were, constantly a "fresh eye."

The great merit of Chevreul's discoveries is, that they are established with all the precision and certainty of scientific laws. Hitherto no subject has been treated more vaguely or empirically than that of colouring. We have had pretended applications of Newton's theory of the spectrum; (and analogies between sound and colour (which the Germans have so delighted in making); or else merely a description of material colours. In this little book, however, are principles perfectly trustworthy. That they may be recognised and applied in England as they have been already on the Continent and in America, we earnestly hope, and welcome every effort to advance this result.

PHYSIOLOGY AS A BRANCH OF EDUCATION.

At a meeting of the Governors of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, a special committee appointed at last meeting, of the members of the Committee, to consider the propriety and practicability of instructing all the pupils connected with the institution in the elements of physiology and the laws of health, gave in the following report:—

Tranquair's Chambers, 22nd Feb., 1855.

The committee appointed at last meeting of Governors met, and having taken into consideration the subject submitted to them, resolved as follows:—

1. They are decidedly and unanimously of opinion that it is most desirable that a knowledge of physiology and the laws of health should be communicated to all the older scholars, of both sexes, attending the Heriot Schools and also to the older boys in the Hospital.
2. The committee are satisfied from numerous facts, that, by using proper drawings, illustrations, &c., which are easily accessible, this kind of knowledge can be successfully imparted to even very young persons, and that it would tend to prove interesting and attractive.
3. Having considered on the subject with Dr. Rodford, the house governor, the committee find that he warmly sympathizes in the proposal laid before the last meeting; and, having paid considerable attention to the subject, he will hold himself prepared, within a reasonable time, to commence a course of lectures on physiology and the laws of health.
4. As it is important that the teachers in the Heriot Schools should have their own course directed to these important branches of knowledge, the committee have suggested that two lessons should be delivered by a competent person weekly, till the principal subjects have been gone over. The committee believe they will have little difficulty in arranging the time and place for these lessons, the Governors shall instruct them to proceed.
5. The class to which this first course of lessons shall be addressed, should, in the opinion of the committee, consist of from thirty to eighty of the more advanced and intelligent pupils, selected by the teachers from the several Heriot Schools—the teachers, or as many of them, as may be found convenient, being also present to hear the lessons and examinations.
6. The committee recommended that Dr. Rodford be invited to give this first course of lessons. They believe this gentleman to be well qualified for the duty, from his powers of illustration and simplification, and also from his experience in the same kind of instruction. His course of lessons should be twenty-five, and they suggest that Dr. R., if employed, should be allowed £25 for his trouble.
7. Some apparatus, diagrams, &c., will be necessary; but the committee do not recommend that any considerable sum of money should be expended in procuring these at present; the sum of £10 at most—of the Governors will sanction it being so applied—will, they think, be amply sufficient. R. LEE, Convenor.

The Rev. Dr. Lee moved the approval of the report, which was seconded by Dr. Sibbald. After some discussion,

Dr. Lee said, he was gratified with the reception which his motion had met with on the whole, and he trusted the happiest results both to the children connected with this institution and far beyond its limits, from the experiment about to be made, if it should prove successful, of which he had no doubt. He said, he was gratified with the intelligence and candour of the Governors of George Heriot's Hospital that they should adopt this motion unanimously, and thus express their desire that so important a proposal should be carried into effect. He hoped other Heriot Schools would be similarly instructed with the education of youth would feel called upon to follow their example, and not yield to those narrow prejudices which arose either from ignorance or a miserably contracted and mistaken notion of the true sphere and objects of education. There existed, he was delighted to perceive, a wide-spread dissatisfaction with education as now carried on, and a lively sympathy with feasible schemes for enlarging and improving it. He had had most pleasing proofs of this interest in numerous communications, and also from the last general meeting, from persons in very different stations in society, all expressing high approbation of the plan then proposed, and all sanguine of its success. Given Peers of the realm did not think it beneath them to join in this sentiment, showing an interest in the improvement of the humbler classes which he could not but think was very graceful and very honourable in them. Several objections had, indeed, been expressed by different Governors, but he might be permitted to say that besides being so innocuous as to require no redress, each of them were very trifling, and many of them proceeded on misapprehension. Thus one reverend friend of his had expressed his repugnance to "smattering in science," and another had, possibly, (Miss Brown Douglas) objected to a course of lessons, as a course of lessons should be proposed, and was of opinion that six lessons on physiology would be sufficient. Thus, to the first objection twenty-five lessons were only "a smattering," while to the other half-dozen lessons were only "a smattering." He (Dr. Lee) objected to the magnitude of the notion, because within that compass the subject could not be treated so as to suit the faculties of young persons; it would be a smattering, the labour would be thrown away, and the subject would be so far from being so taught that it may be comprehended, so that it may interest and may fix itself in the memory. If it be not well illustrated it will not be understood, and if not understood it will not be remembered. For securing these important objects, the committee proposed to divide the course into complete courses of lessons. And he replied to Dr. Hunter's objection that the teaching which would be given would not be a smattering, but within its own range, and for the purposes in view, would be a substantial and efficient instruction. Another reverend friend (Dr. Clark) had made this objection, that the Governors might as well teach the children agriculture or horsemanship. He (Dr. Lee), however, replied that his revered friend was not at that point. It was not likely that many of the boys would be engaged in such pursuits, and, would become farmers or tillers of the ground; and if they did, they would learn the art in due time. Neither did he conceive it very probable that many of these boys or girls would be after life practice of a horsemanship, or rise to the dignity of a coachman; so that he thought, with submission, that agriculture and horsemanship might be, without absurdity, omitted from their programme of studies. But each of those boys and girls had, he thought, a most excellent right to be taught, and he thought that their own treatment of their bodies would greatly contribute, and, since health was one of the greatest blessings, and sickness one of the greatest calamities, which could befall any one, and to a labourer or to a scholar, more than to any other class of society, every person, however humble, should be shown how to preserve a property which was much to all, but to the poorer classes was more than to others. Another gentleman had feared lest this teaching might interfere with the acquisition of other parts of education. He should say if it did, but there was no reason why it should. But even if it did, he (Dr. Lee) was prepared to maintain it was, next to religious knowledge itself, the most important of all. Millions of people performed the duties of their station with very few means, and with very little power—with very little use of writing—and much even of reading; but nobody could do anything important or enjoy anything without health. This was everybody's concern—rich and poor, young and old, master and servant. Whoever men were ignorant of their own health, and ignorant of themselves—they should know something not only of their minds but of their bodies; and it would be understood more clearly than it is now, how much not only the comfort and peace but the virtue of the mind depends upon the healthy condition of the house it dwells in—and how close is the connection in numerous cases between diseases and vices. He had also been objected that the introduction of these lessons would increase the hours of study, and so make heavier the burden which was already so great. He thought there was much reason in this objection. But the governors would remember that the remedy was easy, and was in their own hands. He had always protested against the long hours of study, which children and young persons were pressed at. He was astonished that a system should be submitted to. A child naturally delighted in things; he was interested in objects; and we, reversing the tendencies of nature, instead upon turning his mind inward, and dwelling upon the details of his little bit of words, language, as the picture of thought, was a natural object of study at a later period, when the age of self-reflection has arrived; but in childhood and early youth he held the study of language, scientifically, to be a perversion of the natural action of the mind; for it was just the contrary of the same in kind as logic or metaphysics. He thought this *word-study* might advantageously be reduced in quantity, and a little more room made for acquaintance with things, especially with the things which were the basis of the human mind. Verbal descriptions of the human form, its structure, and organs, would have no interest for children, and not much for any person; but if you exhibit the things, and represent the organs of the body, and the different parts of the body, by drawing, and interest the youthful mind. Unless he was much mistaken, these lessons would be felt by the children to be a relief rather than a burden, and they would have more to tell their parents about them than about all the other things they learned.

The report was then unanimously agreed to, and a remit made to the committee to carry its recommendations into effect.

MARCH 17, 1855]



MOUNTED POLICEMAN FOR THE CRIMEA.—SOLDIERS DRAGGING STORES TO THE CAMP.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

W



The original triangular bandage. Cadets will note the military origin

[Oct. 6, 1855,



HOSPITAL IN SEBASTOPOL.—DR. DURGAN ATTENDING THE WOUNDED.—FROM A SKETCH BY E. A. GOODALL.

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ILH 28-7-55

35



THE NEW CASTLE HOSPITAL, AT BALACLAVA.

THE NEW CASTLE HOSPITAL.

WHETHER the Allies intend to winter in the Crimea or not, they are evidently making themselves very much at home in that part of it where they have pitched their tents. While the Russians, on what they choose to call their own soil, are decimated by disease, and unable to find hospital accommodation for the thousands of wretched invalids with whom Sebastopol, Simpheropol, and Bagtchesera are crowded, the English invaders, although 3000 miles from their native land, are building excellent hospitals, where, if we can only obtain a sufficient number of medical officers, the sick and wounded will receive all due attention. The site chosen for the New Castle Hospital is in the immediate vicinity of the old Genoese castle overlooking the harbour of Balaklava, where it will form a very prominent landmark.

As regards the health of the troops, the official despatches speak favourably, but a good deal of sickness still prevails. Medical men are said to be greatly overworked; so much so, indeed, that many of them have been

rendered unfit for duty. At one period there was but one medical officer capable of doing duty at the General Hospital at that place, and during that time he was compelled to attend to twenty-one wards. That those in attendance at that hospital should have been subject to sickness is not much to be astonished at. The situation of the General Hospital, overlooking, as it does, the Turkish burial-ground, and that formerly used as the burial-ground of the English, is avowedly admitted on all hands to be one of the most unhealthy spots in Balaklava.

The malaria arising from the place, and which, of course, is infused all over the building, is so great at times as to create nausea. A few weeks ago every dispenser in the place was laid up; and, with that obstinate pertinacity for fixed rules which seems to pervade all branches of the service, no remedy was adopted to ameliorate the condition of the place. If men in health, after being

in a close confined building of this description, are infected by the influence of the air they breathe, what must be the effect upon the unfortunate patients? The Turkish burial-ground is described as a perfect nuisance; it would be well if some of the sanitary officials turned their attention to the spot. It is said the Turks have a prejudice against throwing lime into the graves, and that for this reason they have been left to their own course in regard to their peculiarities in the disposition of their dead. It may be all right enough to respect customs, and not willingly to infringe upon the prejudices of a people whom it may be policy to keep in with; but no custom on earth justifies the sacrifice of dozens of lives for the sake of respecting an idle and absurd prejudice. It is to be hoped that some measure may be adopted to remedy this evil ere long, and that a few loads of lime or charcoal, or some other disinfecting agent,

may be liberally distributed over a spot so much in need of purification; otherwise the consequences may be much more serious than hitherto.

The New Castle Hospital has been erected on a beautiful spot, but no place will continue healthy where large numbers of human beings reside, unless the conditions of health are strictly observed.

A letter from St. Petersburg, addressed to a German newspaper, gives some details regarding the number of sick and wounded in the Russian army in the Crimea. At Simpheropol and Nicolaïeff, just as at Sebastopol, buildings are wanting for their reception, and medical men to

attend to them. The unfortunates are thus bandied from one place to another, and are sometimes days without shelter. Councillor of State Mansuroff had been dispatched to Simpheropol to establish a hospital for sailors. The statements in the *Naval Journal* are harrowing. On the 12th of June a convoy of 307 wounded arrived at Simpheropol, but they were obliged to be moved on somewhere else for want of room. Three convoys of sick and wounded arrived at Nicolaïeff in a single week, making the seventh, eighth, and ninth convoys of the kind. The first convoy, which left Sebastopol on the 21st of May, consisted of 339 men; the next, leaving on the 22nd, consisted of 126 men, of whom 111 reached Nicolaïeff; the third, which left Sebastopol on the 27th May, with 218 men, reached Nicolaïeff with 193. On the 11th June 266 sick and wounded left Sebastopol, as well as a number of women and children.

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IN SEBASTOPOL.—SKETCHED BY E. A. GOODALL.—(SEE PAGE 468.)

20/10/55

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. GOGAN asked when the war-tent in reference to the medical department of the army, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, would be issued? Sir J. RAMDEN said it would be produced in a day or two. 20.10.55

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TURKS CONVEYING THE SICK TO BALACLAVA.

TURKS CONVEYING SICK TO BALACLAVA.

THE Turks have no commissariat, no ambulances, not even an hospital at Balaklava. "It is one of the most heart-rending sights," says our Correspondent, "to see these unfortunate fellows carried on the shoulders of their poor comrades, who have sometimes to pay dear for their sympathy. I have seen many of them breaking down on the road, so that in cases where three or four have been required to carry each for himself a sick man, when they arrived at Balaklava one or two of the fatigue party were so knocked up that they never got back to the Camp again."

It is hardly possible to fancy a more depressing scene than the one which our Artist has depicted. The desolate landscape, the vestiges of mortality on every side, and the sad task in which the men are engaged, all conspire to exercise a most depressing influence upon the mind. It would be wrong, however, to conclude that the Turks must feel their ease to be as hard a one as it seems to an English spectator. Partly owing to their fatalism, partly from a greater bluntness of feeling, as compared with the

French and English, they either do not suffer so much as our men do, or they conceal their feelings so well as to appear insensible to suffering. Whatever may be said in disparagement of the Turkish character, no one will deny that they rise far superior to more civilized nations in their powers of endurance. Those philosophers who talk of the doctrine of compensation, may find in this feature of the Turkish character an illustration of their favourite theory.

THE ENTRANCE TO BALACLAVA.

THE piles of planks for the soldiers' huts, standing there on the 11th of February—the date of the above Sketch—do not say much for the way in which matters have been managed in Balaklava. Later accounts would lead us to believe that an improvement is gradually taking place. A recent letter from that interesting locality says:—

The harbour of Balaklava is now crisscrossed to the full with vessels that arrive faster than they can be unloaded. We have very evident proof here

of the anxiety of the authorities at home to supply every want, and of the solicitude of the public to administer to our luxuries. And there is now an unexpected degree of attention to the means of availing ourselves of the good things sent out to us. The harbour arrangements are better under the superintendence of Admiral Boscawen than they have ever been before. He displays a very remarkable degree of activity, and keeps all those who are under him to equality on the alert. He has established a little order on the wharves, to which he has added extent by dint of pile-driving and filling up with stones; and he is now engaged in adding to the space for loading by forming a causeway along the base of the cliff, which will render available a new beach, equal to a sixth of the shores of the harbour, which has been hitherto a kind of timber and farm-yard, appropriated by one of the men-of-war.

When these improvements have been completed, and the railway carried up to the Camp, the soldiers will be able to attend to their military duties without distraction. By the end of this month, it is said, that the railway will be finished to that extent, so that we shall be able to send up shells and powder as fast as the gunners can fire.



ENTRANCE TO BALACLAVA.



THE 13-INCH MORTAR BATTERY, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICERS' QUARTERS. FIELD QUARTERS.

NURSES' QUARTERS.

READING ROOM.

HOSPITAL WARD.

THE BRITISH HOSPITAL AT RENKIOI.

THE BRITISH CIVIL HOSPITAL AT RENKIOI.
We stated last week, in connection with our illustrations of "Military Hospitals in the East," that the British civil hospital at Smyrna was to be converted into barracks for the Swiss Legion, and that the patients capable of bearing the fatigue of the journey were to be forthwith removed to Renkioi. This circumstance naturally attracts our attention to the civil establishment at the latter place—a general view of which is represented by the accompanying engraving.

The village of Renkioi lies imbedded in the hills at the mouth of the Dardanelles on the Asiatic side; and at a distance of two miles, upon a flat piece of arable land, which projects about half a mile into the straits, forming a bay to the north and another to the south, and thus securing in one or the other a smooth place for landing when either of the prevailing winds blow, stands the Hospital. It is protected by an amphitheatre of hills against the land wind, which, however, rarely blows; but the rush of water between the Mediterranean and the Sea of Marmora seems to

keep up a perpetual sea breeze, which renders the nights so cold that the inmates can enjoy the luxury of a sound sleep, wrapped up in a blanket, and undisturbed by a perpetual visitation of mosquitoes and flies.

The hospital, the erection of which was commenced in May, consists of a number of wooden structures, each sufficiently large to admit of the most economical construction, but otherwise small and compact enough to be easily placed on ground with a considerable slope, without the necessity of placing the floor of any part below the level of the ground, or of having



BASHI SAZOUKS.

SWEDEN.

GENERAL CARNOBERT left Stockholm for Copenhagen on the 20th ult. The King of Sweden, wishing to give a striking mark of his leaning towards the cause which the Allied Powers support in the East, has named General Carnobert, as ex-General-in-Chief of the army in the Crimea, Grand Cross of the Order of the Seraphim, a distinction seldom conferred except on crowned heads and members of Sovereign families. One of the King's adjutants, Count Björnsjö, accompanied him to the frontier. At Gothenburg they had prepared a brilliant reception for the General.

It is stated that the success of General Carnobert's mission to Sweden is limited to having engaged that Power to assist the Four Powers as the basis of any future operation; and that Sweden's co-operation with the Western Powers is not to be more active than that of Austria.

It is daily becoming more probable that two of the more considerable German Powers will bring the Eastern question before the Diet.

The result of that step, and of General Carnobert's mission, would be, that almost all Europe would unite in calling on Russia to accept the Four Powers as explained by the Western Powers.

ITALY.

Several political arrests have taken place in Rome.

The Pope has published an apostolic letter, announcing to the Catholic world the intelligence given a week earlier to the Sacred College, of the happy ratification of the concordat with Austria. The publication of this apostolic letter is said to have been hastened in order to prevent any ill consequences resulting from the tenor of the treaty being known before its solemn ratification. The Pope himself is in the highest spirits about it, and informed an English gentleman, who recently joined the Catholic creed, and had an audience of his Holiness on that occasion, that the bitterness of his feelings with respect to the disagreement with the Sarlinian Government was in a great measure alleviated by the successful negotiations with that of Austria.

The Pope has appointed Mgr. Verchioni to the post of Nuncio at the Hague.

The "New Gazette of Zurich" says:—"Other political arrests have just been effected in Lombardy. Persons coming from Switzerland have been most minutely searched on their arrival at Camerata, which leads to the supposition that fears are entertained of attempts being expected from the Swiss cantons."

SARDINIA.

In the sitting of the 19th, of the Chamber of Deputies of Turin, the President of the Council announced the intended departure of the King. Various bills were introduced, among which was one, the extraordinary way budget, and the establishment of a branch of the national bank at Cagliari. The Chamber then decided upon suspending its sittings for a few days, in order to attend the business of commerce.

The "Corriere Mercantile" of Genoa states, that it is the intention of the Piedmontese Government to meet the exigencies of the State by opening a loan to the amount of 30,000,000 francs, with a sinking fund of 1 per cent.

During the absence of the King of Sardinia from his States, Prince Eugene of Carignano is entrusted with the direction of affairs. Dr. Lancy assumes the direction of the Department of Finance during the absence of Count Cavour.

The Minister of War, in order to favour enrolments in the Anglo-Italian Legion, has decided that officers of the Sardinian army now in receipt of pensions, who enter that corps, shall not lose either their pension or the rank which they had attained.

The Sardinian steamer *Genova* has arrived at Genoa with the two guns taken from the Russians at the battle of the Tchernaya.

TURKEY.

The Government of the Porte is said to have very lately addressed to France and England the most energetic notes on the outrages of the Austrians in the Principality, and that the Allied Governments are on the point of taking measures which may seriously excite the Cabinet of Vienna.

The Sultan, during the residence of Admiral Bruat at Constantinople, presented him with a sword of honour, and gave several splendid entertainments, at which the Admiral was the special guest.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Indian Mail, which left Alexandria on Nov. 21, brings intelligence from Calcutta to Oct. 22, from Bombay to Nov. 2, and from Hong Kong to Oct. 15.

The Sikhs were still in rebellion. Much rain had fallen in the Bombay presidency. Business was suspended on account of the holidays.

From China we learn that the imperialists have been defeated by the Patriots near Chiao-Kang-Poo.

The War.

OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

COUNCIL OF WAR AT SEBASTOPOL.

The following letter, dated Kamiesch, the 6th ult., states that "the squadron of Admiral Bruat had arrived, and is to take on board the Imperial Guard, which is returning to France. The presence of that naval force has imparted extraordinary activity to our minds. On the morning of the 3rd the Admiral came ashore, and immediately left for headquarters, with a few officers of his staff. Admiral Lyons also landed at an early hour from the *Hospital*, and waited upon General Simpson. All subsequently met in the house of the Marshal, who highly complimented his colleagues of the navy on the result of the brilliant expedition to Kishinev. The breakfast was followed by a council of war. This fact, which was quite natural, gave some credit to a report circulated on the arrival of the English squadron, namely, that a new expedition was contemplated. I have reason to believe that such an expedition was intended, for the purpose of destroying some extensive provisions stores belonging to the enemy, and making a diversion on his left; but it was afterwards abandoned."

THE DOINGS OF THE FRENCH AND SARLINIAN ARMY AT SEBASTOPOL. Another letter from Kamiesch, of the 6th ult., says:—"Our position at Sebastopol has not changed. The city and the northern forts continue to exchange shells. The fire of the Russians is more active than ours. In spite of the vigilance of the enemy, our daring seamen often play tricks upon him. Under cover of the darkness, boats enter the roads of Sebastopol, take soundings, and survey the opposite coast. They also silently cut the masts of the enemy's ships, which alone appear above the surface of the water, and examine their position. From the masts of one of these ships still floated the Russian flag, forgotten, no doubt, in the precipitate retreat of the crew. Officers and men were then once determined on lying in wait; but the ship was lying near the centre of the road, and was completely protected by the enemy's guns. The attempts made during the cold nights of October, had been unsuccessful, on account of the howling of fog, which rendered the operations, if not impossible, at least very dangerous. Finally, some nights ago, the attempt succeeded. The Russian colours were removed, and presented to the Admiral. The four Corps on the Tchernaya are constantly kept on the *qui vive*, expecting to be attacked by the Russians, who are in no hurry to descend from their positions. The general opinion, however, is that they cannot remain on the plateau of Mackenzie and Belice. The French and Sarlinian outposts continually exchange shots with those of the enemy. The best possible understanding exists between the Sarlinian troops and ours."

WHAT THE ENGLISH ARE DOING.

The English are now executing stupendous works. Any person venturing to speak of the evacuation of the Crimea would be laughed at. There is evidently no such intention on the part of the Allies, for why would the English be constructing magnificent roads, building a new town with stone in the neighbourhood of Balaklava, repairing part of the

town, and extending the railway, if the country was to be abandoned? Every day 6,000 men are employed in those works. The English army is at present more flourishing and numerous than ever. It numbers about 50,000 men, and reinforcements are daily arriving. Our last accounts from Kishinev were to the effect that the place is covered on the land side by formidable works. Kishinev will be protected by the squadron of Commander Paris, consisting of several frigates, now anchored along the coast of Ochakov, and the floating batteries *Desolation*, *Larc*, and *Thunder*. The division of General Charles Levenstam is arriving by degree, and occupies the former quarters of the Foreign Legion.

THE DEMOLITION OF THE DOCKS.

Nov. 10.—The enemy have not been strengthening, apparently, the north side any more, but they had a grand review on the 6th; their firing, too, has been less lately. Our battery in Sebastopol was also completed, with the exception of the armament, on the 6th. The demolition of the docks is still being proceeded with. The French engineers expect to be ready in about a month, and the English in six weeks; but then the former have 6 engineer officers, and 140 of their men employed; while the latter have only 2 officers and about 80 men. The demolition is not to be a total or violent destruction, but simply an effectual one. So that all that is going to be done is to blow out the bottoms of the docks, which will take the whole out of the perpendicular. Our Allies destroy the first two docks, the entrance, and laid the basis; we destroy the other half of the basin, and the rear three docks, all of which are 12 feet deep, 40 feet broad at bottom, and 191 feet long, between the nearest stone walls. At the top the East Dock is 238 feet long, the Centre 250, and the West 253 feet. A great saving of blasting powder will be caused by this telegraphic order from home, viz., an "effectual" destruction only—certainly a saving of 100,000 pounds of powder will be effected. Karabakhia, and the white buildings behind the Radan will furnish our army with plenty of stone and timber. The former can be cut easily into any shape with a hand-saw. It is quite white, and does not appear either to lose its colour or harden by being exposed to the air.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—RETIREMENT OF GENERAL SIMPSON. Nov. 12.—The event of chief importance affecting the interests of the British army in the East has been the retirement of General Simpson, and the assumption of the supreme command by General Sir William Codrington, K.C.B. General Codrington took over charge, and was daily installed yesterday, and today General Simpson quitted head-quarters, in a quiet, unostentatious way, to return to England.

THE CONSEQUENT SUBORDINATE CHANGES.

Lieutenant-General Ayle, quartermaster-general, will leave, it is said, in the course of the week, to assume the duties of quartermaster-general at the Horse Guards. There will be a new chief of the staff, and it is understood that Major-General Windham, at present in command of the Fourth Division, will receive the appointment. Lieutenant-General Barlow, chief of the staff under General Simpson, and Lieutenant-General Sir William Eyre, commanding the Third Division, will have temporary commands, each of a corps d'armée, until it is decided whether these commands are accepted by Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell and Lieutenant-General Markham, to whom they are previously offered, but who are at present absent from the field. General Markham's ill state of health, it is feared, will prevent him for some time to come from taking a part in the campaign; and Sir Colin Campbell, it is said, made no secret of the improbability of his returning to active service.

[In another column we give a brief notice of General Markham's death, which adds a melancholy interest to the above paragraph.]

DISTRIBUTION OF BOOTS AND TROPHIES FOUND IN SEBASTOPOL.

Nov. 13.—The effective strength of the Anglo-Sarlinian army on the 8th of September was 63,715 men, and that of the French army on the same day was 126,705 men. The Anglo-French Commission, therefore, decided that France should have two-thirds, and Great Britain one-third of the value of the booty and trophies. The number of cannon in bronze (brass) is 128, that of iron 3,711; total, 3,839. It was declared impossible to fix their value immediately, in consequence of want of sufficient information and of the necessity of employing the iron guns in the defence of the place. The Commission then came on to the partition of the other material taken, and divided them into three parts, two-thirds for France and one-third for England, with the understanding that they are to remain for the supply of the defence. The quantity and quality of the breadstuffs found in the magazines having been examined, were declared unfit for the use of the allied armies, and it was decided that they should be sent to Eupatoria, for the support of the Tartars, to whom the Allies furnish subsistence, and the French Intendance is charged with that duty.

IN THE COURSE OF A COMMUNICATION which appears in the *Correspondence Générale*, of Vienna, after an account of the new batteries erected on the south side of Sebastopol, it is said:—"The English and French officers are agreed upon this point, that the fire against the northern forts will commence at the end of the month of November."

THE EXPEDITIONARY CORPS AT EUPATORIA.

Marshal Félissier, in his recent report to the French Minister of War, gives the following account of a successful *expedition* effected on the 3rd of November by the expeditionary corps of Eupatoria, under the orders of General d'Allouville:—

"General d'Allouville having received information that large flocks, destined for the use of the Russian army, were collected near El-Tech, eight leagues north of Eupatoria, attempted to capture them by a *expedition*, which perfectly succeeded."

With this object in view, he sent in the direction of El-Tech General Ali Pacha, commander of the Ottoman artillery, with the irregulars and some Turkish squadrons, as well as two French and two English squadrons. At the same time he left the town with the remainder of the French and English troops, to support the operation.

"The English cavalry brigade advanced on Djidjich, the French cavalry brigade on Tchemura; De Paill's division, formerly the reserve, took up a position between Orta-Mamut and Schibon."

"Meanwhile General Ali Pacha advanced on El-Tech, meeting only a few Cossacks, who fled on his approach, although supported by a force of some squadrons."

"At 5 p.m. Ali Pacha sent word to General d'Allouville that his operation had succeeded; and at 9 o'clock he returned to Eupatoria, bringing with him 270 oxen, 3,450 sheep, 30 horses, 10 camels, and 20 wagons, captured from the Russians."

THE WAR IN ASIA.

A RECENT LETTER from Trebizond states that the Russian troops before Kars are hating themselves, which would seem to denote on the part a determination to continue the blockade.

It is stated that the courier of Kars has received some provisions from a convey intended for the Russian army. The conductors of it, Persians, allowed themselves to be bribed, and for a certain sum of money consented to deliver up to the Turks what was intended for their enemies.

According to the last accounts, says the *Monitor*, Omar Pacha was expecting a battle. General Mouraviev had detached a division from his army, which was advancing by forced marches on Kutais, by the Akhiska road. About 8,000 Turks, under Mustapha Pacha, had left Batoum to try and cut off this detachment. Early in the month they had reached Ouzuphet. The Commander-in-Chief being the next day at Kutais, which will become the theatre of some important engagement, unless the Russians prefer interchanging themselves in the defence which protect the advance on Tiflis.

"There are grounds for believing," says the *Post*, "that the telegraphic despatch, stating that the army of General Mouraviev had crossed the Arghetshi into Georgia, is correct. The fact that only some 10,000 Georgian militia have hitherto opposed the progress of Omar Pacha, shows the weakness of the Russians, and discovers the imperative necessity which compels General Mouraviev to raise the siege of Kars, unless he would expose himself to the interruption of his communications, the loss of Tiflis itself, and the risk of a capitulation. The great victory at Kars has so shattered the main body of the Russians, that it is doubted whether as many as 15,000 men remain under the orders of General Mouraviev. Under these circumstances, we hope soon to receive the certain news of

the safety of Kars and its gallant defenders, and of the triumphant progress of Omar Pacha."

PASSAGE OF THE INDOUS.

Detailed accounts of Omar Pacha's passage of the Indus have come to hand. They place in a strong light the gallantry of the British officers, of whom the previous brief reports had contained no mention, and supply a few interesting details of the encounter with the Russians, but do not modify in any important particular the intelligence forwarded a fortnight since by Lord Rodolph. Five British officers were engaged at the Indus; two, namely, Colonel Simmonds and Colonel Ballard—the former of whom was with Omar Pacha at Varna, Eupatoria, and Kamara, and the latter distinguished for his conduct at Silistria—led columns across the river. We report to state that Captain Dymock, aide-de-camp of Col. Simmonds, was killed at the head of a battalion with which he was charging the Russians. Of the other English officers, three had horses shot under them. The Turkish army is described as full of confidence and *elan*, and looking forward with eagerness for an advance on Kutais.

POSITION OF TURKISH AND RUSSIAN FORCES.

Omar Pacha quitted Soukum-Kaleh with the troops under his orders and had advanced into the interior at one hour's distance in the direction of Amakia, on the Turkish side of the river Indus. On the other bank the Russians were stationed—they were from 15,000 to 16,000 in number, and were fortified by means of redoubts and other works. Their position was very formidable. On the 7th of November, the Imperial troops advanced boldly towards the river, for the purpose of crossing it, and attacking the enemy. Arrived on the bank, they were received by a violent cannonade, to which they replied.

THE CROSSING OF THE RIVER.

Notwithstanding the velocity of the current and the depth of the water, the Turkish troops, after firing a volley, dashed across the river in the face of a cruel fire, and in splendid style drove the Russians into the woods behind at the point of the bayonet. At almost the same moment Colonel Simmonds, at the head of two battalions of Infantry and three companies of Rifles, crossed the river in front of the fort, and assailed it under a murderous fire. Here his aide-de-camp, Captain Dymock, was killed while gallantly charging at the head of his battalion, while a Russian column, which attacked them in flank, was promptly met by the column under Col. Simmonds at the point of the bayonet and completely routed. This decided the day.

THE RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.—THE LOSSES.

The Russians evacuated the battery in the utmost confusion, leaving five guns and ammunition wagons in our hands, besides about 50 prisoners. The ground was strewn with killed and wounded; their loss must have been very great, though so many escaped into the woods to die that it is difficult to form any just estimate. Upwards of 300 have already been found, among which were the bodies of eight officers and two colonels. Twenty-two horses were counted lying dead in one heap. Our own loss amounts to 400 killed and wounded, of which about 100 were killed. The Rifles alone lost 20 men killed, and 75 wounded.

The Russian army was in full retreat on Kutais on the 5th ult.

VALEDICTORY LETTER OF ADMIRAL BRUAT TO ADMIRAL LYONS.

The death of Admiral Bruat, announced in another column, gives a melancholy interest to the following letter:—

On board the *Montebello*, Nov. 4.

My dear Colleague,—I am happy, before my departure, to have to transmit to you the congratulations which his Excellency the Minister of Marine has charged me to address to you, as well as to the brave seamen who so ably seconded you in the attack on the forts of Kishinev.

His Excellency the Minister of Marine warmly participates in the satisfaction felt by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, at the complete success which has always existed between us, as well as between the officers and seamen of the two squadrons. It is to this good understanding that the Minister of Marine, like their Lordships, more especially attributes the success which has crowned all the maritime operations undertaken in concert by the combined naval forces. The Minister of Marine begs me to address to you, as well as to the officers and crews under your orders, the expression of his gratitude for your cordial co-operation. The Minister charges me, at the same time, to express to you the hope, founded principally on your character, that the good relations so happily established between the personnel of the two squadrons, and now cemented by reciprocal esteem, will subsist with the officer who is to succeed me in the command of the naval forces of his Majesty in the Black Sea.

I consider it, my dear colleague, the most agreeable duty that I could have to fulfil, to unite to the congratulations of the Minister of Marine my personal thanks, and the expression of my gratitude for the frank and cordial co-operation you have constantly afforded me. Be kind enough, my dear colleague, to be the interpreter of my feelings to the officers and crews of your squadrons. I shall always identify myself with their successes, and shall never forget the glorious part they took in those we obtained in common. Be kind enough, also, my dear colleague, to accept, in conjunction with my gallant fleet, Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, the assurance of my most affectionate and devoted sentiments. Accept, &c.

BRUAT, the Admiral Commanding-in-Chief.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN ON THE PRUTH.

A REMOVAL has occurred at Constantinople, in the Galata suburb, where most of the emigrants reside, that the English, French, and Turkish military authorities, now at the Tchernaya, have drawn up and settled their plan of campaign for the year 1856. All the cavalry of the Allies, two Anglo-French army corps, the Turkish *Ordu* in Silistria, and the reserve at Silistria, numbering 60,000 strong, are to advance on the Pruth in the month of March or April next, and transfer the seat of war to Bessarabia. In the Crimea the Allies mean to act strictly on the defensive, and it will only be at Eupatoria that a force will be kept in readiness, to act in case of need. This plan is decidedly an Utopian dream of the emigrants, since the Pruth generally cannot possibly think of again limiting the contest to the Crimea for the year 1856. On the contrary, they must be devising how to commence their operations, so as to occupy with the least loss of time the most important line of attack and defence possessed by the Russians—the right bank of the Pruth. Whether the Russians will be able, in the course of this winter, to bring up fresh forces to Kishinev remains to be seen. In the winter ending 1852, and ushering in 1853, they most certainly did bring up troops while the ground was covered with ice and snow.—*Anglo-Russian Gazette*.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN FINLAND.

THE "Anglo-Russian Gazette," discussing the rumors of an alliance between Sweden and the Western Powers, volunteers the following numerical statement of the forces collected by Russia in Finland and St. Petersburg:—

"Of good troops, Russia has in the northern provinces: The first division of Grenadiers, with the battalions of Chasseurs-Grenadiers, in all 14,000 men; six reserve regiments of Grenadiers, each 2,000 strong, in all 12,000 men; 22 Finnish battalions of the line, at 600 each, in all 13,200 men (the number of these battalions is renewed every day); three Finnish battalions of Chasseurs under General Banasy, at 1,000 each, in all 3,000 men. There are, besides, 3,000 men of the naval crews, and the number of batteries corresponding with these divisions. Thus Finland is defended by an army of the best troops more than 50,000 strong, distributed throughout the chain of fortresses that line the coast. But General Aronoff has under his orders at St. Peterburg an army of 120,000 men, together with the excellent reserves of the Guard. The troops of the Infantry corps of the Guard and of the 1st Infantry corps, with the reserves, occupy Revel and Courland. In case of attack, Russia is able to concentrate on the point threatened by Sweden an imposing force, in estimating the amount of which we have taken into account neither the 100,000 men of her militia nor the irregular troops. In this state of things, an offensive war on the part of Sweden against Russia, armed with no considerable defensive power, presents no chance of success, and ought not to be placed in the category of probably eventualities."

NUMERICAL AS IT IS.—Nicholsen possesses twelve dockyards, six for ships of the line and six for auxiliary vessels; also immense arsenals, and almost inexhaustible materials for shipbuilding. It employs 600 workmen in ordinary times, and 12,000 on occasions of emergency. At present, however, the number, according to German accounts, is not less than 21,000.



HOSPITAL IN SEBASTOPOL.—DR. DURGAN ATTENDING THE WOUNDED.—FROM A SKETCH BY E. A. GOODALL.

THE RUSSIAN HOSPITAL IN SEBASTOPOL.

Our Artist in the Crimea has given a Sketch of one of those "chambers of horrors," to which the *Times* correspondent refers in the following passage:—"Of all the pictures of the horrors of war which have been presented to the world, the hospital of Sebastopol presents the most horrible, heart-rending, and revolting. It cannot be described, and the imagination of Fuseli could not conceive anything at all like unto it. How the poor human body can be mutilated and yet hold its soul within, when every limb is shattered, and every vein and artery is pouring out the life stream, one might study here at every step; and at the same time wonder how little will kill! The building used as an hospital is one of the noble piles inside the Dockyard wall, and is situated in the centre of the row at right angles to the line of the Redan. The whole row was peculiarly exposed to the action of shot and shell bounding over the Redan, and to the missiles directed at the Barrack Battery, and it bears in sides, roofs, windows, and doors, frequent and

destructive proofs of the severity of the cannonade. Entering one of these doors I beheld such a sight as few men, thank God, have ever witnessed! In a long low room, supported by square pillars, arched at the top, and dimly lighted through shattered and unglazed window frames, lay the wounded Russians, who had been abandoned to our mercies by their General. With the roar of exploding fortresses in their ears, with shells and shot forcing through the roof and sides of the rooms in which they lay, with the crackling and hissing of fire around them, these poor fellows, who had served their loving friend and master, the Czar, but too well, were consigned to their terrible fate. Many might have been saved with ordinary care. What must have the wounded felt who were obliged to endure all this, and who passed away without a hand to give them a cup of water, or a voice to say one kindly word to them? In the midst of one of these 'chambers of horrors'—for there were many of them—were found some dead and some living English soldiers, and among them poor Captain Vaughan of the 90th, who has since succumbed to his wounds."

THE ALLIED FLEETS IN THE PACIFIC.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

The accompanying Charts, showing the scene of our operations in these seas, may not be unacceptable to your readers, with a few particulars of our cruise.



Commodore Elliot sailed from Hong-Kong on the 7th of April, having under his orders the *Sibille*, 40; *Bittern*, 12; and *Hornet*, 17 (screw). He proceeded thence to Khakodade, on Giso, one of the most northern of the Japan Islands. On arriving there, on the 7th of May, no intelligence was got of the enemy, and he sailed again on the 15th to examine the Gulf of Tartary. While "at church" on the morning of Sunday, the 20th, the signal was made from the *Bittern* "Enemy in sight." The three ships were then off Castries Bay. The Russian force consisted of *Aurora*, 44;

THE DUKE OF SOMERSET AND MR. ALFRED HAMILTON.

1, Whitehall-gardens, Sept. 24, 1855.
My Lord Duke,—Wishing to see your Grace on a subject connected with the borough of Tonness, I called at your house on the 11th instant, and your servant, who had previously taken my card to you, ushered me into your room. Thereupon, without in any way acknowledging my salute, or offering me a seat, you asked, in a most insolent tone, "What do you want?" As I was about to explain the purpose of my visit, and before I had had time to say a dozen words, you pointed with your hand to the door, and, in a tone of increased insolence, ordered me to leave your room. As I stood, for a moment, in amazement, at such extraordinary conduct, you went to the door, threw it open, and again desired me to retire. If, for this behaviour, I had severely chastised you on the spot, you would only have had your deserts. I did not do so; but, having left your house, I wrote to you forthwith requesting an explanation. To the messenger who delivered my letter, you sent the reply "No answer." I then put my friend Major Green in communication with you, and he has been unable to obtain, at your hands, either explanation, expression of regret, or other satisfaction. Now, since you decline to submit yourself to those rules of society which are held sacred by all gentlemen and men of honour, it becomes my duty to bring you to the bar of public opinion, by which you shall be judged. To this end I shall give the utmost possible publicity to this letter, and to the correspondence that has preceded it.

I have the honour to be, my Lord Duke, Your very obedient servant,
To his Grace the Duke of Somerset.

ALFRED HAMILTON.

National Club, 1, Whitehall-gardens, Sept. 11, 1855.
My Lord Duke,—I shall feel obliged by some explanation of the extraordinary treatment received at your hands, on the occasion of my calling on your Grace this morning.

I have the honour to be, my Lord Duke, your very obedient servant.

ALFRED HAMILTON.

(No answer was returned to this letter.)

9, James-street, Buckingham-gate, Sept. 13, 1855.
Major Green presents his compliments to his Grace the Duke of Somerset, and begs to inform him that he called, this afternoon, in hopes of obtaining an interview, on the part of his friend Mr. Alfred Hamilton, who, naturally, feels himself aggrieved by an affair which took place at the residence of the Duke of Somerset, on Tuesday last, and which, the Duke of Somerset must be aware, demands an explanation on his part, more particularly as the letter in reference to the occurrence, which was left at the Duke's residence on Tuesday last, still remains unanswered. If the Duke of Somerset will appoint a time and place for an interview, Major Green will do himself the honour of calling.

His Grace the Duke of Somerset.

Maiden Bradley, Frome, Sept. 14, 1855.
The Duke of Somerset has received a letter from Major Green, who states that he wishes to obtain an interview with the Duke, on the part of Mr. Alfred Hamilton. Mr. Alfred Hamilton was admitted by mistake into the Duke's private room. The Duke had never seen nor heard of him before, and declined all communication with him, as any matter of business should have been transmitted by letter. Mr. Alfred Hamilton then wrote a letter,* but did not state his business; the Duke is still, therefore, at a loss to understand why that gentleman intruded into his room, to which he only obtained access from the belief that he was a Mr. Hamilton with whom the Duke is acquainted. The Duke declines any further correspondence with Mr. A. Hamilton, but if there should be any business requiring attention, the Duke's solicitors are Messrs. Maibely and Beauchamp, King's-road, Bedford-row.

To Major Green, 9, James-street, Buckingham-gate.

9, James-street, Buckingham-gate, Sept. 16, 1855.
Major Green has had the honour of receiving the Duke of Somerset's note of the 14th. The Duke of Somerset appears to have quite misunderstood the purport of Major Green's communication, which was simply to obtain an opinion of the conduct of the Duke of Somerset towards Mr. A. Hamilton. Hamilton called at the Duke of Somerset's residence on the 11th inst., and went into the Duke's room by a servant, who had previously taken in his name. The Duke then, without the slightest provocation, and without giving Mr. Hamilton the opportunity of explaining the object of his visit, ordered him to leave the house. The above is the affair concerning which Major Green requests an explanation, and the Duke of Somerset no doubt will be glad to see that his solicitors are hardly the gentlemen with whom Major Green communicates concerning this matter.

Grace the Duke of Somerset.

(No answer was returned to this letter.)

9, James-street, Buckingham-gate, Sept. 20, 1855.
The Duke of Somerset having left unanswered Major Green's letter of the 14th, thereby tacitly declining to offer any explanation for the gratuitous provoked insult offered by his Grace to Mr. Hamilton, on the 11th inst., it only remains for Major Green to call upon the Duke of Somerset, to apologise to Mr. Hamilton, or appoint a friend to make such arrange-

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The old joke, current in the Iron Duke's time, to the effect that England had ten thousand Field Marshals, might now be revived, but for an important deficiency. The startling fact used to be proved by saying, "Well, there's the Duke, that's one." This the hearer admitted. "Then there are the Duke of Noodle, Viscount Fuddle, the Marquis of Loodle, and the Prince Doodle—four ciphers." "Well?" "One and four ciphers are ten thousand." But though three new ones have been made this week, it is difficult to say who is to be the integer to give value to the rest. Another gratifying fact is, that the Commander in the Crimea is made a General—the English army having, hitherto, certainly been without such an article. One is glad that the heroic Windham is promoted—glad, also that at all events he is not put upon the same level as General Simpson. Should Windham ever want a motto, Shakespeare will help him to one from the lips of Flucien, "Up to the breaches! Will you not up to the breaches?"

The latest problems proposed for the consideration of the polite world are, first, whether a gentleman has a right to call on a Duke whom he does not know, and demand a personal interview; secondly, whether, having accidentally made his way into ducal presence, he ought to be treated rudely and ordered out of the house; thirdly, whether, on the whole business, the Duke ought to fight him? All three questions would be answered in the negative by most people; but the newly-enobled Duke of Somerset answers the second in the affirmative, and thereby would seem to claim pedigree with another family, made famous by Sir Walter Scott—namely, the "saucy Seymours."

One is a little surprised that Mr. Disraeli, meeting an assemblage of his fellow-countrymen for the first time after the greatest event in the modern history of the nation, could not find a single phrase of congratulation upon a success which, even though it was gained under Lord Palmerston's administration, the right honourable gentleman, as an Englishman, must rejoice at. Yet, at the Bucks Agricultural Association, he not only passed over the fall of Sebastopol, but contrived to make the subject of decorations for Crimean service the point of a scarcely respectful comparison. A variety of "clod-compellers" were to receive badges for sobriety, straight ploughing, and other bucolic virtues, and Mr. Disraeli thought it worth while to illustrate the propriety of conferring these distinctions upon the attainted rustics by reference to the bestowal of a military order upon the heroes of the Allied armies. Was he afraid that a burst of the eloquence with which he was stored—a cordial tribute to the bravery of the Army, and an expression of congratulation to the nation on the triumph of our Sovereign's arms would not be (to use his own word) sufficiently "diffused"? His fears were vain—reporters were present: during the recess they are as watchful as spiders for a straying orator. Mr. Bright seems to have shown more tact. Fancy Mr. John Bright eulogising the House of Commons—all sides of it—for willingness to listen to the grievances of the people, and readiness to consider remedies for the same. So spake he the other day, and one would not deduce the inference that this most able speaker, despite his pertinacious war-blundering and absurdity, had utterly despaired of addressing the House from a position on the right hand of Mr. Shaw Lefevre.

Among the other signs of a healthier and more serious feeling upon topics of importance, it occurs to me that the tone of our police reports ought to be noted. Twenty-five years ago these records of the vice and sorrow of the metropolis used to be composed in a spirit of levity which would not now be tolerated, even by the readers of sporting newspapers. Had two wretched women, under the mingled excitement of rage, drink, and jealousy, assaulted one another, the reporter would as soon have thought of preaching a sermon on either vice, as of describing the scene as one to be lamented, as a scandal, and as an evidence of wickedness, and of neglected training. He would have sat down to his work with a wink, stretched out his tightly-strapped trousers, and proceeded to detail, with a profusion of interlarded quotation, how the "green-eyed monster," working upon "a mind diseased," resident in the *corpus* of a damsel, "yelept" Mary Mahoney, had stimulated her to let fly "one—two" upon the "larboard preper" of her *quondam* friend, Lucy Lockit, who, having much "spirit" in her, gave the "retort courtous," in the shape of "an appeal to Mary's Ivories," &c. The cooking up these incidents of police administration with a due spice of



16-12-54

FRENCH AMBULANCES, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

FRENCH AMBULANCES.

Warfare it arises from the natural disposition of John Bull to grumble at everything, or from whatever cause, nearly all English accounts from the Crimea represent the French medical arrangements as much superior to those of our army. In the *Service des Ambulances Françaises*, for example, we are told that the plan adopted by the French is much simpler and more commodious than that of the English army; and certainly, as regards simplicity, the French Ambulances could not easily be surpassed. They are of two sorts, as will be seen from the accompanying Engraving. Those for invalids who are seriously ill, or those for wounded men, are drawn by a mule, and have a canopy. Two of these are slung across the mule's back, one on each side, with the patients stretched at full length in them. The other sort have two chairs placed so that two invalids can sit comfortably in them. The soldiers who accompany the mules belong to a particular corps called the *Service des Ambulances Françaises*. They are dressed and armed the same as the Infantry.

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THE HOSPITAL, SCUTARI BARRACKS.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent at Constantinople with the accompanying View of the Barracks at Scutari; and from another obliging Correspondent we have received the following extract from a letter, dated Dec. 14th, from the Rev. C. E. Hadow, Resident Chaplain, Scutari Barracks:—

This Hospital, which is the larger of the two, is capable of containing 3000, but has not more than 2000 in it now. It is a wonderful institution; and great credit is due to Dr. MacGrigor, and those under him, for so admirably arranging the accommodation for the sick and wounded. His difficulties must

have been enormous; but he has triumphed over them, and it is now beautifully arranged. I enclose you a plan of the building, showing all the floors now used as Hospital in these Barracks. It improves daily, and through the joint co-operation of Dr. MacGrigor and Lieut. Gordon, R.E., it will, doubtless, become a model for military hospitals. The corridors, full length, contain 200 men—the wards an average of 30. The medical officers and the nurses have, now that the Engineers have repaired the south-west side of the building, the means of preparing accommodations for the freshly-arrived patients, so that they no longer wait in the passages on their beds, but are taken immediately to the ward, or corridor, prepared for their reception. I can find my way about to any ward, and to any man, with perfect ease, thanks to Lieut. Gordon's having lettered the corridors and numbered the wards. The comforts which our men enjoy here are very many:—First, there is assiduous medical attendance, and careful watching by orderlies or nurses, good shelter, good food, warm beds, and, I am happy to add, warm rooms, from the stoves now put up by Lieut. Gordon.

The kitchen of Miss Nightingale is constantly at work for those, too, who require extra nourishment. She herself is literally everywhere, and her emissaries do their best to emulate her activity. They are the first to call the aid of the doctor at a critical moment and I can add with much gratitude that

they never miss an opportunity of sending to the chaplain when the way seems opened to the heart of any poor fellow whom they may be tending.

With regard to my labours, I can truly say they have been most encouraging. Great respect is paid to the clergy by the soldiers, and the eagerness with which many of them look for our visits leads one to hope that some services when they know the hour (for as yet there are no clocks in the corridors; get rich friends to send some out). On Sunday nights my quarters (Corridor A 18) are crowded with a most attentive set; and on the week-day, at seven o'clock, there is a gathering in Corridor F, Quart. 5, where the evening service and a short exposition on the second lesson attracts them; last night the first chapter of the First Epistle of St. Peter was very forcibly felt, as addressed to "Strangers scattered in Bithynia."

The chaplains now here are Mr. Halpin and Mr. Lawless, chaplains of division; Mr. Sabin, and Mr. Lewes, together with myself. Mr. Halpin and Mr. Sabin share this hospital with me; Mr. Lewes and Mr. Lawless work the General Hospital, containing about 1600; and we take it by turns at the Hulks moored off Pera, which contain about 600. The funerals also we share: they have averaged about 100 a week, but are now decreasing. I rejoice to tell you.



BARRACKS AT SCUTARI.—THE BRITISH HOSPITAL.

which occurs to all of us at some time or other during the year. I rose, went over, and drew the curtain. Merciful Heaven! the promptings of my heart were right—he was standing close beside the lattice, and the moonlight was shining down upon his face!

"Alice!" he said softly. "Alice!"

I opened the window and leaned out into the cold night.

"I said that I would be here on New-Year's-day," he said, and his voice was agitated and broken. "It will be New-Year's-day in a few moments more. I have travelled miles that I might see you. I come to say good-bye!"

I would have spoken; but the words died away upon my lips, and I could only clasp my hands silently together.

"I have received news of my brother's illness," he continued; "that brother in Madeira, of whom I have told you. I must go to him; but I will write to you by the first ship. I felt that I must speak to you again before I left. I could not go without telling how I love you! Hark!" he said, pausing suddenly, and lifting his finger, "they are tolling out the year!"

And the low solemn tones of the bells of St. Martha came moaning through the night.

"The year is almost gone, Alice! Tell me, before it is past, that you love me!"

"I do love you."

The church clock now began to strike.

"I shall be home again before long, Alice. Promise me that you will be my bride before these clocks strike out a year again!"

"I promise."

The clock was yet striking.

He grasped the vine with both his hands, and climbed up to the window where I stood.

"Kiss me, Alice—kiss me on the lips before I go! I must be in London by daylight; and the chaise waits for me in the road. One kiss, my life—one kiss at parting!"

He was hanging to the window by his hands. I laid mine upon them, for he could not remove them to clasp my fingers in his; and then, bending down, I kissed him for the first and only time.

At that instant the joy-bells rang out their merry chimes like a chorus of laughing voices—his hands slipped away beneath mine—he dropped down upon the snowy path below, and, crying aloud to me, "A happy New Year, darling!" ran swiftly along the road and disappeared.

How long I stood there at the open window listening to the bells and looking down at his footprints underneath, and at the places which his hands had made upon the snowdrift on my window-ledge, I know not; but when I returned to my seat, the fire had gone out, and the candle was expiring in the socket.

And now I have but little more to tell; and yet I feel that I would fain write on and on, and still defer the story of my sorrow. But this must be said, and a very few words will suffice to relate it: *no letter from him ever came to me.*

The weary, weary months passed by: the spring-time came and went; the golden summer brought its flowers, the autumn its fruits; and yet I never heard from him. Life grew stale and heavy for me; hope died slowly from my heart; a dull, listless melancholy took possession of my whole soul; and I only wished to die.

Then the winter came again with all its varied aspects, and my only comfort was in wondering where I had wandered, a year since, with him—in recalling each word that he had uttered—in reading once more each book that I had read with him. The Christmas-day passed on. If I had had any hope left it faded from me when this day was past; "for surely," I thought, "were he still alive, he would have written to me now."

The New-Year's-eve was come again; a foggy, misty night unlike the last. I was sitting by my fireside with my head buried in my hands, too, miserable for tears, when there came a knock to my door, and a letter was brought in and laid before me—a letter written in an unknown hand; a letter which had been directed and re-directed many times, and which bore the postage marks of many places. A dread came upon me, for again I felt that here was something which concerned him whom I loved. For several moments I dared not open the letter, and when I had opened it, it was some time before I could read it. This was what it told me:—

"Madam,—It has devolved upon me to inform you of the painful intelligence of the death of Mr. B.—, of ——. He was taken seriously ill during the voyage to Madeira, and expired before we reached the port of Funchal. I enclose a piece of his hair and this ring, which he was in the habit of wearing.—I am, Madam, &c., &c."

You see that my story is but a commonplace one, after all; but perhaps, now that you have heard it, you will not be surprised when I say that New-Year's-day was the happiest and the most sorrowful of my life.

PHENOMENON NEAR ABERYSCHAN.—An extraordinary natural phenomenon occurred, on Tuesday week, at the Rhiwfrank Mountain, near Abersychan, Glamorganshire. About five o'clock on the morning of that day a shaking of the earth was felt, which, as it was believed to be the shock of an earthquake, produced considerable alarm among the parties resident in the neighbourhood, especially to Mr. Roger Newell, whose house is near the Abersychan works, at the foot of the mountain. As soon as there was sufficient daylight to investigate the cause, it was ascertained that the top of the mountain had descended to the base, a portion of the fragments falling into Mr. Newell's garden. In its descent the mountain-top had torn up oak and other trees by the roots, and had split the trunks of many of them in fragments. There had been no underground workings in the mountain, and there seems nothing to account for the phenomenon. Some country people state that they saw flashes of fire issue from it; but that must have been mere fancy.

a single sapphire of this cost on posterity. The generation thus indebted to its wealth nor its power by borrowing of itself.

A Loan, in fact, is merely getting the moneyed classes to pay at present a much larger share of the cost of the war than is fair; but they advance the money voluntarily because the Government undertakes to pay them in return, a certain sum annually, for an indefinite, or it may be a definite, number of years. A subscriber to the Loan of £100 pays £100 of the year's expense of the war, when his fair share of the annual taxation is, say £10; and for the loan of his £100; he receives back an annual payment, say of £5—the sum being determined by the rate of interest at which the loan is negotiated. Thus his share of the national burden is immediately lessened by £5; and by the community paying him this sum annually, it bears so much of his fair share of the public charges—less, to state the matter with strict accuracy, the little part which he, as a tax-payer, will have to bear of it. This sum must be paid to him in perpetuity, or until the whole sum of £100, in addition to the interest, is repaid to him. Loans by the State from a portion of the people are a means of exonerating the lenders who advance £100 now, to be paid £5 at the end of the year, and every succeeding year, from a share of taxation. They enable the rich to escape, and throw the whole burden on those who cannot advance their capital to redeem themselves. They exonerate capitalists, and increase the burdens of industry; they make the rich richer, and the poor poorer—the very evil those writers deplore who now recommend us to defer the expense of the war by Loans.

Taxes in every shape and form are great evils. Direct taxes introduce great inequalities of taxation and great tyranny. Day after day we experience their inconvenience and injustice. They should be confined, therefore, for as short a time as possible. We cannot raise one per cent from every man's income, in order to pay the interest of a Loan, without as complete a system of supervision, of appeals, and commissioners, as would raise ten or twenty per cent, and pay the whole expense of the year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer means to retain the present rate of Tea-duties, but to levy it he will not require an additional Custom-house officer, nor would he have dismissed one had the promised reduction taken effect. We can levy two or three Excise duties, and two or three Custom-house duties, as cheaply as we can levy one; and we can levy them at a high rate as cheaply as at a low rate. But every such duty requires the services of a great number of officers and the imposition of a great number of restrictions in order to levy it. We have enjoyed the prodigious advantage of getting rid of the Excise on glass and soap, and the Customs duties on silk, wool, &c. Every tax, therefore, whether direct or indirect, should be imposed for the shortest possible time. By every single tax, too, as large a sum should be levied as it can conveniently yield, so that the number of taxes—each one carrying with it injustice, vexation, and petty tyranny—may be as small as possible. To borrow of our capitalists, instead of paying our way as we go, is to doom our industry to a long continuance of taxes and to vexatious restriction. What writers call throwing part of the burden of the war on posterity means dooming it to taxes on knowledge, and light, and cleanliness, to taxes on varying and uncertain incomes, to surcharges, appeals, summonses, and distraints, such as have, for so many years, plagued us, and impeded our progress, cut up our comfort, and lessened our power. It is supposed by Mr. McCulloch that £12,000,000—and this is, probably, an exaggerated estimate—would have sufficed to pay the national expenses year by year since the peace, had our predecessors not burdened us with taxes to pay the interest on their Loans. The misery entailed on the community by collecting £28,000,000 per annum since 1815 to pay the interest of the Debt is beyond human power to describe. We get glimpses of it in the continued poverty and continued crimes of the multitude. Shall we leave an increased heritage of this woe to our posterity? If we so decide, we must at the same time recollect that we shall not exempt ourselves from one atom of evil, for the taxes which must be levied to pay the interest of the Loans, carry with them all the evils, all the restrictions, and all the official tyranny of an amount of taxation, judiciously levied, which would render Loans wholly unnecessary. We have a Property-tax, a House, and a Succession-tax already in existence. By an increased per centage on one or all of them, we might levy all the money the State requires, and impose no additional restriction on trade or industry. Those who deny the utility of Loans, do not propose as a substitute, as is implied by some writers, the renewal of indirect taxes, and the imposition of fresh restrictions on industry.

There is one moral effect of Loans amongst many which we cannot overlook. Individuals desire to provide for their offspring, and to secure them against the necessity of eating bread by the sweat of their brow. We applaud the object, but it may be carried too far, and the desire is not one the State should strengthen. Take every title in the peerage, from the Dukedom of Wellington downwards, which has been earned by great abilities and great toils; look at the original possessor and his offspring, and the conviction will flash on the inquirer that the robust-minded struggling parent was, in every condition of his existence, however severe his toil, a happier being than any one of his well-provided, listless, aimless, offspring. It is, in most cases, an injury to children so to provide for them as to relieve them from the necessity of exertion. It crushes the soul to impart a little comfort to the body. The interest of all Loans, however, being paid by the annual produce of taxes, become a property in taxes, bequeathed from parents to children; they are a provision for idleness; they quarter a certain number of persons on the public, and doom some to inaction and others to excessive toil. We all see examples of young people beginning life on a competency left them by their parents, and living on to the end of their days nearly useless to all but themselves. Nobody pays them for useful labour. Their services are worth nothing. There is for them no mutual paying and receiving. They promote no man's welfare;

If we look at the depreciation of property during the present war, there can be no question that in a pecuniary sense it is much less disadvantageous to defer the expense of the war year by year by Taxation than to defray any part of it by Loans. The present loss to the industrious classes, merely to enrich a few moneyed capitalists, would be very great; and the evils of Taxation as continued beyond the period of war, to pay the interest of the Loan, would be to our posterity, as we have found it, nothing short of a dire curse.

FRENCH MEDICAL STATISTICS.—From the 10th October to the 30th November, from 8000 to 9000 sick and wounded entered the French ambulances. 1000 have died, 1500 have returned to their duty, and 6000 have been sent to the hospitals at Constantinople. This, therefore, is an average of less than 2000 per month, more than one-half of whom rejoined their ranks after a month's absence, and which reduces the total of the losses for the effective strength of the Army to 1500 per month, that is to say, a loss of about two per cent per month on our effective strength, which is a trifling loss when we take into account the arrival of fresh contingents.

ALTHOUGH THE WEST INDIA MAIL STEAM-SHIP "TRENT."

ALTHOUGH we have frequently had occasion to notice the services of the steam-transport fleet, chartered by the Government for the conveyance of troops and stores to the Black Sea, there are many of the vessels employed which deserve more than a passing word. The West India mail-steam-ship *Trent*, under the command of Captain Gordon Ponsonby, is one of those which has been found most useful since the commencement of the operations in the Black Sea, as the following record of her services will show:—

The *Trent* left Southampton on the 4th of April, 1854, with the 23rd Regiment—1180 strong—for Constantinople. Notwithstanding her heavy living freight, she towed up from Malta, on her way, the steam-ship *Tanning*, Franklin commander, that ship having broken down. Both ships encountered a heavy gale in the Doro passage, during which the hawesers parted. The *Trent* stood by, and fresh cables having been made fast, the two vessels proceeded on their way. The *Trent* then returned to Malta, with the *Tanning* in tow; and, on her arrival there, she was fitted as a horse-transport, by order of Admiral Stewart.

Having taken on board 700 men of the 53rd, and staff horses to the number of 120, she again proceeded to Constantinople. These horses had been brought to Malta in the *Bulbek* and *Sinla* screw-steamers, which were found to roll too heavily at sea to be fit for the safe carriage of cavalry. From Constantinople the *Trent* sailed for Varna with 328 horses and 200 men. She returned, immediately on landing them, to Constantinople, where she again shipped 315 horses and 200 men. With these she proceeded safely to Varna. On her return from this service, the *Trent* was ordered by Admiral Boxer to take Captain Nolan and Captain Thompson to Beyrout, where horses were purchased for the remount of Artillery. There was one horse lost on the passage back to Varna. Returning again to Constantinople, the *Trent* took up to Varna 299 horses and 50 men for the Commissariat; and having safely landed these, she proceeded to Barcelona. There, notwithstanding the state of confusion in which the town was placed by the outbreak of the revolution, 225 mules, with their drivers, were shipped; and Captain Ponsonby had the satisfaction of taking out in safety Generals Robes and Gonzales, the Captains-General of Catalonia, and the Attorney-General of Spain, whose lives were in jeopardy from the attacks of the mob.

The mules having been landed without loss, the *Trent* took part in the first expedition to the Crimea, taking on board and landing in safety the whole of the 11th Hussars and part of the 17th Lancers. Proceeding from Old Fort to Varna, she took on board the Inniskillings, and a number of staff horses for Lord Raglan, Lord Cardigan, and General Scarlett; and though she encountered a heavy gale, during which the *Rip Van Winkle* parted from her, she reached Balaklava without a single loss in men or horses. From Balaklava the *Trent* proceeded to Burgas, and took up in safety to Kherson Bay 304 men and horses of the French Chasseurs d'Afrique. Returning to Varna, she brought back to Balaklava 60 draught horses for the Artillery, and 240 French gunners and horses. During her stay at Varna she had ridden out one of the severest gales of the season, making her way out, under steam, through the midst of a mass of sailing transports. Damaged as she was on this occasion, her paddle-box boats being unserviceable, her other boats swept away, and her bowsprit carried off, she still performed valuable service. Though further damaged in the gale of the 14th at Balaklava, she took from thence 320 sick and wounded to Constantinople without the loss of a man. From Constantinople she brought a large number of invalids to Malta, where she is now refitting. During the whole of her trip the *Trent* towed seventy sailing-ships.



BOULOGNE FISHWOMEN CARRYING THE LUGGAGE OF THE NURSES FOR THE EAST

THE NURSES FOR THE EAST.

On Tuesday week the folkstone steamer carried, amongst other passengers, thirty-seven of the nurses attached to Miss Nightingale's staff. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Harbridge, a clergyman, and a governess, who will see them to the Crimea. The ladies, who are all of the most distinguished families in the country, and the news of their arrival having spread, a crowd has assembled to witness the self-devoted band, and bid them "God speed!" on their mission of charity. Mr. Hamilton, the English Consul, was in attendance to receive and conduct them to the Hotel des Bains, where a good dinner had been prepared for them.

On the Friday following Miss Mrs. Leg in and the thirty-seven nurses who accompanied her sailed, from Harbridge, in the steamer "The Cornishman." The ladies, who are all of the most distinguished families in the country, and the news of their arrival having spread, a crowd has assembled to witness the self-devoted band, and bid them "God speed!" on their mission of charity. Mr. Hamilton, the English Consul, was in attendance to receive and conduct them to the Hotel des Bains, where a good dinner had been prepared for them.

Miss Nightingale possesses all that could render existence happy and brilliant: young, handsome, and wealthy, she has chosen a life of sacrifice and self-denial, and, after having presided over one of those institutions in London of which the idea was suggested by a true spirit of Christianity, her feelings of charity still more excited by the details of the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital of Scutari, she has chosen as a new sphere of action a place where glory is purchased by the severest privations. Nothing could deter her, and at this moment the *Fetis* is conveying her to the East. She and her companions will find their field of battle in the hospital wards and ambulances, where their sex no longer has them to mind, and as they are surrounded by the most distinguished families in the country, and the news of their arrival having spread, a crowd has assembled to witness the self-devoted band, and bid them "God speed!" on their mission of charity. Mr. Hamilton, the English Consul, was in attendance to receive and conduct them to the Hotel des Bains, where a good dinner had been prepared for them.



INVALIDED SOLDIERS BEFORE THE HOSPITAL BARRACKS, AT BROMPTON.

21-7-55

Cremor

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HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTION OF THE
WOUNDED TROOPS AT CHATHAM.

THIS very interesting visit of sympathy was recorded in our Journal of the 23rd ult.—the date of the visit being the 19th. The Queen was received by Colonel Eden, commanding the garrison. Her Majesty and Prince Albert first visited Fort Pitt. The whole of the wounded troops who were in a condition to leave their beds were drawn up in two lines on the lawn of the hospital, each man having a card containing the particulars of his name, age, corps, where wounded, and the nature of his wounds. Her Majesty passed along the front of each line, inspecting each man, and occasionally addressing kind observations to those who particularly attracted her notice. Dr. Perry, one of the medical staff of the hospital, drew her Majesty's attention to any cases of particular interest.

The number of patients in Fort Pitt was upwards of 200, the whole of whom her Majesty inspected. During her Majesty's inspection of the wounded troops, she frequently stopped to ask questions relative to particular cases of Dr. Perry and Dr. Dartnell, and, on the conclusion of the inspection, expressed her general approval to Dr. Dartnell.

Her Majesty and the Prince then went to the Military Hospital at Brompton. Many of the patients in this hospital had but recently returned from the Crimea, some of them were suffering from frost-bite. About 240 of them were drawn up, of some of whom her Majesty made inquiries as to their wounds, length of service, &c., and all were much pleased with the condescension and kindness exhibited towards them. The Queen and Prince Albert then visited the invalids at St. Mary's Hospital, and thence proceeded to the Strood station on their return to town.

Her Majesty was so much interested with the Crimean heroes whom she saw at the Chatham Hospitals during her recent visit, that she desired a photographic artist to take portraits and groups of those who had distinguished themselves, or who were of particular noteworthy for their wounds. The first group, which we have engraved, is of a large party of invalids on the lawn in the gardens of Fort Pitt. The men were mostly dressed in the grey hospital-coat and cap. They seemed to be very cheerful, notwithstanding the severity of their wounds; and we could not but remark that the happiest of all were the men who had lost a leg!

The two lower Engravings are of groups before the Hospital Barracks at Brompton. Some of these men have let their beards grow to such a size that they might easily be mistaken for foreigners were it not for their honest British faces. We could tell, however, by most unmistakable evidence to our ears, that many of them are from the far North and from the Green Isle. The men here are dressed in the same costume as those at Fort Pitt, and seem equally contented.

In the centre of the page is a portrait of Corporal Courtenay, of the 44th. This valiant fellow, after having passed unscathed through the fires of Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava, was shot with seven bullets in an attack on the Russian rifle-pits before Sebastopol. One bullet knocked out his right eye, another ball lodged and still remains just under his forehead, and the scar of a third may be traced on his left temple. Courtenay, who is now among the convalescents at the Casemates at St. Mary's, was particularly noticed by her Majesty, and is not a little proud of the honour. He suffers scarcely any pain, and is quite ready to tell of his "hair-breadth escapes," and to "show how fields were won."

We must not forget to mention that the photographs from which, by her Majesty's permission, we have engraved these pictures, were executed by Mr. Joseph Cundall, of the firm of Cundall and Howlett, Photographic Institution, New Bond-street.

A characteristic anecdote of her Majesty is related in the *Dover Telegraph*—

The Queen, while walking on the balcony of St. Mary's Barracks, looking down some twenty feet, observed one or two wounded men walking leisurely below, she immediately observed to the Commandant, Colonel Eden, "There is a man I have not seen; there is another, and there is a third." So firm was the impression of the Commandant that her Majesty had seen them, that he said, "Please your Majesty, I think, indeed, you have." Her Majesty replied, "No, I certainly have not." Colonel Eden immediately asked the men if they were not paraded before her Majesty! They replied, "No, Sir." The Colonel asked why they were not there! "Because, Sir, we have this afternoon arrived from the East, and received no orders." Her Majesty thereupon observed, "I thought I had not seen them." These fresh arrivals were immediately paraded for Royal inspection.

WOUNDED RUSSIANS AT THE BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

ON receiving a copy of your interesting Paper of the 6th October, I was much surprised on reading a letter headed "Battle of the Tchernaya," signed "Wm. John Caspe, Rector of Falmouth, and Assistant Chaplain to the Forces," on the subject of the wounded on that battle-field, and containing grave imputations and reflections on the want of humanity of the British medical officers in their department.

Had the reverend gentleman confined himself to chronicling his own "good Samaritan" deeds I should not quarrel with him; but when he deliberately proceeds to charge his own countrymen with that want of humanity which they justly pride themselves in possessing as a national trait, I can only say that he has not only stated that which is not true, but that which is untrue, mischievous, and wicked—as I cannot see what object could be gained or answered by exposing that which, *even if true*, could have only been *accidental or unavoidable*; and I consider that he ought to be officially called upon to retract the base calumny he has been guilty of towards the officers of this army.

I was for several hours present on that dreadful field as well as Mr. Caspe, who, by-the-by, has no business there at all (unless he professes the religion of the Greek Church), and saw several British cavalry surgeons engaged in the performance of their painful and self-imposed duty, exposed to that fire which the reverend gentleman appears to have innocently imagined was only intended for himself and his *white horse*. I likewise rode a white horse, and beg modestly to claim a very small share of the fire of the Russian "heavy guns," which your Correspondent wishes to monopolise; and I am somewhat at a loss to understand how he could have managed to place the *knapsacks* of the wounded under their heads when it is well known they had *no knapsacks with them*, or how the operation of placing them there could be performed without dismounting, as he states he was unable to dismount from a hurt in his leg. I can readily imagine his Reverence to have been so flustered at the novel position in which he found himself—probably enhanced by the difficulty he must have experienced in keeping his seat on his prancing charger under a fire "directed against him" amidst the "shouting, sounding of bugles, and flying to arms"—as to have been unable in such a scene of confusion to distinguish a British medical officer; but I beg to assure you and your readers, as a direct contradiction to his statements, that British surgeons were present when they could be spared, and that Surgeons Crose and Massey, of the 11th Hussars and 17th Lancers, who had their instruments with them, performed some capital operations on the field, and with others (Dr. Elliott, Artillery; Surgeon Wall, 38th; Assistant-surgeon Davis, 50th; and some others whose names I do not remember) rendered every assistance in their power. I know likewise that Dr. Hall was there, and waggons and mule-litters; and that the Inspector-General of Hospitals himself accompanied the waggons and litters that were sent to the field at five o'clock the following morning. That more medical officers of the infantry were not present is due to the fact that all the troops in front of Sebastopol were under arms, and confined to camp by order of the various Generals commanding divisions, who were expecting an attack on the whole of our position. I am likewise enabled to state that several civil surgeons, from the General Hospital in Camp, proceeded to the field at an early hour the following morning, but were warned back by the French sentries. So much for the truth of your Correspondent's letter. I cannot help observing, when a person in the position of a clergyman makes statements to the public reflecting upon others, for which his profession may offer a natural guarantee, he cannot be too careful in strictly ascertaining their correctness, as well as application; and I would seriously advise him, when he next proceeds to the field of battle, mounted on his war horse, to charge the enemy instead of the Medical Department.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. MOUTAT.

October 27th, before Sebastopol.

Staff-Surgeon First Class.

27

LN 14755

INSPECTION OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—On Monday afternoon the Queen inspected 100 wounded and disabled Guards, recently arrived in this country from the Crimea. The men were mustered in the garden of the Palace, and at three o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the elder children of the Royal family, commenced the inspection. There were present 47 Grenadiers, 28 Coldstreams, and 25 Scots Fusiliers. Colonel Wood and Dr. Brown, Colonel the Hon. Sir George Upson and Dr. Munro, and Colonel Moncrieff and Dr. Richardson, the commanding officers and surgeon-majors of the three regiments, attended the Queen while her Majesty personally inspected every soldier, inquiring about their different wounds, and receiving the medical report of the state of the invalids. The inspection being ended, the Guards were conducted into the Palace, where a plentiful dinner was served to them.

ARMY AND NAVY SURGEONS.—The following notice has just been issued by the Royal College of Surgeons:—"Nov. 3, 1851.—The Court of Examiners having taken into their consideration certain applications from students in various recognised hospitals, requesting examination before the completion of their third session of hospital and anatomical study, in April, 1855—on the ground of being offered commissions as Assistant Surgeons in the Public Service, provided they can obtain the qualification ordained by the warrant of her Majesty of the 6th October 1854—will admit to examination for the diploma of the College all such students of a proper age, at the end of the month of December next, on their presenting a certificate or letter from the head of the Public Department proposing to employ them, signifying such intention when they have been proved competent.—EDMUND BELFOUR, Secretary."

LN 11-11-54



From a lithograph]

[after Sir J. Tenniel.

THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE CONSORT VISITING WOUNDED SOLDIERS FROM THE CRIMEA AT BROMPTON HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

12

24



THE REDAN AT SUNRISE, SEPTEMBER 9.—RED



MOVING THE WOUNDED.—SKETCHED BY F. A. GOODALL.—(SEE PAGE 410.)

6-10-55

28



IN THE WARDS OF SCUTARI HOSPITAL: THE QUEEN'S LETTER BEING READ TO THE WOUNDED.
Scutari Hospital was the scene of Miss Florence Nightingale's work among the sick and wounded soldiers from the Crimea.

THE NIGHTINGALE FUND.—On Thursday afternoon a public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, for the purpose of inaugurating a subscription to commemorate the exertions of Miss Nightingale and her associates in the hospitals of the East. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided; supported by the Dean of St. Paul's, Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.; Rev. G. R. Gleig, Chaplain, Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne, Rev. Dr. Cumming, Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Stanley, Monckton Milnes, M.P.; Sir J. Pakington, Duke of Richmond, Mr. Twining, A. Pellatt, M.P.; Sir W. Heathcote, Bart.; Viscount Goderich, M.P.; Mr. Oliveira, M.P.; Major McDonald, Alderman Wire, F. Bennoch, Esq., &c. It was resolved, "That the noble exertions of Miss Nightingale and her associates in the hospitals of the East, and the invaluable services rendered by them to the sick and wounded of the British forces, demand the grateful recognition of the British people. That it is desirable to perpetuate the memory of Miss Nightingale's signal devotion, and to record the gratitude of the nation, by a testimonial of a substantial character; and that, as she has expressed her unwillingness to accept any tribute designed for her own personal advantage, funds be raised to enable her to establish an institution for the training, sustenance, and protection of nurses and hospital attendants."

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REMAINS OF THE HOSPITAL

Army Hospitals
1854

LM 18-8-55

THE "BELLEISLE" HOSPITAL SHIP.

On the 26th ult. the *Palmer* was dispatched from Nargen to Euro to bring up the *Belleville* hospital ship, which was being comparatively useless at the latter place instead of being with the *Palmer*. The *Palmer* has sent the *Belleville* taking provisions on board.



"THE BELLEISLE HOSPITAL-SHIP TAKING PROVISIONS ON BOARD."

24



A REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA—SISTERS OF CHARITY SUCCOURING THE WOUNDED ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE—(FROM A PAINTING BY EUGENE DELACROIX)

THE KING OF THE BELGIAN HAS ARRIVED IN BRUSSELS.

THE KING OF THE BELGIAN HAS ARRIVED IN BRUSSELS.

CRIMEAN HEROES AT CHATHAM.—To show the great interest which the Queen attaches to everything connected with the late war we may mention that immediately after her last visit to the hospitals at Chatham her Majesty desired that portraits of nine of those men whose cases most attracted her notice should be photographed for the Royal Scrap-book. One hero, Corporal M'Mahon, of the 1st Royals—a fine-looking man, who has entirely lost the use of his left arm from a bullet which passed through his breast and shoulder-blade—is reported to have been as brave a man as any in the whole army, a volunteer in every forlorn hope, and a picked man for every arduous enterprise. Another handsome fellow, with a beard a young Guardsman would envy, John Dryden, of the 11th Hussars, received no less than thirty-one wounds at the memorable charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. He was surrounded by Russian lances, and received from them no less than twenty-eight stabs in his arms, side, and back; besides having two severe sabre-cuts on the back of his head, and a frightful gash over the bridge of his nose. He was taken prisoner to Simpheropol, where his wounds were dressed; and, after passing three months in the hospital, he was carried some 1500 miles up the country, where he remained until he was exchanged at Odessa. Three men were photographed in a group, without so much as one leg among them. They seemed very healthy and happy, and occasionally raced together over the brick-yard amid the acclamations of their companions. Two of these poor fellows lost their limbs from frost-bite; the third was wounded by the splinters of a shell. One of them, Conner, of the 49th, has received a pair of mechanical legs—presented from her Majesty. With these he can cross the barrack-yard without the aid of a stick; but he finds it rather awkward to recover legs when he trips up. From the appearance of these poor men we may realise the frightful amount of human suffering that has been endured in the crowded wards in the Crimean hospitals. Imagine the case of Thomas M'Kavery of the 68th, who was wounded in the thigh by the fragment of a shell. The doctors say his case is a triumph of surgery: a piece of bone five inches in length was sawn out of his hip-bone. The wound is healed up, and, by the aid of a thick-soled boot, the poor man walks; but his wasted face and hollow eyes tell a most sad tale. Among the rest were two men (O'Brien, 1st Royals, and Lockhurst, of the 31st) who were shot through the head, and yet are alive and well. In both cases the bullet entered the eye and passed out at the back of the neck. The weight of the shot that passed through poor Lockhurst's cranium is 18½ oz.—it is about the size of a billiard ball, and the poor fellow shows it with no small degree of triumph. We have had an opportunity of inspecting these photographs, which were taken by Mr. Cundall and Mr. Howlett, of the Photographic Institution in Bond-street, and were much pleased with them. Had we not already presented our readers with so many scenes of the same character, we should have engraved one or two of the groups.

The Imperial Russian arms in cast iron taken from over the gates of the arsenal at Soujouk, in Circassia, have been sent to the United Service Institution by Capt. Spratt, R.N.

May 24. 1856



One of the largest Military Hospital Centres of 100 years ago was based on the Medway Towns.

Recently, through the courtesy of Mr. J.E. Crisp aged 76 years, an Army pensioner, Major. D.G. Millar R.A.M.C. has been presented with cuttings of the "Illustrated London News" of 100 years ago.

These cuttings illustrate the relationship of the Medical Services with this Garrison, and throw some interesting light on the state of the Army at that time.



'Illus. London News'

Sep 20. 1856

Medical Staff Corps.

The strength of the Medical Staff Corps at Chatham Barracks, under the command of Major S. G. Bunbury, exceeds 600 men of all ranks, including those who are employed as hospital orderlies in the several hospitals in the garrison. In addition to this number there are several men stationed in the various military hospitals, and a large party are on their passage home from Malta.

DEMOLITION OF THE WALL OF PARIS.

THE destruction of the Paris wall, commenced almost immediately after the 1st of January, the date of the extension of the limits of the city to the fortifications, is now completed throughout the entire distance over which it extended; and a new series of colossal boulevards, fifteen miles in extent, is thus created in what is now the interior of Paris. In order to explain how such a vast extent of wall has disappeared in so short a time, it should be stated that the work has been subdivided among a great number of contractors, who have employed the means shown in our illustration for upsetting the mural barrier which had existed for the respectable period of upwards of three quarters of a century. A wide breach was made in the wall at regular distances, and against the inner side were then placed two beams supported by two others fixed into the ground; as soon as this preparation was terminated, a large instrument called a *cric* was put against another beam placed transversely, and a few turns of the powerful machine sufficed to upset each separate mass, of which a thick cloud of dust announced the fall. The noise caused by the old fiscal tyrant's descent was not great, and may be described by the adaptation of a *jeu-de-mots* employed on another occasion:—

Le mur murant Paris s'en alla murmurant.

The materials will all be turned to account, most of the stone being in good condition and available for building purposes.

The view represented in our Engraving was taken by our artist

at the entrance of the Rue de Clichy, and the buildings undergoing demolition in the foreground are those of the barrier of that name, the illustration of which appeared in our Number of the 10th of September last. The hill in the background, surmounted by windmills, is the famous hill of Montmartre, from under which the large quantities of plaster of Paris have been obtained during many years. To their neighbours the barriers, these worthy windmills, the resort of promenaders and so long the dominating object of this quarter of Paris, are also to be dislodged and removed to other parts, where, alas! the breezes may not be always so favourable to their peaceful labours.

THE LATE DR. ALEXANDER.

NOT only the medical service, but the army and the country at large, have sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. Alexander, who has been taken from us in the midst of a career which promised the largest results that could be effected by untiring industry, unswerving honesty, a clear intellect, the highest practical knowledge, and the warmest sympathies with the body over which he was so recently called to preside. Thomas Alexander entered the service on the Staff in 1834, and proceeded to the West Indies, where he did duty for five years and six months, at the end of which time he came home in charge of invalids. He remained at home only nine months, when he embarked for Nova Scotia, where he did duty till he was removed, in August, 1846, as Second Class Staff Surgeon, to North America, where he served with the Rifle Brigade as Regimental Assistant Surgeon, till he embarked for the Cape of Good Hope in



P.T.O.
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1851, and served with the 60th Rifles for the next two years throughout the Kaffir war. He was principal medical officer of the expedition dispatched beyond the Kei, and he was thanked in general orders for his services throughout the war. In 1854 he was promoted to the rank of First Class Staff Surgeon, and received orders to join the Turkish expedition. He was in charge of the Light Division under Sir George Brown, and landed at Gallipoli with the first detachment of the expeditionary force, consisting of his old comrades of the Rifle Brigade, and a detachment of Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners, on the 6th of March. With the Light Division he remained to the close of the war. At the Alma his tenderness, his inexhaustible endurance, and noble devotion in the most terrible trial to which a surgeon, overwhelmed with calls on his utmost powers, and poorly provided with the means of relief, could be exposed, were especially remarkable. At Inkerman, hour after hour, and day after day, he toiled through scenes which those who have not witnessed a battlefield and the terrors of the hospital tents can never imagine or conceive, upheld by the noblest sense of duty; and many men now alive can bear witness to the heroic calm and skill which saved life and limb for them, and the prodigality of care he bestowed on others, regardless of everything but his sacred duties. In Lord Raglan's despatch he is described "as deserving to be most honourably mentioned." All through the winter he never left his post—nay, more, from the time he joined the Light Division till the British army quitted the shores of the Crimea he never was absent from his duty a single day. On the 12th of January, 1855, he was appointed Deputy-Inspector-General, and he went to Kertch with Sir George Brown as principal medical officer of the expeditionary force. In General Codrington's despatch of March 18, 1856, in answer to an address from the House of Commons, Dr. Alexander is also mentioned, and he was recommended by Dr. Andrew Smith for promotion to the rank of Local Inspector-General for service during the Russian war. Dr. Alexander remained at home just one month and twenty-one days, when he was again ordered for service in Canada as principal medical officer, but, after performing that duty for six months, Lord Panmure nominated him one of the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the sanitary state of the Army, and he returned to England to discharge the functions of his appointment. He was also selected to draw up a new code of regulations for the management of barracks and hospitals, and, on the retirement of Sir Andrew Smith, on the 22nd of June, 1858, Dr. Alexander was appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Department, which appointment he held up to the day of his death. He was also one of the Honorary Surgeons to her Majesty, and a Companion of the Bath. A few weeks ago he was interrupted in the usual assiduous discharge of his duties by an attack of gout, complicated with an inflammatory condition of the venous system, and he died on the morning of the 1st inst., at his residence in Norfolk-square, the immediate cause of death being, it is supposed, determination of gout to the heart. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss, and in her grief she has many deep sympathisers, for few men ever had a larger number of sincere friends among those whom he admitted to his acquaintance than Dr. Alexander.

The *United Service Gazette* states that the account of Dr. Alexander's death was received in his native town of Prestonpans with deep and universal sorrow. This picturesque seacoast village, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, where his respected parents and immediate relatives reside, was a never-failing source of interest to him; and during the eventful life which he so earnestly devoted to the service of his country, whenever he was relieved from duty, he, with joyous feelings, returned to the home of his boyhood, and, with childlike simplicity, lived in the midst of his affectionate family, recalling the associations of his early days. As in the discharge of his public duty Dr. Alexander was always the steady friend and the champion of the soldier, in private he was ever ready, with a generous heart and a liberal hand, to minister to the necessities of the poor; and many in his native place who were relieved by him when in want and in sickness live to bless his memory. His remains were removed to Prestonpans, and laid in the family burying-ground, on the 6th inst. The scene was a most solemn one: the places of business were closed; the whole of the inhabitants followed the procession to the grave; and the fishermen—a numerous and respectable class of the community, in whom he took a deep interest—gave up their avocations at sea, to enable them to pay a last mark of respect to one whom they were proud to claim as a townsman. His body was lowered into the tomb amid the deepest manifestations of grief—all present feeling that an able man and a true Christian was lost to his country and his friends.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—On Tuesday evening a public ball was

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THE LATE DR. TODD.

THIS eminent physiologist and physician has been suddenly removed from the sphere of his labours, just as he had attained the zenith of his fame, and when his great and varied experience was being most widely employed in the exercise of his beneficent profession.

The son of a distinguished surgeon and professor in Dublin, whose sudden and early death, likewise in the full tide of professional success, spread a gloom over that city and evoked universal regret and sympathy, Dr. Todd graduated at Trinity College, and came to London as a young man, with nothing but his own energy and character to rely on for pushing his fortunes in this metropolis. He first contemplated practising as a surgeon, but finally took an *ad eundem* degree at Oxford, and joined the College of Physicians. From the first he had shown the strongest taste for anatomical and physiological pursuits, which he followed with uncommon ardour, and became a lecturer on these subjects in the schools. They were the foundation of his subsequent success, giving to his thoughts and views that sound practical tone so much in harmony with the force of his own character, and which impressed itself so strongly on the medical doctrines of the day. It has been a distinctive feature of English anatomists and physiologists that they have for the most part kept steadily in view the application of these sciences to the investigation and treatment of disease. That practical turn of mind which so characterises our countrymen has led here, as in so many other walks, to remarkable results, and no better instances could be adduced than that of the subject of this notice. He looked on all disease as one thoroughly conversant with the several avenues and processes of the body deranged by it, and was thus enabled not only to see comprehensively and to teach decidedly the phenomena before him, but with all the energy of a wonderfully active mind to take a leading part in moulding the theories and practice that were current in his youth into conformity with the requirements of an epoch in which physiology has made greater strides towards the perfection of a science than in all former periods combined. He did not look at diseased processes merely as such, but at disease in contrast with health, and he had the courage to write and teach fearlessly the conclusions to which he was led, but always with simplicity, honesty, and candour.

Soon after coming to London Dr. Todd projected a work of great extent and reputation—the "Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology," which, after many years of tedious delays, was completed under his editorship, he himself having contributed to it many important articles. He also was joint author with Mr. Bowman of the "Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man," a work which contained some new

views and is well known among men of science. He was the author of many other works. After being appointed Professor of Physiology and of General and Morbid Anatomy in King's College, in 1837, he took a leading part in originating King's College Hospital, an institution which is largely indebted to him for its rapid progress under great difficulties, and from which he had been mournfully forced to retire only two months ago by the extent of his private engagements and the painful consciousness of falling health.

In the midst of work so incessant—literary, educational, and among active men of business—his gradually augmenting practice left him no leisure; yet, so long ago as 1847, he circulated a document among some friends, including the late Bishop Blomfield, which led to the foundation of St. John's Training Institution for Nurses—an institution that supplied Miss Nightingale with some of that first devoted band which left England for Scutari in October, 1855, and which has now for some years, as a portion of its duties, in addition to private nursing, performed all the nursing in King's College Hospital.

Dr. Todd's last illness was painfully sudden, and illustrates the laborious employments which a London physician in the highest department of practice must undertake. Having been summoned to Wales, he slept on his way home, on Sunday night, the 29th of January last, at Gloucester, and on waking next morning felt ill. He, however, reached his residence in Brook-street at noon, and thought himself able to see and prescribe for a few cases of urgency. At two o'clock he was seized, in his consulting-room, with hemorrhage from the stomach, so severe as to prostrate him, and it continued to recur to such an extent as to terminate his life soon after eight o'clock, in the fifty-first year of his age.

Dr. Todd has left a widow and four children. On the 4th inst. a large number of his professional colleagues and friends followed him to their last resting-place at Kensal-green Cemetery.

CHIEF. Atterbury; Mr. Knowles, Breck-Loader; Mr. Roush Regan; Mr. Brundritt, Bird of Passage; Mr. A. Graham, Penny-a-Liner; Mr. Gibson, Ayrshire Laddie; Mr. Jardine, Selby (who divided the Cup with Clive last year) and Calvert; Mr. Blackstock, Maid of the Mill and Bridegroom; Lord Grey de Wilton, Green Fire or Gil Blas; Mr. Campbell, Canarado; while Captain Spencer, whose Sunbeam can no longer shine, or his Seagull soar aloft on the plains of Altcar, takes his chance with Skittles.

Frost has been so universal for the last few days that we have no fresh hunting news to offer. The Badminton have well earned a little rest, as, up to February 9, they had hunted 113 days and killed 49½ brace of foxes. We thought that the hard-riding Cheshire plea of last week was not likely to lack a rejoinder, and with the following extract from a letter we must close the discussion. Our correspondent observes:—"I think it right to say that the practice of overriding hounds has been only too faithfully observed for several

White's mastership, as every one in the and the members of the hunt very great man is fortunate enough to be able to and for himself. I may safely affirm difficulty for the field to override either the chief cause of the overriding hounds are in a few to catch the fox without, at the necessary means of doing so; while the leads the few to destroy the sport, which enjoy." Another accession has been made by the publication of Mr. Assheton of his intimate friend Sir J. E. Hardley

TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.
10 to 15 agst Sir William (H), 1890 to 15 agst Horner (H).

ON MUSEUM was visited last week by Tuesday, and Saturday (free days) there were (free evenings), 5444; on the three students' 631, 1314; one students' evening (Wednes-

POOR TRUFFLE-HUNTERS.—The following presented to the House of Commons:—"We, the parish of Winterslow, in the county of Wilts, of your honour, House to our humble men, mostly with families and aged, and of the county, where there is a great many we cannot find without dogs, we do therefore of dog, wholly and solely for that and no the winter season of the year when we gather on the excess in our neighbourhood, we breed dogs to provide a subsistence for our often be a burden to the parish; and as it ancestors for generations past without paying the tax is now levied upon us—viz., twelve have to keep our dogs six months when we es so heavy upon us that without redress we d to make a sacrifice of our dogs, and thereby e, and in some cases paupers on the union; ble. House in its wisdom to exempt dogs used maintenance of shepherds, &c., from paying of our honour. House will take our case into your pt us from paying tax on our truffle dogs, follow our avocation for ours and families sub, ers will for ever pray, &c. CHARLES YATES- HARRAWAY, &c., &c., &c."

AL.—When the Revival movement com- friends and foes that time would test its test, and the good work has not been found many other parts of Ulster, the additional reli- menced in summer are steadily continued. Some may have lapsed into careless habits, ple has become deeper, and right habits are r of Christianity flows on with deep and silent the good effects of the Revival have been given happy to learn that additional testimony of a by William Armstrong, Esq., Q.C., Assistant ine Quarter Sessions. Referring to the small ar, he said:—"How is such a gratifying state It must be from the improved state of the believe I am fully warranted now to say that to and religious movement which commenced ange be attributed. I can trace the state of e. It is a matter of great gratification when ntry improving, and I trust that no temptations h they can be induced to forsake the paths of is exceedingly gratifying, especially at a time that the Revival movement actually increased

sung by Miss Eyles is distinguished, were of the b for piano, vio and Daubert: Herz's grand duet for two pianos, performed by Hauer and Mr. Forbes; and Spohr's concertante quartet, principal violin played by Mr. Biagrove. These concerts have b carried on for a number of years by Mr. George Forbes with gr and deserved success, and are among the best entertainments their class in the metropolis. The last of the season, we obser takes place on the 5th of March.

THE THEATRES.

postponed in consequence of the illness of the Home Secretary. The Adulteration of Food or Drink Bill was read a second time. The Tramways (Ireland) Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The Charitable Uses Bill was read a second time.

WAYS AND MEANS.—The following resolution was agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means:—"That towards making good the supply granted her Majesty for the deficiency in the grants for the service of the year ended the 31st day of March, 1859, the sum of £407,619 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.

The Earl of Airlie moved for copies of any correspondence (in addition to that already presented to Parliament) which may have taken place between her Majesty's Government and her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at Paris respecting the negotiation of After some conversation the met

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE NEW R

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the representation of Wales.

AMERICAN COASTING TRADE.—Lord said that the law officers of the Crown had advised that the American law of 1848, which gave exclusive rights to the trade between New

of duties on French commodities. But this particular matter is necessarily mixed up with the task cast on Mr. Gladstone to provide for that large expenditure which the country has demanded. Without the present duties on tea and sugar it would not have been possible to meet the estimated demands of the year (which, by-the-by, it should be remembered, are altogether exceptional, and confined, in a great measure, to the present year) without at least a shilling income tax. In the reliefs which it is proposed to grant the whole nation will insensibly but certainly participate—directly in many instances, and indirectly in the increase on trade, manufactures, and employment for labour which must inevitably follow a further advance in that course of commercial policy from which the country has already gained so much.

Well then, with all these remissions, we are asked not only to retain the income tax, but to add to its amount. Does any one seriously suppose that that tax can ever cease to be a part of our financial system? It must be recollected that the first attempt at the introduction of the principles of free trade in this country was accompanied by the imposition of the income tax. If indirect taxation is to pass away there must be a substitute for it; we must choose between direct and indirect taxation. This is a reason why the year 1860 does not witness the redemption of the pledges of 1853; but it is only one reason. Between that pledge and the time for its fulfilment has intervened a great war, the reconstruction of our Navy, the reorganisation of our Army, and, in short, the simple addition of some thirteen millions a year to our expenditure as compared with that of seven years ago. This is not the result of Ministerial jobbing or the recklessness of any one party which has held power in the State. It has been the work alike of Whig, Tory, and Radical in office; it has arisen out of the necessity of the case; and, above all, it has been demanded by the outspoken voice of the country. As a whole, the principles on which the Budget is founded seem to us as just and as equitable as is possible or attainable at a moment like the present. It brings relief to the wealthy, but it also offers many a boon to the humble; and its characteristic element is remission of taxes on the simpler necessities of life, a large stimulus to trade, considerable widening of the field of labour and industry, accompanied by imposts for the purposes of preserving the equilibrium between great but necessary expenditure and revenue, which fall chiefly, if not entirely, on those who are best able to bear them.

As far as can be ascertained, the opinion of the country has been declared in favour of the Budget. Objections to details, of course, were to be expected. You cannot do a great general right without incurring the chance of doing a little individual wrong. Rumour asserts that this vital measure of the Government is to be opposed by the Conservative party, and by the statesman in particular who has once at least wrecked his Government on a financial scheme. It can hardly be possible that the attack will be direct and aimed at the plan as a whole. To any demonstration in the shape of an airy speech, fluttering with fine

It is stated that the Spanish Cabinet will listen to no proposals of peace from Morocco until Tangier be taken, against which place military operations are to commence immediately.

Marshal O'Donnell had addressed a congratulatory speech to the army. On the 1st inst. he made a reconnaissance along the road to Fez, as far as two leagues from Tetuan. General Prim had a reconnoitring party in another direction. According to the Spanish accounts, the population, far from showing any hostility, have received the troops in a friendly manner. The debris of the Moroccan army was scattered on the different roads leading to Fez and Tangier. Marshal O'Donnell announced, in an order of the day of the 10th, that he will continue offensive operations until the enemy shall ask mercy of Spain, and until reprisals have been taken for the insults of the enemy, and an indemnity obtained for the sacrifices of Spain. A despatch from Tetuan, dated February 14, states that an important engagement of the Spanish squadron was expected, that Marshal O'Donnell had ordered a reconnaissance of the Rif, that the inhabitants had fraternised with the Spanish soldiers, and that the police of Tetuan has been intrusted to a municipality composed of the principal inhabitants.

ITALY.

In a proclamation General Goyon expresses a hope that the carnival at Rome will pass by without any disturbance. He relies on the intelligence of the inhabitants. Political outcries will be prohibited, and riotous assemblages will be dispersed.

A Turin letter says:—"I transmit you without delay the resolutions which our Government has adopted with respect to Central Italy. They are these:—The Assemblies of Central Italy at present in existence are to be convoked as quickly as possible; and the convocation is to be preceded by a manifesto from the King addressed to the populations of the central provinces. This manifesto will be a sort of historical summary of what has taken place in Italy since the preliminaries of Villafranca, and it will endeavour to prove to Europe that the wishes of the populations of Etruria and Emilia for a fusion were spontaneous; it will also call to mind that those wishes have obtained the approbation of the Piedmontese Government. After the publication of this manifesto, which will be a sort of definitive taking possession of the provinces, the Assemblies will very probably declare that the object for which they were elected is attained, and they will dissolve themselves. That done, new elections will take place according to the Piedmontese law, and the deputies elected will take their seats in the Parliament at Turin."

Intelligence received from Naples states that the King has ordered the liberation of political prisoners arrested upon suspicion; those only who are evidently guilty being reserved for trial by the competent tribunals. There is great excitement in Sicily. Letters received announce that the political arrests and the excesses of the police are increasing. Women have been grossly ill-used, and the political prisoners have been put to the torture, under which some of them died. Several magistrates have in vain protested against these barbarous acts. A proclamation is now in circulation exhorting the Sicilians to rise in a speedy and general insurrection in order to reinvest Southern Italy with her former rights in Europe. All parties in Sicily are alike favourable to the cessation of despotism. In the above proclamation it is said: "Let us hope that Naples will follow our example. The time for moderation has passed away; henceforth we must be daring. Let us rise in the name of Italian nationality, and to the cry of 'Italy and Victor Emmanuel for ever!'"

AUSTRIA.

The reforms promised in the Ministerial programme are about to be granted. Every province will receive a separate constitution and administration, according to the wants of the different nationalities.

On Tuesday the French Ambassador, the Marquis de Monnier, commenced the official reception of the diplomatic body, the Austrian Ministers, and high functionaries. The attachés of the Embassy were present in gala costume.

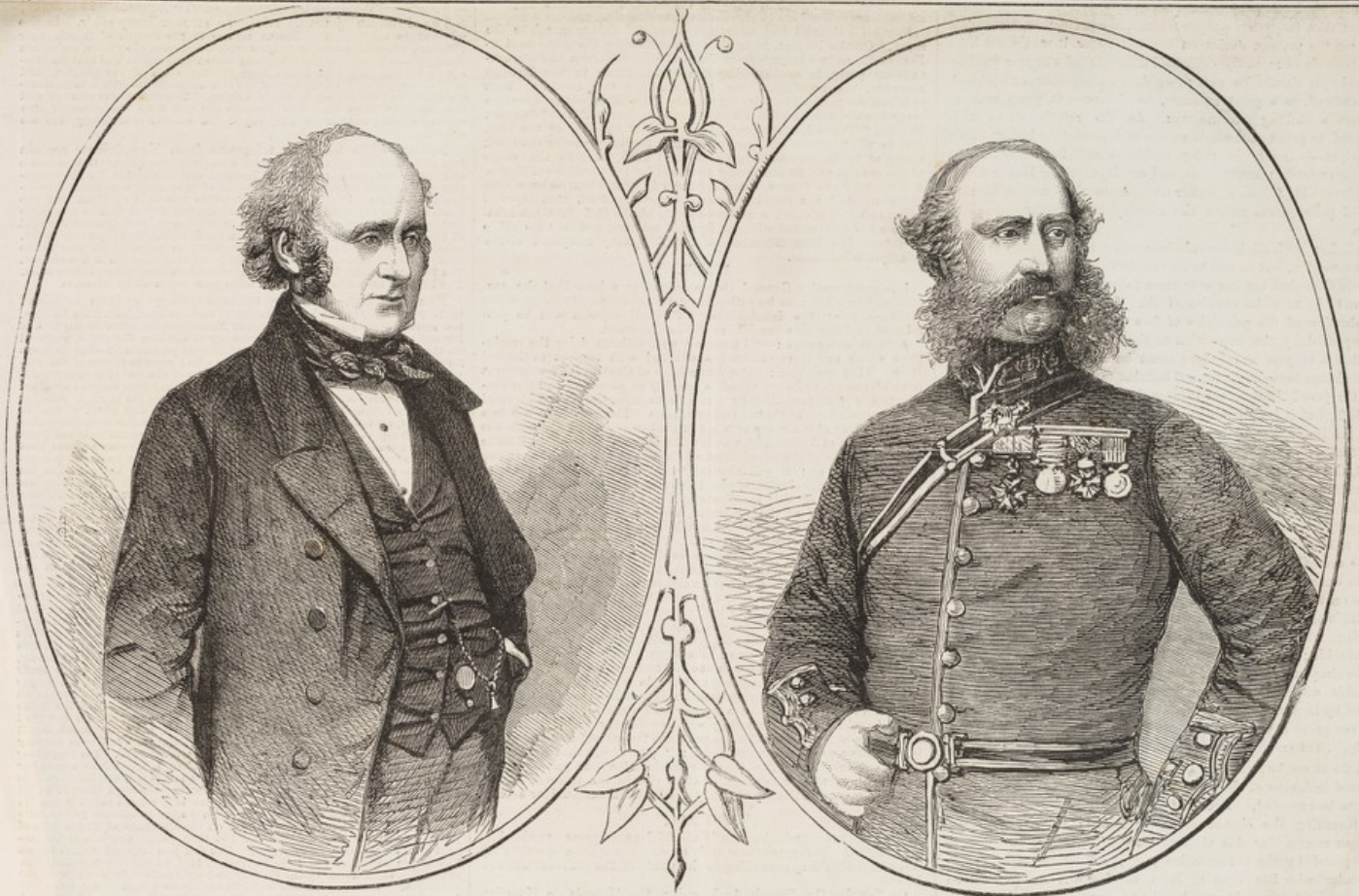
THE COUNCIL OF SWITZERLAND HAVE SENT AN ADDRESS TO THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF SWITZERLAND CONTAINING A PROTEST AGAINST THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY TO FRANCE.

The Prussian journals relate an extraordinary affair. In the midst of the celebration of Divine service in the church of Bruck, near Potsdam, a few days ago, loud cries were heard from the vestry, and when some persons hurried to the place they were astounded to find that the Dacien, who had only just before been reading some of the prayers, had stabbed the principal clergyman of the church five times with a large hunting-knife, and was trying to stab him again. The victim was rescued, and the assailant arrested. The journals do not state the cause of this strange attack; neither do they say if the wounds of the clergyman are serious.

MEXICO.—The following telegrams from New Orleans contain late Mexican intelligence:—Affairs at Vera Cruz were quiet. Detachments of marines had been stationed at Tampico and Minatitlan, for the protection of American citizens, in consequence of Miramon's threatened expedition to the coast. The ship of war *Serviente* was at Vera Cruz, and the *Sevangel* was expected daily. Advances from the city of Mexico are to the 10th inst. Miramon was preparing an expedition against General Carvajal at Tlaxcala. The clergy refuse Miramon funds for his Vera Cruz expedition, considering it a ruse to get the money. Miramon proposed starting on the 25th. A proclamation by Miramon again protests against the M Lane treaty. The British Minister had presented his ultimatum, demanding indemnities. The Liberals have retaken all the Pacific ports captured by Miramon.

NEW ZEALAND.—We have received intelligence from Auckland to the 26th of November last. The *Maori* and *Harwood*, both from London, had arrived—the former on the 3rd of November, the latter on the 17th of November. From the monthly summary of the *New Zealand*, prepared for the November mail, we extract the following particulars:—The elections for the Provincial Council had taken place, and were in favour of the provincial Executive. There was no probability of the existing land regulations being disturbed. Three large parties who had gone out had obtained favourable special settlements, two at Mangamui, and the third, numbering 130 souls, all from the Isle of Man, had obtained a fine block of land at Mangamui, containing 5455 acres, having excellent water communication with the Kaipara district and harbour. The immigrants received great attention from the Government agent (Mr. Lush), who is very anxious that reliable information should reach England for the guidance of persons wishing to proceed to New Zealand. Mr. Lush having had placed in his hands a letter written by a Manchester man, asking for information, has written a letter in reply, which is printed in the *New Zealand*, and from which we make the following extract:—"The country I consider to be a very healthy one—I do believe one of the healthiest in the world; and I know no reason why people upwards of fifty years of age might not come along with the younger members of their families. They would be more likely to lengthen their days than to shorten them by doing so. I do not think that in ordinary seasons any inconvenience will be felt from the climate."

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—The screw-steamer *Cleopatra*, Croft, commander, has arrived from the west coast of Africa, &c., with the usual mails, ten passengers, including Commissary-General Gaudet, 5000 ounces of gold-dust, and a small cargo. Her dates are:—Bentn, Dec. 26; Lagos, Jan. 10; Cape Coast, Jan. 12. The *African* and *Sierra Leone Weekly Advertiser* reports a religious revival in that colony, and that vast numbers of people flocked to the House of God twice every day. Her Majesty's ship *Philo* had captured, on the south coast, the barque *Orion*, with between 500 and 600 slaves on board. The palm-oil trade on the rivers was steady, but at Old Calabar a civil war between the Duke Town and Creek Town people was feared. The purser reports the gold trade as being very dull. The palm-oil season had not commenced, but it was expected to be a fair one. The people in Cape Coast had been fighting among themselves; fifteen were killed and forty wounded. The ringleader had been sent on board a man-of-war to be taken to Quittah as a prisoner for two years. Some of the natives were very indignant, and threatened to break out again. In the interior of the Fantee country a district called Ateah was again in a disturbed state, the people of a town called Bononah having expressed their determination no longer to submit to the Obo King of the district. The fine imposed on the Crabbees of 20,000 pots of palm-oil (the pot of nine gallons) had not been paid. Crabbees is the district of the Gold Coast settlement. The fine was imposed by the British Government on the Crabbees in November, 1858, to pay the expenses of an expedition undertaken by the Government against the Crabbees to enforce obedience. A movement was on foot to cultivate cotton. Six bales had been shipped at Accra for England. The chiefs of Accra were imprisoned on the 16th of January for not having paid the amount of the indemnity decreed for the ravage made by the mob at Accra on the French factory in that town in January, 1858.



THE LATE DR. TODD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAULL AND POLYBLANK.
SEE PAGE 156.

THE LATE THOMAS ALEXANDER, ESQ., C.B., DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—SEE PAGE 157.

ANOTHER CRIMEAN HERO

WE have been requested to give insertion to the following communication:—

Hyder Pacha Barracks, Scutari, Jan. 9, 1856.

Dear Sir,—I have long intended to send you the particulars of the case of Private John Dryden, 11th Hussars, who received thirty-one wounds in one day. It has interest connected with it on account of the large number inflicted upon the man within a few hours. He was exchanged at Odessa in October last, and is now at his duty in the Crimea. *He is not in the receipt of any pension.* You will doubtless agree with me in considering his escape almost miraculous, and that the soldier is deserving of some compensation for his wounds. I am indebted to Surgeon Crosse, of the 11th Hussars, for his kindness in allowing me to examine the man in his presence. My worthy friend will corroborate, if necessary, the statements I am about to bring to your notice.

Believe me to remain yours truly,

ROBERT COOPER, Surgeon, 4th Dragoon Guards.

G. J. Guthrie, Esq.

Outline of the case of Private John Dryden, 11th Hussars, taken prisoner after the Light Cavalry charge at Balaclava on the 25th October, 1854:—Aged 25; service, five years; No. 1617; Scotchman; Dumfriesshire. At the Light Cavalry charge he was cut off and surrounded by about twenty Russian Lancers and Dragoons. He received several wounds before he was dismounted. When on the ground was pierced by lances. He was left for dead. An hour or so after the engagement had terminated some Cossacks came on foot, and speared him. He made signs of life while they so employed themselves; they would not desist. At the time he was weak and faint from the loss of good deal of blood. When night came on he was placed in a bullock-waggon, to be conveyed to an adjacent village, where he remained about forty-eight hours. Was then forwarded to Simpheropol, which he reached at the expiration of two days. His wounds were not attended to, or dressed, by anybody for four days after their infliction. On his arrival at Simpheropol they were washed and dressed, in a manner, by a Russian soldier. In a fortnight after an American surgeon came to the hospital and personally dressed every man's wound. The Russian surgeon had previously overlooked the English altogether. He remained three months at Simpheropol; was then marched up country, being at the time quite well. After proceeding 300 versts was taken ill with fever, which laid him up for three months. He walked from twelve to thirty versts every day; had plenty to eat on the road, being allowed eightpence per diem to find himself. Was exchanged at Odessa in October last, and rejoined his regiment in the Crimea on the 26th of the month, having been absent one year. The following table will afford some idea of the nature and extent of his wounds:—

Locality of Wounds.	Number of Wounds.	Class of Wounds.		REMARKS.
		Lance.	Sword.	
Head and Face ..	6	..	6	Two severe cuts (followed by depressions), each about two inches in length, in the region of the vertex and occiput; three slight superficial scalp wounds in the same vicinity; one cut through the nasal bones.
Trunk, Spinal region	17	15	..	Twelve large lance wounds, and three small ones, among the spinal and lumbar muscles; the cicatrices varying in size from a sixpence to half-a-crown.
„ Lateral region		2	..	One large and one small lance wound on the right side of body.
Arms	5	4	1	One severe sword-cut at the insertion of the left deltoid, cicatrix 3½ inches in length; three lance wounds on the right elbow; one on the back of the left hand.
Legs	3	3	..	Two on the right thigh and one on the left nates.
Totals ..	32	24	7	

He suffered most from the wounds on the head and at the insertion of the left deltoid; they were three months healing. It took two months to cicatrise the wounds on the back. He was informed by his comrades who had been in hospital with him at Simpheropol that he had been delirious whilst under treatment. Portions of bone came away from the wounds on the head—one piece as large as a sixpence. Liquor affects him sooner, and in smaller quantities, than it used to do; has slight giddiness now and then for two days at a time; suffers from ringing in the ears occasionally; intellect at times confused for half an hour. With the above exceptions he enjoys good health; has perfect use of his left arm; can do everything with it as before; raises it freely over his head. Cannot remember whether he had a cough after the wounds were inflicted: has no recollection of spitting blood; neither did he pass any to his knowledge.—ROBERT COOPER, Surgeon, 4th Dragoon Guards.

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Ans'd 14 July.

28 Norwich Avenue

Bournemouth

July 13th, 1955

Dear Sir,

I have just posted some more cuttings from the "Navy & Army Illustrated" 1896-1901 - but inadvertently missed these enclosed here.

You will notice an absence of the year 1897, which I cut out & sent to Netley thinking it was the great depot of the RAMC especially there being many pictures in one issue (March 26) relating to the Queen's Visit, so I think you will find many in their museum.

I am still carrying on for the Military Historical Society in my old tomes 1842-1900 & will set aside any for you. I also have "Life of Dr. Fayer" (in Lucknow Residency 1857) & photo of Dr. Brydon (sole survivor of Retreat from Kabul 1842). If you have no copy you are welcome to these.

Yours respectfully

J. Crisp

Ex-Army Surgeon.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

THE MORTALITY ON BOARD THE "GREAT TASMANIA."

"THEY order these things better in the East India Company's Service," used to be the expression common on every man's lips when, each succeeding day, there came from the Crimea a gloomier and a blacker account of the want of system, the mismanagement, the neglect, and the utter incapacity for administration, which characterised the delegates of the Horse Guards, both in regard to military organisation and commissariat arrangements, during the Russian war. But we question if the state of things which prevailed in the trenches before Sebastopol and in the harbour of Balaklava fell short in point of heedlessness and blunder of that which at this moment prevails at Calcutta, as evidenced in the manner in which the disbanded troops were shipped home on board the *Great Tasmania* transport.

We do not mean either to doubt or deny the right of the East India Company to all the praise which at that period used to be heaped upon their administration as compared with that of the home Government, for, however immoral or however cruel may have been their policy in respect to the native Princes, there can be no doubt that they treated well those who served them well, and hence it was that, while the recruiting parties of the Line in vain beat up fair and market for men, the Company's sergeant was always able to carry away from them the very pick of the bone and muscle of the country, and—what in the organisation of an army is of equal if not of paramount importance—the best-conducted young men; but we have reason to think that under the régime of their Imperial successors the state of things which gave to the Indian service this popularity as compared with the service of the Crown is fast fading away, and will, unless vigorous and energetic measures be adopted to arrest the progress of the evil, soon vanish and become an historic myth. It is impossible to read the evidence lately given before the coroner's jury on the *Great Tasmania* case, at Liverpool, and not at once see that the disastrous system which during the war we have mentioned led to far greater losses than it was in the power of the enemy to inflict upon us has already taken root upon the banks of the Hooghly; and in the dilatory plea of the Secretary of State for India we recognise an attempt to play the old game of shifting the responsibility of a culpable, if not a criminal, blunder. Indeed, we are persuaded that if we are to await an official inquiry into the circumstances of the case, so complete and so artistic will be the shuffling that it will be as difficult to discover at whose door the blame in reality lies, as it is to tell under which thimble the adroit ringer has deposited the pea, and for this reason we are willing to rest contented with the verdict of the jury to which we have already alluded. In that verdict we find both crimination and exculpation.

The jury, in its report, in the first place, state that the provisions supplied by the Government as stores for the use of the troops was bad and unfit for human food, with the exception of the tea, pork, pickles, and rice; that there was an entire absence of proper disinfectants, and that the limejuice had, before it was put on board, lost its medicinal properties; and they very naturally conclude that as the putrid beef, the maggot-eaten and blue-moulded biscuits, the rotten vegetables, and all the other abominations supplied as food to the unfortunate men for a voyage of four months' duration passed the ordeal of inspection, the officers who signed the general inspection report are to be held accountable for all the horrors of disease and death which have resulted from their careless and slovenly conduct. With this conclusion there is no man unconnected with the system which has obtained the damnable appellation of "routine" can find room to cavil. Indeed, if the case rested only on the passing of the limejuice, which had lost its medicinal strength, there would be ample ground for visiting these inspecting officers with the severest censure, if not with actual punishment, when it is considered that fire itself on board a ship is scarcely to be less dreaded than the breaking-out of scurvy among a body of men penned together within a narrow space, from which it is impossible for any one of them to escape. How cumulative, then, is the blame which rests upon those inspecting officers when we find that almost every single article of food which they passed and approved was so far advanced in putrescence that its use was sure to bring about that very disease against the approach of which, of all others, it was their duty to provide! Common justice demands their immediate dismissal, and it is to be regretted that they cannot be placed at the bar of their country and called upon to plead to an indictment for manslaughter.

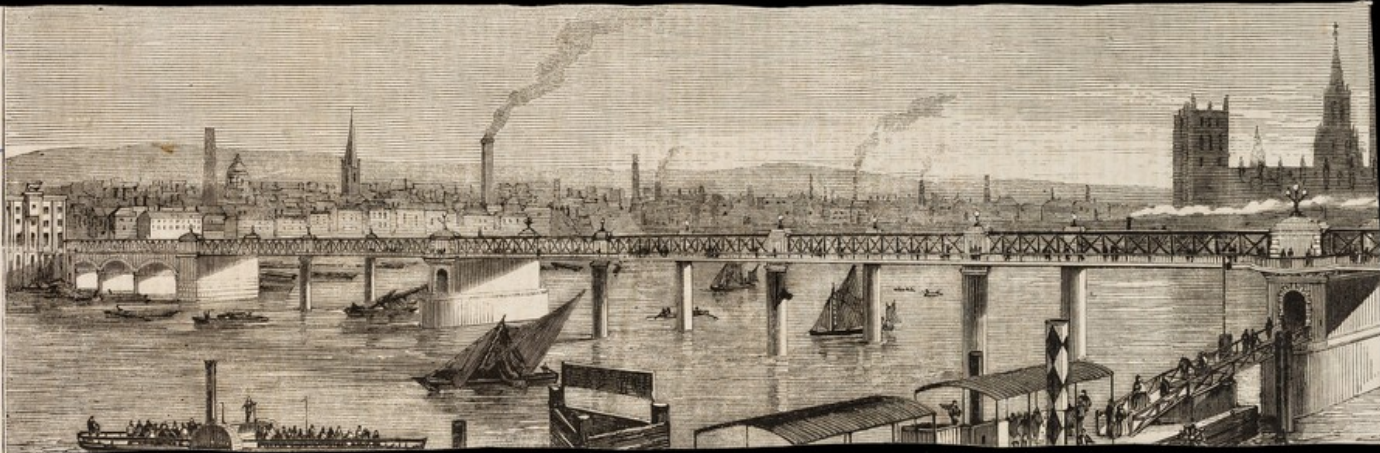
There is a constant grumble heard among the working classes of this country that the criminals in our gaols are better fed, better clothed, and in general better taken care of than are the honest paupers who, on the decay of their powers of industry, are compelled by poverty to seek the chill asylum of the workhouse; and the grumble has no small amount of truth to sustain it. It is in the same spirit, and with the same amount of justice, we complain that the brave men who assisted in saving to the British Crown the empire of India should have been, when they had accomplished their work, shipped off from the scene of their glory like so many negroes from the Gold Coast, to pass through a state of horrors vying with that of the middle passage. Had a body of thieves, burglars, and homicides been sent, in the days of transportation, from Milbank to Botany Bay so crowded and so ill-provided both with food and raiment the whole congregation of professional philanthropists would have joined in showering denunciations and anathemas upon the heads of those answerable for the business.

In reviewing this painful case, however, it is pleasing to find that even in it there is a bright spot, rendered still more bright by the dark foil of gross carelessness and culpability which surrounds it; for we learn that the captain and officers of the ship are entirely free from blame; that the ship's contract was satisfactorily fulfilled; and that the military officers and surgeon did their best, under the circumstances in which they were placed, to promote the health of the men under their charge. All honour, all praise to them for their conduct! which ought not to be allowed to pass without some more substantial reward. But again we say let a speedy retribution be dealt out to those whose neglect of their duty have led to what we may, without extravagance, call the tragedy of the *Great Tasmania*.

1860

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

(18 Dec)
CHARING CROSS RAILWAY BRIDGE



1842. Medical Department.

(specimen page) p 309

(This comes before p.417)

W = Waterloo

Years Served	Full Pay	Half Pay	Directors General (2)	Hosp. Asst.	Asst Surg.	Regt Surg.	Staff Surg.	Asst Inspee	Brevet Dep Insp	Dep. Insp. Gen.	Insp. Gen.	Where Stationed
48	$\frac{6}{12}$	(P)	Sir Jas M Grigor Bart. MD. 13 June 15	-	-	13 Sep 93	-	-	-	27 June 05	25 Aug 09	Lon.
<u>Insp^r Gen. of Hospitals (3)</u>												
38	$1\frac{3}{12}$	(P)	Hugh Bone MD (Wind ^{only} & Leeward Is)	8 Sep 03	17 Sep 03	13 July 09	26 Mar 12	7 Sep. 15	27 May 25	1 Nov 27	2 Oct 40	Barbados
<u>Dep. I. G. of Hospitals (15)</u>												
26	5	(P.W.)	John Fredk Clarke MD	-	25 June 11	-	21 Dec 26	4 Sep 28	-	9 Aug 39	Van Diemen's I ^d	
<u>Asst. Insp^r of Hosp. (2)</u>												
<u>Surgeons of the 1st Class (33)</u> <u>Followed by</u> <u>Surr. of 2nd Class (33)</u> <u>Apothecaries (7)</u> <u>Asst Surg. (71)</u> <u>Dep Purveyors (8)</u>												
37	0	(P)	Colquhoun Grant. M.D.	15 Feb 05	16 Nov 06	16 Apr 12	13 Apr 32	-	-	-	Corfu.	

ARMY LIST. 1807.

MAJOR GENERALS

		<u>Maj. Gen.</u>	<u>Colonel</u>
Govr. of Quebec.	Willm. Goodday Strutt.	18 June 1798.	21 Aug. 1795
Royal Newf ^d . Fenc. Inf.	John Skerrett	1 Jan 1805.	1 Jan. 1798
New Bruns. ^k — do —	Martin Hunter	30 Oct. 1806	1 Jan 1800

COLONELS

		<u>Col.</u>
Lt. Govr. of Quebec.	John Callow.	3 May 1796.
" St. Johns.	John Elford.	26 Jan. 1797

R. A. M. C.

I. L. N.

1856, May 24.

On Monday her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal, crossed over in the *Fairy*, and proceeded up the Southampton Water to the spot appointed for the erection of the Royal Victoria Hospital, near Netley Abbey, of which her Majesty laid the first stone. Her Majesty received an address from the Corporation of Southampton, and returned a gracious answer. After the ceremony of laying the first stone the Royal party re-embarked in the *Fairy*, and returned to Osborne.

1858, July 24

LARGE ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED TROOPS FROM INDIA.—The East India Company's troop-ship *Southampton*, Captain Tomkins, arrived in the Thames on Monday afternoon, from India, having on board 196 sick and wounded troops, who received their wounds in the assault and capture of Delhi. The invalids embarked at Kurrachee on the 5th of April, and sailed the following day. During the voyage eight deaths occurred. On their disembarking at Gravesend, on Monday afternoon, they were conveyed to Fort Pitt Hospital, Chatham, where they were inspected by the medical staff of the establishment, when it was found necessary for 107 men to be taken into hospital for further surgical treatment, and the remainder were sent to the invalid dépôt, St. Mary's Barracks, Brompton, to await their discharge.

July 24, 1858

1859.

Aug. B.

Aug. B.
1859.

The authorities have decided on disbanding the Medical Staff Corps, which was raised during the Crimean war, and constituting an entirely new branch of the service, to be called the "Army Hospital Corps." The men of the Medical Staff Corps will have the option of joining the newly-formed corps, under the terms prescribed, or of being discharged, according to the terms of the warrant under which they enlisted.

Aug. B. 1859

With the view of improving the sanitary condition of the troops at Chatham who are now under canvas, orders have been given to the authorities at that garrison to have the camp supplied with water from the waterworks. Pipes have accordingly been laid down to the Spur Battery, where the troops belonging to the 2nd battalion are encamped, and a bountiful supply of water is thus placed at the service of the men. In addition to the troops belonging to the 2nd and 3rd battalions at Chatham who are now under canvas, several tents have been pitched within the grounds of the several military hospitals, and these are occupied by upwards of 100 of the patients, it having been found that by placing the sick troops under canvas they are restored to health much more rapidly than when confined in the close hospital wards.

1859, Sep 17.

A circular memorandum has been issued to the Army at home and abroad, stating that the Commander-in-Chief having decided that such non-commissioned officers and men as, after a course of training and instruction in making up medicines, have been examined and appointed compounders of medicine, may be called upon to volunteer as sergeants to the new Army Hospital Corps; and commanding officers are directed to transmit returns of such non-commissioned officers and men as shall volunteer accordingly. The men are to remain attached to the respective regiments or battalions in which they were serving when transferred to the new corps. Former service in the Medical Staff Corps is to reckon, but not any previous service in the Line. — Another circular has been issued stating that the Secretary for War, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, has consented to an allowance of 4d. a day to each man employed in camps of instruction, to compensate for the wear and tear of their clothing and boots. This allowance is not to be regarded as working pay. Sep. 1859.

A decorative illustration at the bottom of the page. It features a sword with a cross-guard, a star-shaped medal or seal, and a document or scroll. The document has the word 'SCHEDULE' written on it. The entire illustration is rendered in a detailed, engraved style.

1843

TUESDAY, JAN. 3.

CROWN-OFFICE, JAN. 3.—Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.—County of Carmarthen.—D. A. S. Davies, of Pentre, in the county of Pembroke, Esq., in the room of J. Jones, Esq., deceased.

OFFICE OF ORDANCE, Dec. 31.—Royal Regiment of Artillery: Sergt. J. Nicoll to be Quartermaster, vice Barker.

BANKRUPTS.—J. S. EFFIE, Lombard-street, chronometer-maker. W. PAINE, Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire, baker. W. COCK, Bungay, Suffolk, grocer. J. MAYER, New City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, earthenware-manufacturer. J. HODGSON, Reading, Berkshire, druggist. J. LOCKWOOD, Lepton, Yorkshire, manufacturer of fancy waistcoats. J. WILSON, Manchester, warehouseman. G. FORSTER, Newcastle-upon Tyne, J. TAYLOR and J. CROWTHER, Huddersfield, corn-miller. J. RAY, Leeds, porter-merchant. J. TAYLOR and J. BUTTERWORTH, Rochdale, Lancashire, painters.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. BALLANTINE, Shirra, Dumbartonshire. J. CONNELL, St. Andrew's, draper. P. REID, Ballinluig, Perthshire, merchant. J. WARD-ROD, Dundee, grocer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 6.—9th Light Dragoons: F. J. M'Farlane to be Cornet, vice N'Nerin.

3th Foot: Ensign T. Bellow to be Second Lieutenant, vice Geale; Ensign F. L'Estrange, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Colquhitt.—17th Foot: Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Gen. Sir F. A. Wetherall.—22nd Foot: Lieut. T. L. Leader to be Lieutenant, vice Alms.—33rd Foot: J. Rotton to be Ensign, vice J. L'Estrange.—36th Foot: W. R. Rainsford to be Ensign, vice Harvey.—38th Foot: H. R. K. Hurly to be Ensign, vice Bellow.—41st Foot: Gent. Cadet W. Jackson to be Ensign, vice Dennis.—54th Foot: Lieut. S. Lawson to be Paymaster, vice Sutherland.—70th Foot: Lieut. T. F. H. Alms to be Lieutenant, vice Leader.—71st Foot: Assist.-Surge. W. Cruickshank to be Surgeon, vice Bulkeley.—76th Foot: Lieut.-Gen. G. Middlemore, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Sir P. Maitland.—86th Foot: Lieut. F. B. Cowper to be Lieutenant, vice Crowe.—91st Foot: Gent. Cadet O. Fitzgerald to be Ensign, vice Capel.—93rd Foot: Assist.-Surge. J. N. Irwin to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Cruickshank.

Hospital Staff—Staff-Surg. of the First Class W. Hackett, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Bancroft.

Memorandum.—The half-pay of Lieut. Ernest Wilding, of 1st Line Battalion King's German Legion, has been cancelled, from 6th January, 1843, he having accepted a commuted allowance.

I. L. N. DEC. 20, 1845

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 16.—2nd Life Guards: Ensign E. F. Wingfield, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Langley.

10th Light Dragoons: T. Fraser, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Anderson. 17th: H. Kendall, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Anderson.

2nd Foot: Captain A. W. Wynne to be Captain, vice O'Grady; Lieut. T. Addison to be Captain, vice Wynne; Ensign A. Gillespie to be Lieutenant, vice Addison; F. Matthias to be Ensign, vice Gillespie. 8th: Lieut.-Col. T. Butler to be Lieut.-Col., vice C. St. Lo Malet; Major H. W. Hartley to be Lieut.-Col. vice Butler; Captain H. W. Roper to be Major, vice Hartley; Lieut. F. Clowes to be Captain, vice Roper; Ensign E. J. Charter to be Lieutenant, vice Clowes; M'Kay Rynd to be Ensign, vice Charter. 12th: E. He-rick to be Ensign, vice Uniake. 25th: Major H. F. Strange to be Major, vice D'Urban. 28th: Major W. J. D'Urban to be Major, vice Strange. 43d: Assistant Surgeon R. Lawson to be Surgeon, vice Millar. 45th: G. Saunders, Gent., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Lawson. 52nd: Ensign M. Du Pre Strong, to be Lieutenant, vice Peel; C. C. Ross to be Ensign, vice Strong. 56th: F. Fellows to be Ensign, vice Wingfield. 65th: Ensign J. H. E. Elwes to be Lieutenant, vice Trafford; G. C. Pemberton to be Ensign, vice Elwes. 68th: Lieut. J. Johnston to be Captain, vice Barlow; Ensign H. Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice Johnston; H. G. R. Carmichael to be Ensign, vice Stewart. 71st: Ensign J. A. Gore to be Lieutenant, vice Bre; Ensign A. Denny to be Lieutenant, vice Sir T. Erskine; Ensign J. Uniake to be Ensign, vice Gore; B. Brocas to be Ensign, vice Denny. 77th: Assist.-Surg. G. Anderson to be Surgeon, vice Burrell.

FRIDAY, Dec. 19.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 19.—1st or Grenadier Guards.—Lieut. Colonel C. J. Hill, to be Captain and Lieutenant Colonel, vice G. W. Eyres; Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. P. A. E. Freke to be Captain and Lieutenant Colonel vice Hill; Ensign and Lieut. R. Bradford to be Lieutenant and Captain vice Freke.

Scots Fusilier Guards.—Lord B. C. Taylor to be Ensign and Lieutenant vice the Hon. P. Barrington.

1st Foot: Lieut. E. B. Wetherall to be Captain, vice Cooper; Ensign H. L. Barton to be Lieutenant, vice Wetherall; G. Taaffe to be Ensign, vice Barton. 9th: Capt. C. F. Havelock

to be Captain, vice Tyltoll. 15th: Assist.-Surg. J. A. Wishart, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Braybrook, 16th: F. W. Ruxton to be Ensign, vice Read. 17th: Lieut. T. O. Rutledge to be Captain, vice Grant; Ensign J. Bourke to be Lieutenant, vice Rutledge. 20th: J. Stephens to be Ensign, vice Johnson. 29th: Ensign H. Francis to be Lieutenant, vice Dobbs; F. Kneibow to be Ensign, vice Francis. 31st: Lieut. E. A. Noel to be Lieutenant, vice Gray. 32nd: Capt. T. H. Kirkley to be Capt., vice J. H. Eveleigh; Lieut. J. P. Pigot to be Capt., vice Kirkley; Ensign J. L. Phillips to be Lieut., vice Pigott; H. D. O'Callaghan to be Ensign, vice Phillips. 48th: Brevet Major R. Cole to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col W. M. Clevery; Lieut. G. M. Lys to be Capt., vice Cole; Ensign F. Andrews to be Lieut., vice Lys; Caser J. Gubins to be Ensign, vice Andrews. 53rd: Capt. G. A. Tyler to be Captain, vice Havelock; Lieut. H. W. J. Gray to be Lieutenant, vice Noel. 79th: H. D. Fowler to be Assistant Surgeon, vice H. C. Reade. 81st: Capt. R. S. C. Neymo to be Captain, vice Bowyer. 84th: Lieut. W. M. Mitchell to be Captain, vice Kelly; Ensign J. M'Cann to be Lieutenant, vice Mitchell; Cadet B. Sandaith to be Ensign, vice M'Cann.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Staff Assist.-Surg. P. W. MacIsaac, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Blakeney.

STAFF: Major W. A. McCleverty, to be Deputy Quartermaster General to the Forces in New Zealand.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff Surgeon First Class A. Smith, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, vice Dr. T. Gordon; Assist. Surg. E. H. Blakeney to be Staff Surgeon, Second Class, vice D. C. Pittsinn.—To be Staff Surgeons, Second Class: Assist. Surg. R.

Second Class, vice D. J. Pincum.—To be Staff Surgeons, Second Class: Assist.-Surg. R. Smith; Assist.-Surg. J. D. McIlree, vice O'Callaghan; Asst.-Surg. N. S. Campbell, M.D., vice Lawson; Assist.-Surg. J. G. Courtenay.—To be Assistant Surgeons to the Forces: Assist.-Surg. W. Braybrooke, vice Wishart; H. E. Robertson, vice MacLagan.

ADMIRALTY, DEC. 16.—Corps of Royal Marines: P. M. C. Croker and J. C. Giles to be Second Lieutenants.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

1844

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 15.—3rd Dragoon Guards: E. Torton to be Cornet, vice Fitz-
rald.—11th Light Dragoons: Assistant-Surgeon R. Pyper to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice
aclean.

lat Foot: Assistant-Surgeon W. T. Hoskins to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Knox.—18th: G. Fraser to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Cowen.—26th: Capt. F. N. Skinner to be Captain, vice Pigott.—38th: Assistant-Surgeon R. Browne to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Irton.—41st: Lieut. G. M. Hicks to be Lieutenant, vice Minchin.—44th: Ensign J. Le Murey to be Lieutenant, vice Kipling. W. Danks, to be Ensign, vice Carey.—67th: Staff-Surgeon Second Class J. Sheils to be Surgeon, vice Home.—73rd: Ensign J. C. Richardson to be Ensign, vice Oldfield.—95th: Lieut. W. Minchin to be Lieutenant, vice Hickson.—1st West India Regiment.—Lieut. R. Olpherts to be Captain, vice Grant; Lieut. W. W. Cole to be Captain, vice Trotman.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—**Surg.** G. Home to be Staff-Surg. of the Second Class, vice Shields; **Asst.-Surg.** A. Knox to be Staff-Surg. of the Second Class, vice Ford; **G.** Hornblower, **D.**, to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces; **J. S. Willis, M.D.**, to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Pyper; **J. Macnamara, M.D.**, to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Hoskin; **Smith** to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Browne.

MEMORANDUM.—The commission of Lieut. Ross, as Adjutant in the 66th Foot, is to be re-dated to the 21st Oct., 1843.

Feb 26 1860

to be Captain.
Died at BATAVIA.—Major H. J. Buchanan to be Major; Surg. A. Gibbs, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major;
INVALID DROPPED (CHATHAM).—Ezraet Lieut. Col. H. J. Shaw to be Major-Superintendent.
RECRUITING DISTRICT.—Major and Brev. Col. E. Gardiner to be Inspecting Field Officer.
HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon J. S. Smith, M.D., G. M. Webster, M.D., and J. A. Fraser, M.D., to be Surgeon-Majors; to be Surgeons, J. H. Hamilton, J. H. Burgess, to the Forces—A. Bruen, E. Falwasser, R. Waters, M.D., J. R. Hamilton, J. E. Munnell, J. J. Chappell, M.D., M. J. E. Fagan, M.D., W. Cherry, S. E. Munnell, R. W. Smith, M.D., W. Trull, M.D., N. Aven, M. J. Burke, M.D., W. G. Robinson, J. Webb, T. Auby, J. E. Gausen, S. Fergusson, J. L. Power, P. W. Stanford, T. H. White, M.D., W. H. Hill, T. Quinlan, O. Swan, J. Morgan, R. Quinlan, J. Stevenson, G. E. Will.

ROYAL ACADEMY GOLD MEDAL PRIZE DESIGNS.



SCULPTURE: THE BRAZEN SERPENT, BY P. BALL.

up a position at Manzanar, in order to bar the passage of General Prim into Andalusia. A rumour having been circulated that General Prim intended marching on Saragossa, a state of siege was proclaimed in that province.

Madrid is quiet, but martial law has been proclaimed. Martial law has also been proclaimed in New Castile.

The garrison of Avila, consisting of 800 men, had also revolted, and marched upon Zamora; but the garrison of that place remained faithful to the Government, and prevented them from entering the town. The Avila garrison then proceeded in the direction of Benavente, and are stated to have crossed over into Portugal.

Marshal O'Donnell stated in the Senate, on the 6th, that the circumstances of the military revolt are serious. A vast conspiracy existed, having ramifications throughout Spain. Public order had, however, only been disturbed in Aranjuez, Ocaña, and Avila. He hoped that order would be re-established and the state of siege raised in Madrid within two days. Marshal O'Donnell added that the insurgents were endeavouring to enter Portugal.

Repartero remained as usual at his residence at Logrono. It is stated that he positively declared to several friends on the 4th inst. that he would never sanction any attack upon the Constitutional throne which he had himself contributed to establish.

General Prim is stated to have addressed a proclamation to the insurgent troops, and to have given promotion to all the officers under him. It is also asserted that he demanded a thousand rations from the town of Villarejo de Salvanes.

The Captains-General of Catalonia, Aragon, Valencia, Navarre, Granada, and Seville, report that their respective districts are perfectly tranquil.

According to the latest intelligence received from Spain there was a rumour current in Madrid that General Prim had defeated the Government forces commanded by General Concha.

A strong spirit of disaffection has shown itself at Barcelona, and the military have fired on the people, of whom several were killed and wounded.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes were opened, on the 2nd inst., by the King in person. His Majesty, after noticing his safe return, the loyalty shown by the people in welcoming himself and consort, their friendly reception abroad, and peaceful relations with all nations, notices that various measures to promote education, and on other questions, will be brought before the Cortes.

His Majesty proceeds to say:—"Public works have been developed in the kingdom as far as compatible with the resources assigned to them by law. Yet in this branch of public administration we must progress incessantly and gradually. The railways demand their complement, and the ordinary roads must complete the network of our communications, subordinate to the direction given to the lines of railway. A great advance will have been made in this direction when the proposals, still under consideration, to assure the construction of our south-eastern network, and to complete the northern line by making it terminate at a more central point in the city of Oporto, shall become law. The commercial reforms which you have approved stimulate our industry, and at the same time must facilitate the negotiation of new treaties with Europe and America. The Government contemplates being able to lay before Parliament during this Session several international conventions."

The King promises amendment in the army expenditure, measures to develop the colonies, and serious attention to the finances. He announces, finally, that the Ministers of his father during the regency shall continue in office.

BELGIUM.

The following address was presented, on Sunday, to King Leopold II. by the Communal Council of Antwerp:—

Sire,—The Communal Council of Antwerp, under the impression of the good and noble words with which you have inaugurated your reign, comes in person to reiterate its congratulations upon the occasion of your accession to the throne. It hopes, Sire, that your Majesty, equally with the Queen and the Royal family, will soon honour the second city of the kingdom with a visit. Our population will be happy to greet your joyful arrival, and to hail, in the person of its new Sovereign, the august representative of Belgian nationality and the faithful guardian of our Constitutional liberties. Its joy will be all the greater because it is convinced that the Prince who presides henceforth over the destinies of Belgium will use his high influence to dis-

A commodious sanitarium for poor Parsees has been inaugurated at Bombay. The cost and endowment, amounting to six lacs of rupees (£60,000), have been defrayed by Mervanjee Framjee Panday, Esq., a wealthy member of the Parsee community.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The anti-foreign party at Peking is gaining power and endeavouring to carry out an exclusive policy. Articles of war are being manufactured in large quantities. Sir Rutherford Alcock has, however, arrived at Peking, and it is to be hoped that he will be able to settle all difficulties.

Accounts from Japan state that the combined expedition had returned in consequence of the Mikado's refusal to open the ports of Otsaca and Hioega. Advices from Shanghai to the 9th of December, received via Galle, announce that the Mikado had since sanctioned the treaty, and that the ports would be opened on the 1st of January. A chamber of commerce has been established at Yokohama.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The war between the Orange Free State and the Basutos continues in a desultory manner without any definite result, the British Government not interfering. A conference had been held between the authorities and Tambokies, the latter being unwilling to remove from the borders of the colony across the Kei, as proposed by the Governor.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The difficulty between the Government and the Legislative Council of Victoria appears to be no nearer settlement. A telegram from Melbourne, dated Nov. 26, informs us that the Legislative Council had refused to pass the Tariff Bill. The Ministers, who had received a majority on a vote of want of confidence in the Legislative Assembly, had hereupon refused to bring in the Appropriation Bill, had prorogued Parliament, and had announced that they would appeal to the country. A petition praying for the removal of the Governor had been numerously signed; and, as may be readily conceived, great dissatisfaction prevailed.

By way of Sydney we have news from New Zealand later than that already published. It tells of many fights with the natives. At Opotiki several of the Maories had been shot. The Kawah Pah had been captured, the rebels suffering great loss. At Poverty and Hawkes Bays the natives were laying down their arms.

JAMAICA.

We have news from Jamaica to the 18th ult. A bill for transferring the control of the colony of Jamaica entirely to the Home Government had been introduced in the House of Assembly, read for the first time, and ordered for second reading.

In the House of Assembly, on the 12th ult., a despatch from Mr. Cardwell to Governor Eyre was read, expressing the concern of her Majesty and the Government at the rebellion, deploring the barbarities and loss of life, and recognising with satisfaction the alacrity with which the authorities, the naval and military officers, the police, the volunteers, and the citizens had combined for the preservation of order. The despatch also praises the conduct of the Maroons.

The Jamaica papers report several movements of the troops, and the arrest of several men for drilling secretly with firearms.

Mr. Leven, the proprietor and editor of the *County Union* newspaper, who had been arrested upon a charge of high treason, had been released by order of the Chief Justice.

CANADA.

Mr. Hoyland supersedes the Hon. George Brown as President of the Canadian Council. The Merchants' Exchange, Montreal, has been destroyed by fire.

UNITED STATES.

It is stated that Senator Wilson has had an interview with President Johnson, in which he informed him that the Radical Republican party disapproved his reconstruction policy, and would not support him if he interfered with congressional legislation upon reconstruction. Mr. Johnson is represented to have expressed confidence in the present and future success of his reconstruction policy, and refused to give any assurance that he would refrain from inter-

The articles of State monopolies (tobacco, salt, gunpowder), and, further, the goods comprised in classes 1 and 7 of the present Austrian tariff, are excepted from these maxima.

ARTICLE IV.

Commissioners from both Governments shall meet not later than the month of March, 1867, for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the values and additional charges, and they shall take as the basis of their calculations the average prices at the principal centres of production and commerce of the United Kingdom for the year 1865.

Three years after the duties fixed by treaty shall have come into operation, each of the contracting parties shall have the right to claim a revision of the values.

ARTICLE V.

These duties of the future Austrian tariff to come into operation on the 1st of January, 1867, to which England attaches a special interest, shall form the subject of a supplementary convention to be concluded between the two contracting parties.

The articles of State monopoly, as also the goods subject to fiscal duties included in classes 1 and 7 of the present tariff, remain also here excepted.

ARTICLE VI.

Internal imposts which are levied in the territory of one party on the production, preparation, or use of any article, whether on account of the State or on account of municipalities and corporations, shall, under no pretext, affect the productions of the other party in a higher or more onerous degree than the same productions of native origin.

ARTICLE VII.

The contracting parties agree that every reduction in their tariffs of import or export duties, and every privilege, favour, or immunity which either contracting party may hereafter grant to the subjects and commerce of a third Power shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other contracting party, with a reserve, however, of the exceptions enumerated in Article II., 4 and 5.

ARTICLE VIII.

The subjects of one of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other equality of treatment with native subjects in regard to charges on loading and unloading, to warehousing, and to the transit trade; as also in regard to bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

ARTICLE IX.

The subjects of one of the two high contracting Powers shall, in the dominions of the other, enjoy the same protection as native subjects in regard to the rights of property in trade marks, and other distinctive marks, as well as in patterns and designs for manufactures.

ARTICLE X.

The high contracting parties reserve to themselves to determine hereafter, by a special convention, the means of reciprocally protecting copyright in works of literature and the fine arts within their respective dominions.

ARTICLE XI.

The present treaty shall remain in force for the space of ten years, to date from the 1st of January, 1867; and in case neither of the high contracting Powers shall have notified to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years the intention to put an end to its operation, the treaty shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year commencing from the day on which one or other of the high contracting parties shall have announced its intention to put an end to it.

The high contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to introduce, by common consent, into this treaty any modification which is not opposed to its spirit and principles, and the utility of which shall have been shown by experience.

ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged in Vienna, in three weeks, or sooner if possible. In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Vienna, this 16th day of December, 1865.

(L.S.) BLOOMFIELD.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

Upon proceeding to the signature of the treaty of commerce concluded between Great Britain and Austria, the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers made the following declarations:—

I. The Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria declared that in virtue of article 13 of the Treaty of Customs and Contributions Union of Dec. 23, 1865, between Austria and Liechtenstein, the Treaty of Commerce concluded this day would apply equally to the Principality of Liechtenstein, and the British Plenipotentiary accepted this declaration.

II. In order to avoid any future doubt as to the intention of article 3, the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers agreed to the following explanation:— In the construction of a tariff of specific duties by weight within fixed *ad valorem* rates, it is necessary to determine what shall be the unit of value to which each specific duty shall be applied.

In adopting the basis of value established by article 3, it is understood



THE LATE THOMAS ALEXANDER, ESQ., C.B., DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—SEE PAGE 157.

the present duties on tea and sugar it would not have been possible to meet the estimated demands of the year (which, by-the-by, it should be remembered, are altogether exceptional, and confined, in a great measure, to the present year) without at least a shilling income tax. In the reliefs which it is proposed to grant the whole nation will insensibly but certainly participate—directly in many instances, and indirectly in the increase on trade, manufactures, and employment for labour which must inevitably follow a further advance in that course of commercial policy from which the country has already gained so much.

Well then, with all these remissions, we are asked not only to retain the income tax, but to add to its amount. Does any one seriously suppose that that tax can ever cease to be a part of our financial system? It must be recollected that the first attempt at the introduction of the principles of free trade in this country was accompanied by the imposition of the income tax. If indirect taxation is to pass away there must be a substitute for it; we must choose between direct and indirect taxation. This is a reason why the year 1860 does not witness the redemption of the pledges of 1853; but it is only one reason. Between that pledge and the time for its fulfilment has intervened a great war, the reconstruction of our Navy, the reorganisation of our Army, and, in short, the simple addition of some thirteen millions a year to our expenditure as compared with that of seven years ago. This is not the result of Ministerial jobbing or the recklessness of any one party which has held power in the State. It has been the work alike of Whig, Tory, and Radical in office; it has arisen out of the necessity of the case; and, above all, it has been demanded by the outspoken voice of the country. As a whole, the principles on which the Budget is founded seem to us as just and as equitable as is possible or attainable at a moment like the present. It brings relief to the wealthy, but it also offers many a boon to the humble; and its characteristic element is remission of taxes on the simpler necessities of life, a large stimulus to trade, considerable widening of the field of labour and industry, accompanied by imposts for the purposes of preserving the equilibrium between great but necessary expenditure and revenue, which fall chiefly, if not entirely, on those who are best able to bear them.

As far as can be ascertained, the opinion of the country has been declared in favour of the Budget. Objections to details, of course, were to be expected. You cannot do a great general right without incurring the chance of doing a little individual wrong. Rumour asserts that this vital measure of the Government is to be opposed by the Conservative party, and by the statesman in particular who has once at least wrecked his Government on a financial scheme. It can hardly be possible that the attack will be direct and aimed at the plan as a whole. To any demonstration in the shape of an airy speech, fluttering with fine

army. On the 1st inst. he made a reconnaissance party in another direction. accounts, the population, far from receiving the troops in a friendly manner, the army was scattered on the different roads. Marshal O'Donnell announced, in a despatch, that he will continue offensive operations with the mercy of Spain, and until reprisals have been taken of the enemy, and an indemnity obtained. A despatch from Tetuan, dated February 1st, announced the engagement of the Spanish squadron. O'Donnell had ordered a reconnaissance party. The Spaniards had fraternised with the Spanish army. Of Tetuan has been intrusted to a principal inhabitants.

ITALY

In a proclamation General Goyon announced that the carnival at Rome will pass by without any intelligence of the inhabitants. Prohibited, and riotous assemblages will be prohibited.

A Turin letter says:—"I transmit to you the propositions which our Government has adopted for the Kingdom of Italy. They are these:—The Assembly in existence are to be convoked as a national assembly. The convocation is to be preceded by a manifesto to the populations of the central provinces, a sort of historical summary of what has happened since the preliminaries of Villafranca, and it will be declared that the wishes of the populations of the Kingdom were spontaneous; it will also call on the Government to obtain the approbation of the Parliament for the publication of this manifesto, and for taking possession of the provinces, and they will dissolve themselves. The elections will take place according to the Piedmontese system. They will take their seats in the Parliament."

Intelligence received from Naples states that the liberation of political prisoners is only who are evidently guilty being tried by special tribunals. There is great excitement. It is received announce that the political prisoners are increasing. Women have been put to death. Several magistrates have been killed in these barbarous acts. A proclamation has been issued calling the Sicilians to rise in a speedy manner in order to reinvest Southern Italy with the King. All parties in Sicily are alike favourable to the movement. In the above proclamation it is said: "Follow our example. The time for action has come. Henceforth we must be daring. Let us be true to our nationality, and to the cry of 'Italy and Liberty!'"

AUSTRIA

The reforms promised in the Ministerial programme have been granted. Every province will have its own administration, according to the local conditions.

On Tuesday the French Ambassador commenced the official reception of the Austrian Ministers, and high functionaries. The Embassy were present in gala costume.

THE LATE DR. ALEXANDER.

NOT only the medical service, but the army and the country at large, have sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. Alexander, who has been taken from us in the midst of a career which promised the largest results that could be effected by untiring industry, unswerving honesty, a clear intellect, the highest practical knowledge, and the warmest sympathies with the body over which he was so recently called to preside. Thomas Alexander entered the service on the Staff in 1834, and proceeded to the West Indies, where he did duty for five years and six months, at the end of which time he came home in charge of invalids. He remained at home only nine months, when he embarked for Nova Scotia, where he did duty till he was removed, in August, 1846, as Second Class Staff Surgeon, to North America, where he served with the Rifle Brigade as Regimental Assistant Surgeon, till he embarked for the Cape of Good Hope in 1851, and served with the 60th Rifles for the next two years throughout the Kafir war. He was principal medical officer of the expedition dispatched beyond the Kei, and he was thanked in general orders for his services throughout the war. In 1854 he was promoted to the rank of First Class Staff Surgeon, and received orders to join the Turkish expedition. He was in charge of the Light Division under Sir George Brown, and landed at Gallipoli with the first detachment of the expeditionary force, consisting of his old comrades of the Rifle Brigade, and a detachment of Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners, on the 6th of March. With the Light Division he remained to the close of the war. At the Alma his tenderness, his inexhaustible endurance, and noble devotion in the most terrible trial to which a surgeon, overwhelmed with calls on his utmost powers, and poorly provided with the means of relief, could be exposed, were especially remarkable. At Inkerman, hour after hour, and day after day, he toiled through scenes which those who have not witnessed a battlefield and the terrors of the hospital tents can never imagine or conceive, upheld by the noblest sense of duty; and many men now alive can bear witness to the heroic calm and skill which saved life and limb for them, and the prodigality of care he bestowed on others, regardless of everything but his sacred duties. In Lord Raglan's despatch he is described "as deserving to be most honourably mentioned." All through the winter he never left his post—nay, more, from the time he joined the Light Division till the British army quitted the shores of the Crimea he never was absent from his duty a single day. On the 12th of January, 1855, he was appointed Deputy-Inspector-General, and he went to Kertch with Sir George Brown as principal medical officer of the expeditionary force. In General Codrington's despatch of March 18, 1856, in answer to an address from the House of Commons, Dr. Alexander is also mentioned, and he was recommended by Dr. Andrew Smith for promotion to the rank of Local Inspector-General for service during the Russian war. Dr. Alexander remained at home just one month and twenty-one days, when he was again ordered for service in Canada as principal medical officer, but, after performing that duty for six months, Lord Panmure nominated him one of the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the sanitary state of the Army, and he returned to England to discharge the functions of his appointment. He was also selected to draw up a new code of regulations for the management of barracks and hospitals, and, on the retirement of Sir Andrew Smith, on the 22nd of June, 1858, Dr. Alexander was appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Department, which appointment he held up to the day of his death. He was also one of the Honorary Surgeons to her Majesty, and a Companion of the Bath. A few weeks ago he was interrupted in the usual assiduous discharge of his duties by an attack of gout, complicated with an inflammatory condition of the venous system, and he died on the morning of the 1st inst., at his residence in Norfolk-square, the immediate cause of death being, it is supposed, determination of gout to the heart. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss, and in her grief she has many deep sympathisers, for few men ever had a larger number of sincere friends among those whom he admitted to his acquaintance than Dr. Alexander.

The *United Service Gazette* states that the account of Dr. Alexander's death was received in his native town of Prestonpans with deep and universal sorrow. This picturesque seacoast village, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, where his respected parents and immediate relatives reside, was a never-failing source of interest to him; and during the eventful life which he so earnestly devoted to the service of his country, whenever he was relieved from duty, he, with joyous feelings, returned to the home of his boyhood, and, with childlike simplicity, lived in the midst of his affectionate family, recalling the associations of his early days. As in the discharge of his public duty Dr. Alexander was always the steady friend and the champion of the soldier, in private he was ever ready, with a generous heart and a liberal hand, to minister to the necessities of the poor; and many in his native place who were relieved by him when in want and in sickness live to bless his memory. His remains were removed to Prestonpans, and laid in the family burying ground on the 6th inst. The scene was a most solemn one; the places of business were closed; the whole of the inhabitants followed the procession to the grave; and the fishermen—a numerous & respectable class of the community, in whom he took a deep interest—gave up their avocations at sea, to enable them to pay a last mark of respect to one whom they were proud to claim as a townsman. His body was lowered into the tomb amid the deepest manifestations of grief—all present feeling that an able man and a true Christian was lost to his country and his friends.

(Copied from the back—at the top)

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WHITTINGTON CLUB.—On Tuesday evening a public ball was given by the members of this metropolitan club, in its spacious and

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DEMOLITION OF THE WALL OF PARIS.

THE destruction of the Paris wall, commenced almost immediately after the 1st of January, the date of the extension of the limits of the city to the fortifications, is now completed throughout the entire distance over which it extended; and a new series of colossal boulevards, fifteen miles in extent, is thus created in what is now the interior of Paris. In order to explain how such a vast extent of wall has disappeared in so short a time, it should be stated that the work has been subdivided among a great number of contractors, who have employed the means shown in our illustration for upsetting the mural barrier which had existed for the respectable period of upwards of three quarters of a century. A wide breach was made in the wall at regular distances, and against the inner side were then placed two beams supported by two others fixed into the ground; as soon as this preparation was terminated, a large instrument called a *cric* was put against another beam placed transversely, and a few turns of the powerful machine sufficed to upset each separate mass, of which a thick cloud of dust announced the fall. The noise caused by the old fiscal tyrant's descent was not great, and may be described by the adaptation of a *jeu-de-mots* employed on another occasion:—

Le mur murent Paris s'en alla mur-
murent.

The materials will all be turned to account, most of the stone being in good condition and available for building purposes.

The view represented in our Engraving was taken by our artist

the entrance of the Rue de Clichy, and the buildings undergoing demolition in the foreground are those of the barrier of that name, illustration of which appeared in our Number of the 10th of December last. The hill in the background, surmounted by windmills, is the famous hill of Montmartre, from under which the large quantities of plaster of Paris have been obtained during many years. To their neighbours the barriers, these worthy windmills, the objects of veneration and so long the dominating object of this



OBITUARY.

GUTHRIE G. J. Esq. F.R.S.

On the 1st inst. in Berkeley St. aged 71, from a sudden seizure of the heart, died George James Guthrie, Esq. the famous surgeon. He was the son of an eminent chiropodist in Lower James St. Golden Square & early became a member of the College of Surgeons. In 1801 he was apptd. Asst Surgeon of the 29th Regt. then commanded by the present Earl of Stafford & served with it in North America & in the Peninsula, being present at several of the battles. At Oporto he captured one of the enemy's guns, with considerable dexterity & presence of mind.

At the close of the war, he settled in London & for 30 yrs. enjoyed a large & lucrative practice, at the same time delivering lectures to the medical officers of the Army & Navy & of the East India Coy's Service. His surviving issue are, by his first wife, an unmarried daughter & a son. Mr Gardiner Guthrie surgeon to the Western Ophthalmic Hospitals. By his widow, he has left an infant child.

for the sake of others, and not merely for the individual sufferer's own moral and spiritual improvement; this, in Dr. Hinton's view, is the key to the "mystery of pain." Faith alone, he would have said, can seize and use this key, here and now. It is the victory of faith to do so. Beyond the veil of death, we shall see what we now believe; and all will be clear to us.

In the power of this faith the man himself worked his work, suffered, and died. As one puts the two men, Hinton and Henderson, side by side, one hardly knows which to admire most; whether the masculine courage, tenacity, audacity, and devotedness of the one, or the simple, pure, elevated, unluxurious, and, even in its mistakes and failures, beautiful life of the other.

FEROCIOUS FAVOURITES.

By SURGEON-GENERAL COWEN.

SOME of my military and other acquaintances in various parts of the tropical world have made their otherwise pleasant houses objectionable places to visit from their eccentric predilection for keeping ferocious favourites. One never could feel certain, on paying a morning call, whether that sleek half-grown cheetah, that questionably tamed black bear, or that wandering-at-large dog of a jackal, might or might not take it into his head to give you a taste of his quality, in the shape of a grip in the fleshy part of your arm or leg. My worthy and esteemed friend Blank Blank—a swell in a distant eastern island—housed a regular menagerie of repugnant, not to say dangerous, reptiles and animals, the freaks and frolics of which, entertaining to himself and family, were hardly so agreeable or welcome to outsiders. Large speckled mongooses that sprang on your shoulders, monkeys of all sorts that grinned and surreptitiously snatched anything out of your hands, festive odoriferous jungle cats, were bad enough; and a long thick domesticated rat-snake seen twining among the rafters was not the most inviting of sights; but, when Dom Cobra di Capello himself, attracted by the music of a flageolet, came gliding over the cane matting to within a foot or so of your chair, erected his hood, and made a playful hiss at your shins in passing, why then, most of my readers will agree that it was high time to bid Blank good-day, his word, notwithstanding, that Appoohamy the snake-charmer had deftly extracted the Dom's fangs, and he was consequently harmless.

The hurts and injuries, some serious, some almost fatal, which, in my calling, I have known to occur at the hands, or rather by the teeth and claws and horns, of ferocious favourites would fill many pages of this magazine if written in detail. To two or three I shall but briefly allude; a few others,

however, are worthier of more lengthy note.

One gentleman I call to mind, a planter on a West Indian sugar estate, was pinned and terribly mangled by a neighbour's Spanish bloodhound, with whom he had taken unguarded liberties. Fortunately he was not given to the sangaree-drinking propensities of the day, and he recovered with sundry and many disfiguring scars.

A lady was saved only by the fashion of her skirts—which, it goes without saying, were not the close-fitting present mode—from being "eaten up" by a savage mastiff, who would receive caresses from no other hands than those of his own mistress, and who had ungallantly repudiated with his teeth the delicate attentions the fair stranger bestowed on him.

Sergeant — of the — regiment, very nearly met face to face that other "fell sergeant—death," from the deep gores he received from the regimental stag, a quiet beast enough when the band was playing, and he was marching in all the pride and pomp of staghood at the head of the corps, but when occasion served, and particularly when "fashed," "a savage auld book (buck)," as the men called him.

And lastly, I don't think that Hassan, the erst smart Malay rifleman—if he be still in the land of the living—will ever try conclusions again with a large grey-bearded Ceylon Wanderoo monkey, while that powerful and irate simia is busied over a bunch of plantains. Hassan lost a considerable portion of his tawny skin and one finger besides in the encounter, was long in hospital, and swallowed no end of her Majesty's physic to ward off close-threatening lockjaw.

But what induced Lieutenant J. Q., of a recently extinct colonial regiment, to deal as largely as he did in snakes, no one of his brother officers could imagine. It was not

phenomenon, and which we symbolise in our two highest words, 'love' and 'righteousness'; a necessity which is perfect freedom; a law that is liberty."

It is unnecessary to pursue any farther the history of Dr. Hinton's religious and philosophical speculations. His opinions are of much less value than the man himself. It has already been shown how the social evils of our time, particularly on the side of the wrongs done to women, pressed like lead upon him, from those earliest Whitechapel days down to the very end of his life. That elevation of character, which all who knew him recognised, showed itself in nothing so much as in the truly chivalrous generosity of his feeling and demeanour towards women, in his passionate and unmeasured indignation and scorn towards the men who could bear or dare to wrong them. It was his happiness to have amongst the women who stood in the nearest relations to himself—as mother, sisters, wife—those who could not but inspire him with such thoroughly manly reverence towards women. There are many worthy and respectable men in the world who seem to know nothing of this feeling—nothing of this feeling of reverence for women, and of indignation and abhorrence and scorn for those who wrong them, as, alas! also there are women in the world who do not make it easy for men to pay them the reverence which is due to their womanhood. Each sex, we may be sure, is doing a grievous wrong both to the other and to itself, so long as the man refuses the honour and the reverence which are the woman's due, and so long as the woman fails to be *that* which would compel the man to feel that they *are* her due. Nevertheless, the duty of the *initiative* must ever rest with the stronger. If the man is the stronger, he must prove his strength by ever honouring and guarding the weakness of the weaker. The response will come in due time. The honoured weakness will become a strength worthy of all honour.

That little "book for the sorrowful," as he himself entitled it, the "Mystery of Pain," was wrung out of James Hinton's brain and heart, not merely by his professional experience as a surgeon, but still more by that chivalrous feeling of his towards women and resentment of their wrongs. It is well worth reading. His achievements in the direction of science may be of doubtful value. Sir William Gull, in his Introduction to the "Life and Letters," defines his scientific position in words which show clearly enough that Science, properly so called, was not his

forte: "Hinton was not a man of science, but a philosopher. Science was to him the servant of philosophy. He felt himself to be an interpreter of Nature; not in the Baconian sense, by the collection and arrangement of facts, the sequences of causes and effects, but, like the Hebrew seer of old, penetrating through appearances to their central cause." But whatever be the scientific value of Dr. Hinton's contributions to Science, there can be no doubt as to the religious value of this little shilling book of his, written for the sorrowful. The root-thought of the book is this: True love involves sacrifice; and, therefore, He who is Love, when He would reveal Himself to man, reveals Himself, and must reveal Himself, in and through sacrifice. The Cross of Christ is the most perfect revelation of God, because it is the revelation of Love in Sacrifice. He is the 'Lamb slain from the foundation of the world.' To perfect Love—to the perfect nature—sacrifice is not pain, but joy. That *we* feel it as pain, is owing to the imperfection of our nature—is owing to sin; shows that our nature needs redeeming, and shows also what kind of redemption it needs. Let pain be seen as what it is, *sacrifice*—sacrifice for others; let love learn to welcome it, because it is sacrifice for others; and then the pain will alter its nature and become joy to us. It will be with us according to St. Paul's words: 'Who now rejoice in my sufferings for you, and fill up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh for his body's sake, which is the Church.'"

The last words of this little volume will show the spirit and the tone of the whole. They are these:—"We cry in our agony, in weakness, failure, perplexity of hearts, that there is no hope nor help. No hand seems to direct the storm; no pity listens. 'God has forsaken us,' we say. Do we say so, and not recall the words that fell in that great victory on Calvary—fell from the Conqueror's lips—'My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?' Blackness of darkness and despair, and sorrow blotting out God's hand, and feebleness sinking without a stay—these are not failure. In these characters were written first the charter of our deliverance: these are the characters in which it is renewed."

That all pain, all suffering, bodily or mental, is being woven and wrought by God into one vast all-embracing plan of love and redemption, whether the individual sufferer sees and knows it to be so or not; that all pain, all suffering, is therefore of the nature of *sacrifice*—*vicarious*—in the interest and

to study their nature and habits, for Q., although the very best of fellows, was not in the line of scientific pursuits. Nevertheless, snakes he had galore;—snakes in casks, snakes in boxes, snakes in baskets; huge pythons, slender whip-snakes, eel-like water snakes, long brown ugly rat-snakes; in fine all sorts and conditions of snakes. Puff-adders and rattlesnakes he could not procure, as the country did not produce them; the *tic polonga* (*Daboia elegans*), common enough, and a deadly ophis of the viper tribe, he for some reason or other, best known to himself, fought shy of. But he compensated for the loss of this venomous gentleman, by keeping whole broods of equally poisonous brother Cobras, from the infants as they emerged from the shell, up to the parents and grandparents of the family—old hoary maters and paterfamilias, with deeply-patched and mottled skins, and with spectacle-marked hoods, big enough for a doctor of laws. Well, with these reptiles generally Q. juggled, making armlets and necklets of his smaller subjects, and converting himself into a regular Laocoon with the bigger ones, though by the way, no friends were ever intrepid enough to personate that unhappy priest's sons. Periodically from the Cobra's jaws he pulled out the fangs, just as Mr. Blank had got the Cinghalese operator to do; and then, on the vantage ground that the grooved wound-inflicting teeth were gone, and the poison could not be injected, he trifled and toyed with these dangerous favourites. One day he had some visitors, ladies among them, to see his exhibition, and he was cleverer and more expert than ever, more to their horror than amusement. But in the midst of playing with a half-grown excited Cobra, whose eyes were sparkling, whose tongue was darting with hisses, in and out of its mouth, and whose hood was out-spread to the utmost, his hand got too close to the snake and it struck him just between the finger and thumb, making two very small pin-pointed punctures. He only gave the beast a tap, and went on with his performances. But after a few moments he suddenly turned ghastly pale, a heavy perspiration covered his forehead, he almost fainted away, and in the most anxious and distressing tones said, "I am a dead man—that Cobra's fangs have not been extracted since I had him." And then, what between intense alarm, and the "potent poison" rapidly "o'ercrowing his spirit," every one thought that poor Q. was gone. Luckily there was one doctor on the spot, another not many miles away.

The first dealt boldly with the scalpel, and at great risk to himself sucked the wound; had there been the least abrasion or scratch on his lips, his life would also have been endangered. When the other quickly arrived some further means were adopted, and after many hours of never-to-be-forgotten anxiety, they had the satisfaction of seeing the poison symptoms diminish, and ultimate recovery take place.

But right and left the serpents were slain, and, after his very narrow shave, Q. eschewed further acquaintance with the snake race.

M., a puisne judge of a West African settlement, possessed among his lares and penates an elegant leopard, which in its early days of cubhood a native chief had given him. Education—not without much stick—had taught the beast a considerable amount of docility; it would gambol and play with its master, but with others its temper was uncertain. Generally a small negro boy led it about by a thin collar and cord, but often it was wanting in even that feeble restraint. My first introduction to this feline was at a dinner party, at which M. was entertaining some of the European male society of the little town, and I admit that I did not feel quite at ease when shortly after the meal began a spotted animal, about the size of a small donkey, bounded into the room and jumped upon mine host, putting his heavy paws upon his shoulder, licking his face, and showing to the company not only a particularly red tongue, but a set of large, strong, hungry-looking incisor teeth. M. fed Jol—for so he was called after the Joliff donor—with morsels from his plate; but none of us paid him similar attention. Asked why such a powerful and but semi-tamed creature was allowed so much dangerous liberty, and whether he had ever abused it, the African Rhadamanthus, who hailed from the Sister Isle, replied, "Faith! the baste is roight enuf if he be trated on the squeer (square). Betimes he has been a troysfle playful, and loike most of us has had his lark, taking boite and sip of native flesh and blud; but that's neither here nor there in this counthry, where the troibe is as plenti-fool as pase. He has niver yet, I belave, tasted a whoite man; maybe he'd relish him bether—eh, Jol?" This was, of course, only chaff; but it did not make most of us happier, and I for one was particularly pleased when the leopard made its exit.

Weeks afterwards I was ordered up country—into the bush, as they say there—and in the small schooner in which I embarked for the

river route there were the judge and his *alter ego*, Mr. Jol, going up, as the lesser evil to remaining behind minus his master. True, he was caged; but in so small a vessel even such proximity was undesirable, and we soon found out that "a life on the ocean wave" did not tend to sweeten the brute's temper. Growls and snarls issued constantly from him, and more particularly when the Kroomen (native sailors) passed and repassed his den. One evening we anchored close alongside a wooded island to wait for the flood tide, and Jol, the judge, and the boy keeper, landed for a run; so did others, but not I. *Timeo Danaos*, I have a wholesome dread of Jol enjoying himself on that Gambia isle. But no sooner are the shore-goers on terra firma than loud and piercing cries, such as no man makes but in his agony, are heard, and these are followed by angry shouts from M.'s voice and heavy strokes from his whip. Then a Krooman comes panting and howling down to the river's edge, jumps in, swims the few strokes that separate him from the ship, scrambles up the side, and presents himself to me much lacerated and bleeding from deep tears and bites. Jol, the inflicter, shortly follows, his face and claws betraying him. There are questions as to his being cast adrift then and there; but as the judge is a man of mark in these parts, as he is strangely moved at the prospect of parting with his ferocious favourite, as, moreover, it is proved that Lord Cardigan—all the Kroomen have *soubriquets* bestowed on them by English sailors—gave the first offence, and, more than all, as many good Mexican dollars are forthcoming to salve his lordship's wounds, why, Jol proceeds with us in durance vile until we reach our destination, and where I see him no more. Subsequently I heard that, having committed further assaults not quite so easily compensated, and which had brought M. before a brother judge's tribunal, a rifle shot had put an end to Mr. Jol's career.

So long as Captain B. was himself present to look after that large black shaggy bear, which he kept chained under a margosa-tree in the garden of his bungalow adjoining mine in an Indian station, Peter—the beast—was not too obtrusive a neighbour. Certainly I never went near him, as did some, to

receive his affectionate hugs; I never fed him with honey, or supplied him with white ants, for which he had a marvellous liking; and as certainly I never got the scratches or bruises which others showed from these rough embraces. But when the bold dragoon left, and Bruin got into other ownership, though still in the same domicile, either he missed his quondam master, or something or other changed his nature altogether. Instead of mere scratches, the effects of play, people got rents more or less severe, the results of rage. He was always breaking away from his tether, wandering in the bazaars, and making raids on fruit and vegetable stalls. He became so riotous and troublesome that complaints were rife against him. A story, not without foundation, was current, that after a symposium at mess, an officer of the — Hussars found Peter in his bedroom, he having taken advantage of the situation by tearing up the bedclothes, breaking the night-lamp, and supping off the castor-oil with which that light was supplied. Another—less credible—that a chokerah (small boy) expecting his mother with his evening meal, had, in the gloom of a dark verandah, mistaken the squatting bear for the black and aged materfamilias, and had been clawed and punished for the unflattering compliment, the four-footed animal being the more gainly of the two. Be this as it may, the creature became a regular wanderer, and wherever he strolled, if obstructed, he left his mark.

One hot dry-season night there was an outcry that the bear was again loose, and the women and children of the Parcherry (the quarters of the married troopers) were hurrying and scurrying about, and crying and screaming with alarm. While the hubbub was at its highest a lady came face to face with Peter, as, mad with rage at being chased and worried, he was making a short cut through our drawing-room into the road. He passed almost within touching distance, and although his blood was up he did her no harm. But he did a vast deal of mauling and maiming among coolies and others that evening, before the carbines and pistols of the horsemen, and the sticks and staves of the local police, put an end to his existence, and converted his carcass into steaks and hams.



DR. SPILSBURY.

THE last mail from India brought intelligence of the demise of Dr. George Green Spilsbury, Physician-General on the Royal establishment, who, after an uninterrupted service of forty-six years, expired in Calcutta, on the 6th of July. Dr. Spilsbury was so generally known to different members of the service, and his name is so familiar to many others who survive him, that a brief notice of the late head of the Medical Board may not be uninteresting:—His first practice, after passing his medical examination, was at Sierra Leone, from which colony he returned in 1811, when he joined the East India Company's service as Assistant-Surgeon, and passed through the various grades until he reached the top of the tree. Dr. Spilsbury served throughout the Nepal campaign in 1814-15-16, for which he obtained the medal; was present at the siege and capture of Hattress, in 1817; served with the centre division of the Grand Army under the Marquis of Hastings, in 1817-18; with the Nerbudda Field Force surrounding the Puckmuree Hills, for the capture of the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, in 1819; and at the siege and capture of Asseergur, in 1819. He was Superintending Surgeon of the Saugor Division until, to use his own expression, "Saugor was handed bodily over to the "Mulls," when he was appointed to the Cawnpore Division. He became a member of the Medical Board in Calcutta in 1854, and subsequently succeeded Dr. Lamb as Physician-General. Dr. Spilsbury's works of unostentatious charity live after him. It was his delight to help "the fatherless and widows in their affliction;" and to many a subaltern unable to meet the calls of misfortune or indiscretion Dr. Spilsbury has proved a "friend in need." The Asiatic Society in Calcutta (as any one who has visited the rooms can testify) has lost a valuable contributor in the late Dr. Spilsbury. The results of his geological researches in the valley of the Nerbudda and elsewhere were placed at the disposal of the society; and, by particular request of the members, he sat for his portrait in March, 1855; the picture being now suspended from the walls of the committee-room. The subject of this brief notice, after enjoying a larger share of good health than is usually allotted to Europeans in India, was attacked with low typhoid fever in March last, from which he never completely recovered.

* Madras people.

I L N. Sep. 12. 1857

C. B. HANDYSIDE, ESQ.

CHARLES BAIRD HANDYSIDE, Esq., late a surgeon H.E.I.C.S., whose death, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, occurred on the 2nd instant, had been in active duty in India for a lengthened period. In the earlier part of his career he for many years held the medical charge of the hill station at Simla, where he was much loved and respected both by the European and native inhabitants. Subsequently he joined the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, and with it served throughout the Sutlej campaign, under his friend Colonel Taft. On promotion he was removed to the charge of the 1st Light Cavalry, and thus was present during the whole of the Punjab war; and he proceeded with General Gilbert in his advance on Peshawur. For these services he received various medals and clasps, besides being selected by the Government for the charge of the medical store magazine for Upper India, which appointment he held till his retirement. He left the service of the Company nearly ten years ago, and fixed his residence chiefly in Scotland, his native country, whither his widow conveyed his remains from Boulogne (where he went for change of air, and where he died), for interment in the family vault at Edinburgh: they were there deposited on the 12th instant. Mr. Handyside was deservedly esteemed, and his loss is deeply regretted by all who knew him.

X

I L N.

Feb. 19

1859

Sir Andrew Smith, late director of the Army Medical Department, not forgetful of the days passed by him when a student in the University of Edinburgh, has just presented to the Natural History Museum his magnificent collection of reptilia. It embraces nearly 2000 specimens, obtained from all parts of the world, and among them are many of great rarity and beauty.

The Colombo Examiner notices the success of the pearl fishery at Aripo. The oysters were selling at £6 to £6 10s. per 1000, and money was abundant. Bates, the chief of the European divers, was under water for three hours. The operations of the European divers are expected to produce very beneficial results, both in the discovery of new banks, and in determining the age of the oysters.

On the 13th of April the Russians took Weden, which during sixteen years was the residence and stronghold of Schamyl, by storm.

I L N. MAY 21. 1859.

An obelisk, erected to the memory of the late Sir James M'Grigor, Bart., who was Director-General of the Army Medical Department for thirty-six years, and several times Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, has been placed in the quadrangle of that college.

March 24
1860

At a meeting of the Governors of the Charing-cross Hospital last week, a letter from Dr. S. B. Partridge of the Bengal army, accompanied by a remittance for £336 13s. 5d., was laid before the meeting. The letter stated that the sum had been contributed by medical men in the Presidency of Bengal, for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of Mr. D. Herbert Llewellyn, the late surgeon of the Alabama, whose heroic death in the performance of his duty elicited at the time a general expression of sympathy and regret. The donors requested that the money might be invested for the purpose of establishing in connection with the Charing-cross Hospital Medical College, at which Mr. Llewellyn received his professional education, a "Llewellyn Prize."

I.L.N. April 1866

...meeting took place at Mahebourg, Mauritius, on the 21st of September, between Capt. Hutchinson, 35th Regiment, and Assistant-Surgeon Gallway, Royal Artillery. The principals having changed shots at 10 paces without injury to either, the parties left the ground.

JAN. 14. 1843

28 Norwich Avenue
Bournemouth.

29th June, 1955

Dear Sir,

I am very pleased to know that you found the "cuttings" I sent of such great interest, and I hope to send further copies from time to time, as I make a search through these old tomes.

Yes, please send me a copy of the R.A.M.C. Journal, just the last one & I should love to see the account of the "double V.C." belonging to Lt Col. Martin-Leake about which we heard on the B.B.C. on Sunday.

I'll make a special effort to get further cuttings for you as soon as I find time - some hours to browse through a 6 month volume.

Yours respectfully
Joseph Crisp (age 76)
Ex-Army Schoolmaster

Military Historical Society.

My father (81 yrs old) left me some old tomes of "Illustrated London News" 1854-56 and finding them of great interest I have collected ALL the volumes from 1842 to 1890.

As I come across many military pictures therein, I'll do my best to send you any items connected with the Army Hospitals, as I am browsing through these old volumes. I also have many volumes of "Navy & Army Illustrated" from 1896 to 1901, and will do some research work in those also.

I have also sent a few cuttings to O.C. Family Hospital, Kitchener Bks. Chatham - relating to Fort Pitt (with a duplicate copy of "Epilogue for James Forbes M.D. & Ins Gen. of Hospitals. I do this little service as a small token of gratitude for happy memories of R.A.M.B. from me & my family.

Yours respectfully
Joseph Crisp (age 76)
Ex-Army Schoolmaster

"DILKUSHA"

28 Norwich Avenue

BOURNEMOUTH

16th June, 1955

Dear Sir,

Under separate cover I am sending you many, many cuttings about military hospitals in the time of the Crimean War 1854-56, and hope you will find them of historic interest. I do this, because a few years back I forwarded to Netley Hospital a picture of Queen Victoria laying the foundation stone. The C.O. was very pleased with it & used it for the Hospital Christmas Card & invited me for the Annual Sports. He gave me the address for R.A.M.C. Museum.

My father was a Crimean Veteran, then in the Royal Sappers & Miners which became R.E. in 1856, and he served 40 years. I was sent to Duke of York's School, Chelsea 1889 & after 10 yrs there, became an Army Schoolmaster (1899-1922) serving over 15 years in India.

My favourite subject is military history and I am a member of the

1855]

FROM THE QUEEN

207

Upon the breaking up of the conference, preparations were set on foot for the embarkation of the troops, and it is probable that they will sail this evening.

General Péliissier contemplates immediately approaching nearer the Tchernaya, but the object of this movement he has not yet explained to me.

THE QUEEN TO LORD PANMURE

OSBORNE, May 23, 1855.

The Queen is anxious to have information on the following points:—

The Queen inquires as to medals earned by her soldiers in the war, etc.

1. What has been done with respect to the monument in the churchyard where so many of our brave men lie buried at Scutari?

2. When will the medals for the Army in the Crimea be sent out?

3. What has been done with respect to the medals given on the 18th being engraved, and when will the clasps be added?

4. The Queen hopes that no time will be lost in sending the medals to all those officers and men who could not and did not appear on the 18th, but who are in this country. She knows that many such ones could not appear. Of course those who are in England will feel very anxious to get their medals when they see their companions wearing them. There are naturally many privates of the Line and Cavalry who have a right to the medals, but who did not attend, as only three of each regiment appeared.

Lastly, the Queen wishes to know what progress has been made with respect to the new Hospital, whether a site has been found, and whether it can be purchased?

The Queen is in the greatest anxiety (though very confident) to hear the result of the new Kertch expedition, and also very anxious and impatient to hear what active operations are decided on, as she feels that *everything* depends on that. She can really think of *nothing* else!

Inquiry as to the second expedition to Kertch.

LORD PANMURE TO THE QUEEN

May 24, 1855.

Minutes regard-
ing intercourse
of the Sovereign
with the War
Department.

Lord Panmure presents his humble duty to Your Majesty, and has the honour to acknowledge two communications with which Your Majesty has honoured him.

In reference to the first, in which Your Majesty refers to the Minutes which are to be recorded in the War Department upon the subject of Your Majesty's intercourse with that Department, Lord Panmure will lose no time in preparing and submitting such a memorandum for Your Majesty's approval.

With regard to Your Majesty's second note, Lord Panmure will reply more fully to it to-morrow. In the meantime, with respect to the monument at Scutari, in which Your Majesty takes so deep and natural an interest, Lord Panmure hopes at an early day to submit to Your Majesty a design for that object.

Hutley
Lord Panmure has this morning seen Captain Laffan, the officer of Engineers sent down to look out for a site for the Military Hospital, and learns that he has discovered a most eligible site on Southampton Water, and Lord Panmure begs to enclose for Your Majesty's perusal a memorandum upon the subject.

Your Majesty's orders with reference to the Crimean medals shall be strictly attended to, and Lord Panmure will to-morrow report fully on the subject.

The Queen's
anxiety.

Lord Panmure feels deeply for Your Majesty's anxiety in reference to the movement of the Army in the East.

Lord Panmure earnestly hopes that Your Majesty's known calmness and courage may sustain you in this time of impending action, and Your Majesty may rest assured that the very earliest intelligence of any kind which reaches Lord Panmure shall be transmitted to Your Majesty.

The expedition to Kertch had not all embarked yesterday.

Lord Panmure does not expect any movement in the field before the end of June; it may be a little sooner,

but the preparations for transport will require some time to make.

Lord Panmure begs to apologise for the length of this note, but as it is written upon Your Majesty's nativity, he ventures to lay at Your Majesty's feet his humble, but most cordial congratulations upon so happy an occasion.

LORD PALMERSTON TO LORD PANMURE

May 24, 1855.

What answer shall I give to-day to Headlam about his proposal that the value of commissions shall be given to the families and representatives of officers dying on active service? I think the general feeling of the House of Commons is *for* such an arrangement, and *against* the general principle of sale and purchase of commissions, and I own that my opinions go very much in the same direction.

Might we not say that the regulated value of commissions which have been bought by officers killed in action, or dying of wounds in active service, will be given to their families and representatives, and that their commissions will be filled up without purchase, and that henceforth officers who have received commissions without purchase will not be allowed to sell those commissions so received? We may say that, in regard to death by disease, it would be difficult to draw a distinct line between deaths so happening in the Crimea and deaths so happening in other stations, and it would, moreover, be difficult to draw a satisfactory line between diseases directly brought on by climate and exposure and diseases which might have affected the officer even if he had been at home, and we should thus gradually slide into a regulation which would apply to almost all deaths of officers on full pay.

Suggests a move in the direction of 'abolition of purchase.'

Would it not be well to desire the Commissariat in the Crimea to make arrangements for a more frequent supply of fresh meat than that which was mentioned yesterday, and would it not be well to desire Raglan by telegraph to

Also suggests
hastening
Lord Raglan.

lose no time in concerting with Pélissier the arrangements necessary for the field operation, whether from Eupatoria, or from any other basis of operations which may be fixed upon between them?

Time is precious, and the hot weather and the Russian reinforcements are coming on.

TO LORD RAGLAN

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 25, 1855.*

New spirit
infused into
French Army.

Your telegraphs for the last some days have been very satisfactory, and show that a new spirit has been infused into your French Allies. We all look forward to news from Kertch, and the second expedition is as yet a profound secret, so we hope to announce it and its results at once. I regret very much not having been able to send you more Cavalry remounts for want of shipping, but they will drop in by degrees, and the two additional Regiments, 1st and 6th, will swell your force.

I have nearly ready for you my corps of navvies, and I am sure they will spare your troops greatly, and save much time in all matters of earthworks and entrenchments. I propose also shortly to send you out a floating factory for repair of arms, and all kinds of material which you will find of great use to you.

I think the public mind is more calm than it was, and they are looking forward to some news. D'Israeli is trying an attack on Government, but he will not succeed, and has contrived, by patronising Mr. Layard, to alienate from him such men as Granby, who votes against him to-night.

I send you by this mail official notice of your ceasing to be M.-G.¹ We are proceeding with the amalgamation, and I am convinced it will lead to far more celerity of action in all matters touching the war. I am glad to see you have got your summer clothing. How do you like it?

I dare say Brown will abuse it as he does everything. I

¹ Master-General of the Ordnance Office.

abolished 1855

*"B.O" on many coal 'boxes'
for years after.*

him Sir John Burgoyne, Sir George Brown, and Sir John Pennefather, all three perfectly conversant with every inch of the ground, and every military consideration.

The Queen wishes you to circulate this letter amongst those of your colleagues who assembled for the late discussion.¹

THE QUEEN TO LORD PANMURE

OSBORNE, *August 1, 1855.*

The Queen returns this most interesting letter with her best thanks.

Admiral H. Stewart² must be a most able man, with great good sense and sound judgment.

The neglect about the medals is very annoying. The Queen saw many, many sad cases in the Military Hospital at Portsmouth yesterday, almost all sufferers from that cruel trench-work—consumption, dysentery, rheumatism, paralysis, frost-bites of the most awful kind—many whose future lives will be those of cripples and wretched sufferers—some whose prospects must be those of another and a better world, where their devotion to their Queen and country will meet with its everlasting reward! It was a deeply affecting sight. The Queen was truly gratified to see them so comfortable, the wards, etc., airy and so well attended to, though the space is small.

The Queen would wish Lord Panmure to mention to Sir C. Wood that she heard with deep regret that the officers and men who came home in the *Hansa* transport on Saturday, several of whom she saw yesterday, say that they met with great discomfort and ill-usage on board, and she hears that this has been the case with several of the transports, the captains being so unfeeling and regardless of all comfort to the poor sick and wounded, to whom, under all circumstances, a long voyage must be very trying.

¹ See Note by Lord Palmerston on above letter, dated August 2nd.

² Rear-Admiral Houston Stewart.

Medals.
Her Majesty's
impression of
her visit to the
Military
Hospital at
Portsmouth.

Discomforts of
transport
ships.

THE QUEEN TO LORD PANMURE

OSBORNE, *August 2, 1855.*

The Queen finds that the unsigned letter was by mistake left out of the box in which Admiral H. Stewart's letter was sent.

She takes this opportunity of saying that she thinks Admiral Stewart's suggestion, of a regiment or two being made over to the Admiral for diversions, of the greatest importance, and hopes it will receive the attention of the Government.

LORD PALMERSTON TO LORD PANMURE

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *August 2, 1855.*

Suggests representations to the Emperor regarding proposed movements of Turkish troops at seat of war.

As Walewski¹ and the Emperor both object, we cannot well telegraph to Stratford and Simpson without further communication with the French Government. I think we might explain to them that the effect of our proposal would be to allow Omar to go to Asia, taking with him such portion of his force as would leave at Yenikale and at Balacava the same amount of Turks as at present are there; for we might send Vivian to Balacava, and his force and what Omar would leave there would, when put together, make up the same amount of Turkish force as that which is now there. We might press on the French Government the calamitous effect of a successful occupation of Asia Minor by the Russians, and the consideration that, after all, the Turkish Government have a full right to send their own General and their own troops to defend any part of their territory which may be in danger.

LORD PANMURE TO LORD PALMERSTON

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 2, 1855.*

I have sent my opinion to Clarendon with your paper on the Prince's letter—that we should immediately telegraph

¹ Count Walewski, Minister for Foreign Affairs in Paris.

intervention of our Consuls, and ought not to be mixed up with the recruiting, in order to meet with no obstruction on the part of the Government.

THE QUEEN TO LORD PANMURE

OSBORNE, *August 5, 1855.*

The Queen has received Lord Panmure's letter of last night respecting Shorncliffe. She finds that it will be quite impossible for her to go both there and to Dover (as she returns the same evening to Osborne), and she thinks, therefore, that it would be best for her to go to Shorncliffe, and to arrange that the Swiss should march there for the Queen to inspect them there also. The Queen would go by railroad to Folkestone, and from thence drive to Shorncliffe. Thursday would do quite well.

The Swiss troops could be moved by railway easily, the Queen concludes.

GENERAL SIMPSON TO LORD PANMURE

*Private.*CRIMEA, *August 7, 1855.*

I have your private note of July 23rd. It is short, and so must mine be now, having nothing new to report.

We are to have a Council of Generals and Admirals to-morrow, and I fully expect some immediate measures will be determined upon, which I will report by telegraph to-morrow. . . .

We are by no means idle as regards the destruction of the buildings in the town, but I am nervous about our shells running short. There ought to be a continued supply; and of 13-inch mortars, too, as far as 150 beyond the 50 now expected. This is most essential.

I regret to see by telegraphic message that Omar Pasha is to leave us. This may give cause of regret some day. Any troops of his that may remain with us will not be of much use, for I know no other Pasha worth his salt.

General Barnard has not been with a Division since I put him in Orders on the 2nd ultimo as Chief of the Staff.

Visit to
Shorncliffe.Regret at pros-
pect of Omar's
departure.

This distribution into six Divisions has caused much vexation and trouble, and we have not men enough to form Divisions to satisfy the Generals, or the daily duty done by Divisions.

PS.—I wish it were possible to have a fourth battalion of the Guards here—one of the battalions of the Grenadier regiment. This would make a second Brigade to the Division of Guards, which I cannot at this moment make up from the Line, and it would put an end to all difficulty in making this new distribution with twelve Brigades.

As to winter plans.

The writer's unreserved expression of his feelings.

I wish, my Lord, that you would consult Sir John Burgoyne, who knows our ground so well, as to his ideas of the best line if we fall back for the winter. I do not consider this Plateau defensible, and it will be for the two Governments at home to decide on the best mode of occupation for the winter. One thing must not be lost sight of, viz. if Sebastopol holds out, and we abandon our trenches, the siege never can be resumed, and our occupation *here* is gone.

LORD PALMERSTON TO LORD PANMURE

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *August 7, 1855.*

✓ Lord Dundonald's scheme.

I agree with you that if Dundonald will go out himself to superintend and direct the execution of his scheme, we ought to accept his offer and try his plan. If it succeeds, it will, as you say, save a great number of English and French lives; if it fails *in his hands*, we shall be exempt from blame, and if we come in for a small share of the ridicule, we can bear it, and the greater part will fall on him. You had best, therefore, make arrangements with him without delay, and with as much secrecy as the nature of things will admit of.

[ENCLOSURE]

BRIEF PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

It was observed when viewing the Sulphur Kilns, in July in 1811, that the fumes which escaped in the rude

process of extracting the material, though first elevated by heat, soon fell to the ground, destroying all vegetation, and endangering animal life to a great distance, as it was asserted that an ordinance existed prohibiting persons from sleeping within the distance of three miles during the melting season.

Scheme for
utilising the
properties of
sulphur in
warfare.

An application of these facts was immediately made to Military and Naval purposes, and after mature consideration, a Memorial was presented on the subject to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the 12th of April 1812, who was graciously pleased to lay it before a Commission, consisting of Lord Keith, Lord Exmouth, and General and Colonel Congreve (afterwards Sir William), by whom a favourable report having been given, His Royal Highness was pleased to order that secrecy should be maintained by all parties.

(Signed) DUNDONALD.

August 7, 1855.

MEMORANDUM

Materials required for the expulsion of the Russians from Sebastopol:—

Materials
required for
putting said
scheme into
practice.

Experimental trials have shown that about five parts of coke effectually vaporise one part of sulphur.

Mixtures for land service, where weight is of importance, may, however, probably be suggested by Professor Faraday, as to operations on shore I have paid little attention.

Four or five hundred tons of sulphur and two thousand tons of coke would be sufficient.

Besides these materials, it would be necessary to have, say, as much bituminous coal, and a couple of thousand barrels of gas or other tar, for the purpose of masking fortifications to be attacked, or others that flank the assailing positions.

A quantity of dry firewood, chips, shavings, straw, hay, or other such combustible materials, would also be requisite

quickly to kindle the fires, which ought to be kept in readiness for the first favourable and steady breeze.

DUNDONALD.

August 7, 1855.

Note.—The objects to be accomplished being specially stated, the responsibility of their accomplishment ought to rest on those who direct their execution.

Smoking out
the Russians.

Suppose that the Malakoff and Redan are the objects to be assailed, it might be judicious merely to *obscure* the Redan (by the smoke of coal and tar kindled in 'The Quarries'), so that it could not annoy the Mamelon, where the sulphur fire would be placed to expel the garrison from the Malakoff, which ought to have all the cannon that can be turned towards its ramparts employed in overthrowing its *undefended* ramparts.

There is no doubt but that the fumes will envelop all the defences from the Malakoff to the Barracks, and even to the line-of-battleship, *The Twelve Apostles*, at anchor in the harbour.

The two outer batteries, on each side of the Port, ought to be smoked, sulphured, and blown down by explosion-vessels, and their destruction completed by a few ships of war anchored under *cover* of the smoke.¹

(Signed) DUNDONALD.

August 7, 1855.

THE QUEEN TO LORD PANMURE

OSBORNE, August 8, 1855.

Housing of
Cavalry horses.

The Queen is very anxious to know what measures have been taken for providing cover for our Cavalry horses in the Crimea?

It was the exposure to the wet and cold which caused us to lose them almost all, and immediate steps should be taken to provide against the recurrence of such a misfor-

¹ Lord Dundonald also contemplated floating naphtha on the water, and igniting it by means of a ball of potassium. The uncertainty of the wind condemned his plans.

high opinion of him. I will send you Claremont again in some capacity or other. I mean to give him a C.B. I am glad you like Mr. Lauder, and I hope Mr. Jackson will suit you. I have not mentioned it to you, but I may do so now, that you have my full authority for expending money for useful intelligence; it shall be reimbursed to you for 'secret service.'

Secret service
money.

Those infernal Russians are adepts at the system of espionage. I only wish you could lay hold of one of them and hang him up in sight of Sebastopol. I think you decide rightly as to the mail. I merely threw it out as a means of diminishing your work by bringing it to a one day point. I am getting on with huts and clothing, and shall have an official at you soon, detailing all preparations and their departure for the seat of war. I don't believe that one-half will be required, but that is not safe ground to work upon. The Army Works Corps has had a long passage, but I trust will soon appear.

Supplies being
sent out.

I am glad to hear that your supply of water is so secure. Nobody seems to grudge Pakenham his promotion, and his merits are fully admitted. You have no doubt grumblers in Camp, perhaps more than we have here. You are all right about Horn.¹ You need not regret Lord William Paulet leaving Scutari, as you have a much better man in his place. Sir G. M'Lean is a fine jolly fellow in appearance, and I hope you will not spare him till he puts your supplies beyond fear of failure. The railway must be looked to. I am sending you material for another line, and will try and keep it going as far as we can.

The Queen has desired me to thank you for your letters, to which Her Majesty will reply at her leisure. I expect every moment to hear of your bombardment.

MISS NIGHTINGALE TO LORD PANMURE

SCUTARI HOSPITAL, *August 19, 1855.*

I am very grateful for your kind letter. That you should think of me and my health in the midst of this

¹ Colonel Horn, who had commanded the 20th Regiment at Inkerman.

painful and pressing war must, indeed, surprise and please me.

I am well enough now, thank you a thousand times for your kind thought, to remain at my duties for another winter, if the war keep us here so long and my attentive medical adviser, Dr. Sutherland, sanctions my doing so. I have no one now to leave in my place, and could hardly therefore desert it, except I were compelled.

You will, I am sure, be glad to hear that these hospitals, in what regards *material* and all that depends on the War Office, are worthy of England. As to the *personnel*, I will not venture to intrude my opinion upon Lord Panmure, whom I know only from his kindness.

I may perhaps venture to say that I hope our Purveyor-in-Chief, Mr. Robertson, will be supported from home, and have his supply of *men* and things continued to him. Efficient clerks and plentiful stores. He has already done much for us. The physically deteriorating effect of Scutari air has been much discussed. The morally deteriorating influence exercised by the atmosphere is much more remarkable. The first may be doubted. The men sent down in the winter died because they were not sent down till half dead—the men sent down now live and recover, because they are sent in time. But the second, the mental exhaustion of our officials here, is beyond any doubt, nor does it appear to vary with the season of the year.

Would it be too much presuming on Lord Panmure's patience to mention the disproportionate number of patients, especially from pulmonary disease, which comes to us from the Artillery—inevitable perhaps during a siege, where practised men must be upon severe duty? But it has been said by officers who may be esteemed authority in the matter, that the duty is unnecessarily severe; that some inferior functions might be discharged by other men now less hardly worked; that men of the Horse Artillery might now assist, and that it is bad economy to kill men with hard duty, whom every day makes more valuable, because they cannot be replaced.

May I add that, had our troops had a dress for working in the trenches last winter, and had they been hutted, much of the destruction which we have witnessed would not have taken place? Doubtless ample preparations have already been made by Government for supplying both these wants next winter, should we remain the winter before Sebastopol. But I am told that, though there are huts at Balaclava, they take forty horses to take each up to Sebastopol, the railroad being preoccupied by the Commissariat necessities, and the huts therefore remain at Balaclava. A light waterproof dress would be desirable for the trenches. The men's boots, though waterproof, are heavy. And the hands should be guaranteed like the feet. It is not the cold but the wet which kills.

Again entreating Lord Panmure's pardon for taking up his attention with affairs not strictly belonging to the department of a Nurse, but upon which he can obtain information from those really competent to give it, and again thanking him for his kindness, etc.

LORD PANMURE TO GENERAL SIMPSON

Private.

August 20, 1855.

I have not much to say to you, but will not let the mail go without a few lines.

The action on the Tchernaya has been most severe for the Russians, and I strongly suspect that they are hard up when they come out and fight at such disadvantage.

You are to have a Council of War, and I hope to hear some definite [plan] is adopted. I trust you assert your proper place in these Councils, and do not let Pélissier have all his own way. You cannot have better advice than from Lyons, and I advise you, between ourselves, Sir E. Lyons, to rely much on him. His knowledge of the French language, character, and feeling is undeniable, and his talent for diplomacy is such as to render him a safe counsellor. I am glad to hear that you have been destroying the buildings in the town, and will do my best to supply

Omar going
to Asia.

you with 'bonbons' to pelt them with. Omar is bent on going to Asia, and you cannot be surprised at it. It is of vital importance to Turkey to preserve that portion of her dominions from the enemy's clutches, and he could be of no use to you where his army is now, unless you contemplate a movement into the field. . . . You will have the 56th and 82nd to add to your force and some 3000 foreign levies immediately. I have sent for Hardinge, and I see no difficulty in giving you a fourth battalion of Guards. I will consult Sir J. Burgoyne, as you wish, to-morrow when we hold our Council of War.

|| I anticipate considerable changes in three weeks after this battle. Do not spare your 'Intelligence'¹ for lack of a little money.

GENERAL SIMPSON TO LORD PANMURE

Private.

CRIMEA, August 21, 1855.

Your note of the 4th inst. was delivered to me the other day by Mr. Jackson. . . .

Protest against
employing
Beatson's
Horse.

This morning I have your short note of the 6th inst. I am very sorry to learn that, in spite of what is stated in your letter of the 4th instant of your intention to stand between me and Beatson's Horse, they are actually to be sent to Eupatoria! It will be considered a disgrace to us to have such ruffians in our pay, and I can only protest against having anything to do with them. They will be found a set of marauders, setting all order and discipline at defiance, and Beatson will be an independent leader so long as his band will abstain from murdering him. I feel truly ashamed of our retaining such plunderers in British pay, and have already stated my decided wish to have nothing whatever to do with them, certain as I am that they will bring disgrace upon us. General Vivian's people will be good for little or nothing till next year, and if Eupatoria is to be left to theirs and the Bashi-bazouk's care, something unfortunate will assuredly be the consequence.

¹ Intelligence Department.

Your comfort depends on it. No matter how rough they are, if only weather-proof for perishable stores.

I shall not send your confidential notes to any one, so that, when you have any wish to write for my own eye alone, you can do so, as you have very properly done by this mail.

My object is to act with you as a friend as well as to direct you as a Minister.

I think, if we can get Sir C. Campbell to Malta, that it would not very much injure your army if Bentinck and Rokeby should leave you. I should be sorry to see Barnard do so foolish an act as to take huff at Codrington's promotion. . . .

You will be sorry to see that poor Torrens¹ is dead. He has not long enjoyed his honours, poor fellow!

I am quite at one with you as to the necessity of a General looking to the worst in whatever situation he may be placed, so pray don't alter your tone now that I have the key to it.

If these fellows do make a sortie in force, and you can be so prepared as to follow them in force, it will be a most gallant mode of carrying the place. You must keep a sharp look-out in dark nights, especially when the rain drives in your face from the town. I hope you have plenty of white lights to burn on emergencies.

In the event of
a sortie.

LORD PANMURE TO THE QUEEN

August 27, 1855.

Lord Panmure presents his humble duty to Your Majesty, and trusts that the enclosed despatches will reach Your Majesty after a safe and prosperous voyage from Boulogne.

General Simpson writes in better spirits as to himself, and Lord Panmure feels easy now that he has in his possession Your Majesty's commission to Major-General Sir W. Codrington.

¹ General Torrens, Military Commissioner at Paris.

Lord Panmure feels a strong conviction of General Simpson's conscientious integrity, and that he will retain the command of the Army no longer than he finds himself fully able for it.

Lord Panmure regrets to inform Your Majesty that cholera has invaded the camp at Shorncliffe. Immediate steps have been taken to arrest its progress, and with great success. Two thousand have been encamped about three miles distant, and exhibited on the occasion surprising aptitude in pitching their tents and in the duties of a camp.

Lord Panmure takes this opportunity of soliciting Your Majesty's permission to dispense with General Pennefather's attendance for investiture, his health being unequal to the task.

Lord Panmure has the honour likewise to inform Your Majesty that, subject to Your Majesty's gracious approval, the Cabinet have concurred with him in advising Your Majesty to permit an addition to the establishment of the Army of two new regiments, to be numbered 100 and 101 and designated 'The British North American.' Should Your Majesty approve of this proposal, Lord Panmure will intimate it to the Commander-in-Chief, who will submit to Your Majesty the details of organisation in the usual manner.

Recommends
enrolment of
two new
regiments.

100th Royal Canadians

(+ 109th)

GENERAL SIMPSON TO LORD PANMURE

Private.

CRIMEA, August 28, 1855.

I reply to your note of the 13th instant. There is little going on since my last. We have had several disappointments of the enemy attacking us. I suspect they are waiting for the arrival of The Guard, the whole of it not yet having come down. The bridge was finished the night before last, and is now in full use. Our casualties are great, amounting now to an average of sixty every twenty-four hours.

Completion of
bridge over the
harbour of
Sebastopol.

I am glad to hear such good accounts of the Foreign Legion, and shall be glad to see them.

cut from the Panmure Papers.

NETLEY
Hospital.

Nov. 16. 1855

2. The Queen hopes that Lord Panmure will soon take steps to have the plans for the new Military Hospital on the Southampton River considered. It will take time to prepare them, and we have none to lose. The appointment of a Commission of competent persons to advise on the subject appears to the Queen as the best step.

¹ R.E., and for some time M.P.

2. The purchase of the ground for the new Military Hospital on Southampton Water is not yet completed, as a question has arisen as to the supply of water, and the engineer officers are examining the ground, and boring to ascertain whether a sufficient supply can be obtained. Lord Panmure will immediately appoint a committee of competent persons to consider plans. In talking upon the subject with Captain Laffan,¹ it appears to him and Lord Panmure advisable to build the hospital by degrees, so that it may be occupied as each wing or ward is finished.

*Lord Panmure
to the Queen*

Nov. 17. 1855

Nov. 19. 1855

2. The Queen is glad to hear that Lord Panmure will take immediate steps for the appointment of a Committee to advise on the construction of the new Military Hospital.

LORD CLARENDON TO LORD PANMURE

April 27 [1855].

(a) I have sent to inquire about the cipher.¹ There may be some difficulty about it, but I will overcome the office rule, if possible.

¹ Up to this time the War Office had had no cipher of its own, being thus obliged to get all despatches in cipher sent and received through the Foreign Office. From the above date the War Office assumed one.

Loss at sea of
the stores of the
Sardinian
Army.

*Apr. 27.
1855*

(b) All the medicines and a great deal of the provisions of the Sardinian Army went down in the *Crasus*, and the Sardinian Government beg that we will order rations for the troops on their arriving, and that the sick may be temporarily removed into our hospital, as they have no means of establishing a hospital at Constantinople.

the person of Lord Panmure the two offices were, however, for the first time combined, great benefit to the national Army system being looked for from the change.¹ And it may be worth while here to recall to the reader that the War Department and Colonial Office, which had heretofore been associated, had been separated in the preceding June.

The circumstances in which Lord Panmure succeeded to office were certainly among the most trying which a Minister of the Crown had ever been called to face, for the troubles arising out of the Crimean War were just then at their worst. Those troubles are too well known to require here more than the briefest recapitulation. Upon the cyclone of November 14, 1854, with its disastrous wreckage of British supply-ships and ruin of British camps, there had followed a period of three months of true 'Crimean winter'—that is, of severe frosts and bitter winds, and of snow-storms alternating with drenching rains. On the unprotected heights fronting Sebastopol, the British Army lay exposed to the full brunt of the weather, whilst at the same time enduring the utmost privation in respect of food, fuel, clothing, and shelter. For these latter misfortunes the breakdown of the transport system must be held mainly accountable; whilst this in its turn is attributable alike to the condition of the road communicating between Balaclava and the camp, and to the culpable neglect of the Treasury to supply the forage so necessary to the support of overworked draft-horses. Add to these hardships the fact that the soldiers were meantime undergoing the crushing fatigue of passing often as many as five out of six nights in the trying duty of the

¹ 'The lamentable results which have attended our present expedition, as far as the waste of human life has been concerned, are solely to be attributed to the want of proper control by a single Minister of every department of the Army. The confusion, delays, and disappointments may be traced to this source to a very considerable extent. . . .' See *infra*, Lord Panmure's *Observations on the Prince Consort's Memorandum*.

trenches, with the consequent neglect of sanitary and scavenger work, and there will remain small room for wonder that the Army fell a prey in an unprecedented degree to scurvy, cholera, frost-bites and other maladies. With this outbreak of disease the existing hospital resources were wholly powerless to cope. But, in proof of this particular, the figures cited by Kinglake are more eloquent than any general statement. These inform us that, on February 28, 1855, out of an army whose mean strength is computed at 30,919, no less than 13,608 men were in hospital; whilst in the four months terminating at that date, no fewer than 8898 men had died there.¹ It is indeed a lamentable record of suffering and mismanagement. But no plea of brevity must be allowed to divorce from that record of suffering a parallel record of the noble fortitude with which that suffering was endured.

'Without extraneous aid,' says the historian of the war, 'men found strength, it would seem, in their own heroic qualities, found strength in that soldierly pride which forbids outward signs disclosing self-pity or despair.' And again, 'All their hardships—too often fatal—our officers and men endured with a heroism, as the Sebastopol Committee declared, "unsurpassed in the annals of war"; and, in truth, the contented devotion of the men under these cruel trials was such as to appear almost preternatural in the eyes of one who measures self-sacrifice by a merely civilian standard.'

But, though the soldiers endured all things without murmuring, the British public was rightly and naturally moved by the reports of their sufferings which were brought home. And it so happened that to these reports a new development of journalistic enterprise had at that time contributed a peculiar force and vividness.²

¹ *History of the Invasion of the Crimea*, vol. vi. p. 202.

² Sir William Howard Russell, the *Times* correspondent with the British

The result was a storm of public indignation, accompanied, as is always the case, by the desire of imputing blame. Righteous enough in its origin, this manifestation of public feeling could scarcely be characterised as judicial; indeed, it soon showed signs of degenerating into mere clamour for a victim. At whose door the blame of the Army's misfortunes really lay, history has not yet finally decided. We ourselves have inclined to attribute a principal share of it to neglect on the part of the Treasury to send out adequate supplies of forage. Mr. Kinglake, writing with characteristic dispassion, would carry the blame back to that original vicious strategy of the Allied Armies which had culminated in the tardy resolve to winter on the heights before Sebastopol. But the British public of the time was inclined to fasten it upon Generals Estcourt and Airey, Lord Raglan's Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, and, perhaps in a somewhat lesser degree, on the Commanding Officer himself.

Though indiscriminating, the public emotion was much too strong to be disregarded. Constituting himself the mouthpiece of the country at large, Mr. Roebuck therefore brought before the House of Commons a motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the condition of the Army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of those departments of the Government whose business it had

Army in the Crimea, whose death is announced whilst these papers are being prepared for publication, is described by the writers of obituary notices as the Father of War Correspondence. His communicativeness, as some of these pages will show, was at the time severely criticised. The truth is that the new branch of journalism had not yet found its proper working conditions. For, on the one hand, the war-correspondent was looked at askance by military officers—more especially by those of the older school, of whom Sir George Brown may be taken as a type; whilst, on the other hand, he on his part would sometimes fail to recognise the limits prescribed by expediency to his functions. It is perhaps needless to add that all this is now changed for the better: that the status of the war-correspondent receives official recognition, and that the correspondent on his part conforms to the opinion of authority as to the information which he imparts.

been to minister to its wants. Though strenuously resisted by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone, this motion was carried by a majority of no less than 157, and thus was sealed the fate of the Aberdeen Ministry. After others had essayed the task in vain, Lord Palmerston then took Lord Aberdeen's place at the helm of State and set to work to form a Government.¹

These, then, were the circumstances in which Lord Panmure was summoned to the administration of the War Department. The moment was one, as has been shown, of great national stress; the position to which he was called was one of supreme difficulty. His health, too, was by this time impaired, so that, in the event of his accepting office, he would have to face the prospect of being hampered in the execution of arduous duties by the inroads of a peculiarly painful and irksome malady. And no doubt he took full account of all these things. But he belonged essentially to that fortunately large class of Britons who are never prone to draw back from taking their share in the day's work, and who derive the pride and satisfaction of their lives from the contemplation of work well done. To these the voice of duty does not often speak in vain. Panmure recognised that his experience, first as an officer in the Army, and secondly as an administrator of Army affairs, gave him special advantages for dealing with the present national crisis. And accordingly, without hesitation, he placed his services at his country's disposal. The courage which he showed in doing so has not yet perhaps received the full appreciation which is due to it. And it

¹ The principal places in his Cabinet were filled as follows:—First Lord of the Treasury, Viscount Palmerston; Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth; President of the Council, Earl Granville; Privy Seal, Duke of Argyle; Foreign Secretary, Earl of Clarendon; Colonial Secretary, Right Honourable Sidney Herbert; Secretary of State for War, Lord Panmure; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone; First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Graham; Minister of Public Works, Sir William Molesworth; President of the Board of Control, Sir Charles Wood; Irish Secretary, Mr. Horsman.

use, my services are at all times at your command. If you would let me know where and at what time I may call on you, I will come to see you, or if you prefer it, I shall be happy to receive you here; but your time is precious, and you had therefore better let me call on you.

The following Memorandum, of which the original is in Lord Palmerston's handwriting, incorporates the decision of the Cabinet held on the 12th February as to measures to be taken for improving the Military Administration at home and in the Crimea.

MEMORANDUM OF MEASURES TAKEN TO ESTABLISH A BETTER
ORDER OF THINGS IN THE CRIMEA

- (1) A Land-Transport Corps has been formed under the orders of Colonel M'Murdo: the duties of this Corps will be to undertake the whole of the transport for the Army, and will be carried out on a much greater scale than the Royal Waggon train was under the Duke of Wellington. Agents will be sent to all parts of Asia Minor to purchase animals of burden.
- (2) Instructions have been sent to Lord Raglan to procure immediately from Constantinople a Corps of Scavengers to remove all the filth which exists in the camp.
- (3) Sanitary Commissions are to be sent out to suggest to Lord Raglan the measures necessary for keeping the camp in a good state, and their attention will also be directed to the sanitary conditions of our hospitals.
- (4) A Commission, of which Sir J. M'Neill is to be the head, is to be sent out to inquire into the working of the Commissariat in all its branches of supply and issue, and every other detail.
- (5) Civil medical men are to be sent out to the East, and a hospital at Smyrna is to be formed entirely under their direction.

- (6) Major-General Simpson is to proceed to the Crimea as Chief of the Staff. His duty will be to convey Lord Raglan's orders to the Staff, and through them to the Army, and see their orders quickly and implicitly obeyed; to inquire into the manner in which the Staff Officers perform their duties, and to report fully thereon to Lord Raglan and otherwise to the Secretary of State.

He will recommend to Lord Raglan any change which the result of his inspection may prove to be necessary.

- (7) A Sea-Transport Board is to be formed at the Admiralty, which will, so far as regards Military Transport, communicate duly with the War Office.

Reform of Civil Departments.

FROM PRINCE ALBERT TO LORD PANMURE

February 10, 1855.

No power to
purchase (much
needed)
vegetables.

A fact which has been brought to my knowledge yesterday ought to be known to you, and therefore I write a line notwithstanding my reluctance to trouble you, when such a heavy press of business must already be on your hands. It is admitted by all medical men that the greatest danger to our Army arises from scorbutic diseases and a corrupt state of blood, caused chiefly by the use of salt provisions. Vegetables are of the utmost importance to the poor men. It so happens that one of the Crimean Relief Societies sent out a whole shipful of vegetables. On its arrival at Constantinople, the man in charge of it reported himself to the Commissary (I believe Smith, reported to be our best), who was delighted to hear of the arrival of provisions; when he saw the list, however, and found they were vegetables, he declined purchasing 'as the Commissariat had no power to purchase vegetables'!! You will know that such is the ordinary rule, but surely in these moments they ought to have full powers to exercise their own discretion.

My authority is Lord Blantyre, on the Committee of the Fund, whom I saw yesterday, and who could tell you many strange stories connected with the state of our Army in the East.

LORD PANMURE TO PRINCE ALBERT

February 11, 1855.

The narrative with which your Royal Highness has favoured me is of a piece with the old-fashioned departmentalism throughout the whole administration of military affairs, which must be entirely overset. . . . I am quite certain that every officer has received ample discretionary powers, and, if they are either too timid or too slow to act upon them, they must at once be removed.

Old-fashioned
department-
alism to be
overset.

We expect the messenger at midnight, and I have just received from the Secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company a notice that they have been informed of the arrival to-day of the first detachment of the 10th Hussars.

I trust that your Royal Highness will acquaint the Queen with this fact. I will not lose a moment in transmitting to Her Majesty all the information contained in the bag which reaches me.

LORD PANMURE TO THE QUEEN

February 12, 1855.

Lord Panmure presents his humble duty to your Majesty, and hastens to forward for your Majesty's perusal the despatches which arrived from Lord Raglan shortly before midnight last night.

No improve-
ment in health
of the Army.

Your Majesty will observe, probably with as much surprise as Lord Panmure, that Lord Raglan takes no notice whatever of the Duke of Newcastle's despatch of the 6th January, although in his private letter received by last messenger he acknowledged its receipt and complained generally of its contents. This omission seems to be so unaccountable that Lord Panmure still hopes that in some

confusion it may have got into another bag, and that it will come to his hand this morning.

Lord Panmure has ventured to transmit to your Majesty copies of Lord Raglan's letters, as the originals are difficult to read.

Lord Panmure cannot congratulate your Majesty on any marked improvement in the physical condition of the Army. By the Morning State of 28th January, there appears to have been on that day present and fit for duty—Artillery, 2562 rank and file; Cavalry and Infantry, 14,511 + 4075 batmen; making 18,586 rank and file fit for duty. There were also 2251 on command.¹ Colonel M'Murdo leaves England to-night to organise at Balaclava the land transport of the Army.

Lord Panmure abstains from sending to your Majesty, from day to day as they sit, the resolutions of the Cabinet upon military affairs solely because he presumes that all the resolutions of the Cabinet are communicated to your Majesty by Viscount Palmerston.

Lord Panmure will forward to your Majesty this evening a copy of the despatch that he writes to Lord Raglan by the mail.

LORD PANMURE TO THE QUEEN

February 12, 1855.

Lord Panmure presents his humble duty to your Majesty and begs to forward to your Majesty a further communication which arrived through the Post Office this morning from Lord Raglan.

Lord Panmure likewise transmits the Morning State of the 26th and 28th January, together with an extract of a private letter which has been sent to him, and which gives a more cheerful view of the state of the Army.

Lord Panmure begs to acquaint your Majesty that the Cabinet have resolved to recall Sir John Burgoyne,² whose presence is no longer necessary with the Army since General

Recall of Sir
John Burgoyne.

¹ *i.e.* on detachment.

² Chief Engineer with the British Army in the Crimea. Born in 1782, he had been present at most of the great battles in the Peninsula.

age
73

Jones' arrival. It has also been thought expedient that Sir George Brown should be officially recognised as second in command.

In the absence of any reply on the part of Lord Raglan to the despatch of the 6th January, but in consequence of the deep conviction which rests upon his mind of the inefficiency of both Major-General Airey and Major-General Estcourt for the important duties imposed upon them, Lord Panmure has suggested to his colleagues, who have concurred in his views, that Major-General Simpson should proceed at once to the Crimea as Chief of the Staff, and in that capacity make a searching inquiry into the fitness of every officer for his duties, and report his opinion and recommendations to Lord Raglan.

Simpson to inquire into fitness of officers at seat of war.

Lord Panmure transmits to your Majesty a copy of the despatch which he has sent to-night to Lord Raglan.

Lord Panmure has received a box from your Majesty containing a letter to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and your Majesty's commands that it should be forwarded by to-night's mail, which have been obeyed.

TO BRIGADIER-GENERAL LORD WILLIAM PAULET¹

Private.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 12, 1855.*

I think you will like to have a few lines from me, on assuming the direction of the War Department, to assure you of the deep anxiety with which I look to every officer in command to meet the exigencies of the times and carry on with vigour the war in which we are engaged. On no one can devolve more important duties than yourself, and I am sure that I may rely on your zeal and ability in discharging them. You are charged with making the arrangements for the accommodation of the sick and wounded. In so doing you must not be afraid of taking upon yourself considerable responsibility, and whenever you see it to be beneficial to depart from ordinary and established rules to improvements, or meet cases of emergency, pray do so and rely on me for support. Above all, you will, I trust, co-

Exhortation as to management of hospital department.

¹ In command at Scutari.

operate heartily with Admiral Grey, who is a friend of mine, and will, I am sure, by his quickness and talent be of great service to you in your arduous duties. Remember that the eyes of all England are on Scutari, and a victory over disease and death is as great as over a living foe.

LORD PANMURE TO LORD RAGLAN¹

Private.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 12, 1855.*

Regretting
necessity of
forwarding an
unpalatable
despatch.

I am sorry to be obliged to send you a despatch to-day embodying my view of the grievances in your camp, their cause and the remedy, or rather my strong advice that you should try and get a more energetic and efficient officer than Airey seems to be. The public are roused, and the House of Commons has already sacrificed two victims to their disappointment in the persons of Lord Aberdeen and the Duke of Newcastle. I have most reluctantly come here—not that I expect to do any better than my predecessor, but because I wish to protect, as far as possible, the interests of the Army, and to stand between you and those who are so angry at all that has happened. I know well the chivalrous feeling that will induce you to protect your subordinates, but I hope that you will not push this too far, because it is impossible for you or any man to see all that is going on with one pair of eyes, and you have not been informed of the state of your different Divisions by those whose business it was to be continually on the outlook and to tell you. I can never excuse General Airey for not looking to his communication with Balacava. With plenty of stone, he might have laid a thick bottoming first, and a causeway on the top of this; but no pains seems to have been taken to do anything, nor do I believe, from all I hear, that either he or his people have even been at Balacava at all until we had the storm burst on us here.

¹ The first letter written by Lord Panmure after receiving the Seals. Its effect is greatly to soften the effect of the despatch which it accompanied—a stern indictment, the tone of which, as will be remembered, was severely censured by Kinglake in his *History*. See *Correspondence relating to the Military Expedition to the East*, pp. 370, 371. Printed for the use of the Cabinet; also Appendix to vol. ii. of this work.

LORD PALMERSTON TO LORD PANMURE

February 13, 1855.

It is clear that, quite independently of the medical ^{Improvement} treatment of the sick and wounded, there is an urgent ^{of war} necessity for improved sanitary arrangements in our ^{hospitals.} hospitals at Constantinople, Scutari, and elsewhere. Proper ventilation has been neglected, and various other sanitary arrangements have been either not thought of, or not carried into effect.

There are two very able and active men who have been connected with the Board of Health and whom I have much employed about sanitary matters—Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Grainger. I wish very much that you would send them out at once to Constantinople, and one afterwards to Scutari and Balaclava and the Camp, not to interfere at all with the medical treatment of the sick and wounded, but with full powers to carry into immediate effect such sanitary improvements and arrangements in regard to the hospital buildings and to the Camp as their experience may suggest. I am convinced that this will save a great many lives, and restore to the service a great many men who would otherwise be permanently disabled.

LORD PALMERSTON TO LORD PANMURE

PICCADILLY, February 13, 1855.

I forgot to say that the Queen asked me in a note ^{Inquiry as to} yesterday what steps are taking with a view to the next ^{next campaign.} campaign, and you may as well give her an outline of your arrangements.

Would it not be well to send out with General Simpson the living Despatch who is to come back again?

Colonel Malcolm, son of Sir John Malcolm who was in Persia, wishes for employment. I believe him to be an intelligent man. He was with his father in Persia, and went with Sir Henry Pottinger to China when I sent Pottinger to arrange matters with the Chinese. He did very well there.

LORD PANMURE TO LORD RAGLAN

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 15, 1855.*

Affairs at home
and at the seat
of war.

I commence my private letter to you before the mail comes in, as I fear that we shall have hurry and confusion to-morrow, with the mail arriving in the morning, departing in the evening, and Parliament reassembling in the interval. I suspect that heavy fire will be opened in both Houses, but we will do our best to allay angry feeling and conduct affairs coolly. I send you, under the same cover with this, a paper of Lord Hardinge's, confidentially printed for the Cabinet, which it will be useful for you to see. It will show you the resources to which you have to look in spring, and I hope inspire confidence in your mind as to any scheme of operations which you may be forming. I have every reason to believe that your supplies of hay are now arriving regularly, and I shall send your Artillery horses as soon as I can get conveyance for them. I am very anxious to have your batteries completed, and that important arm fit to move for any purpose.

In regard to your Cavalry remounts, I make that the subject, or rather one of the subjects, of my public despatch. I hope you are in some better order at Balaclava, and that you are by degrees getting that confusion brought into order. As soon as this is done, and your stores cleared out, let me suggest to you to have no depôts of any size—not more than a fortnight's consumption at that place, but to draw by regular steam communication every three days for supplies from the Bosphorus, where your great magazines of everything should be. I cannot see any difficulty in arriving at this arrangement.

As to supplying
and clothing the
Army now on
active service.

I am contemplating the issue of an order to organise at Scutari a corps of shoemakers, who could be supplied with leather and materials and make and mend shoes and boots for your people. There is, of course, some necessity for our looking to the spring clothing immediately. I have a strong notion that the men ought not to leave off their woollen shirts even in the hot weather and when not

on duty, that a pair of coarse canvas trousers, and a smock frock shirt [that] would go on even over their uniform jacket, would be a good fatigue dress. Let me hear from you on this point at your earliest convenience. We mean to send out a Commission to inquire into our Commissariat and the whole question of delivery and consignment of stores, also a sanitary Commission to aid you in clearing your camp, for if that be not efficiently done you will all die of fever.

The Czar seems to be making frightful efforts, but I ^{As to future prospects.} firmly believe that they will prove abortive, and my great ambition is to see you either give him battle in the field or force him out of the Crimea. Don't look for peace or turn your eyes to Vienna.¹ If we can make a *bonâ fide* honest peace it will be done, but this is for our diplomatists; our generals must fight as if no negotiations existed. Your operations must be so conducted as to leave not the slightest ground for suspicion that we pursue a Fabian policy till peace comes to our rescue. It is not so, and it must not appear to be so. The villainous Times has outdone itself in an article to-day on the 63rd Regiment. By the bye, when you send a regiment away in such circumstances as this has been sent, do not send it to Malta or Gibraltar, or any place where it can cast a damp on the spirits of your reserves, but send it home at once to have its ranks recruited. I shall keep this open till to-morrow, and finish it when I come from the House of Lords in case I have anything to add.

The mail is in and we have no answer to No. 202!² I expect to be called over the coals for it, but I must promise it on Monday when I hope and trust it will arrive. I am going to bring in a Bill to enable us to enlist men for two or three years between 24 and 32 years of age, which will, I hope, help us.

¹ Shortly before the fall of the Aberdeen Ministry, the acceptance by Russia of the four points held by the Allies to be the necessary basis of a treaty of peace called for negotiations to define the practical application of these points. A Conference at Vienna for that purpose was the result.

² The Duke of Newcastle's despatch of January 6th.

LORD PANMURE TO THE QUEEN

February 15, 1855.

Contemplated
Commissions at
the seat of war.

Lord Panmure presents his humble duty to your Majesty, and transmits for your Majesty's approval and signature the increase to the Establishment of the Ordnance Corps.

Lord Panmure begs to acquaint your Majesty that Major-General Simpson leaves England on Monday evening, and that it is in contemplation to send out a Commission to inquire into the condition and state of the Army.¹

It is likewise intended to despatch a Sanitary Commission² to follow up the instructions to Lord Raglan on the subject of the purification of the Camp.

Lord Panmure begs to acquaint your Majesty that the messenger is expected at 8 A.M. to-morrow, and he will endeavour to have the contents of the despatches in your Majesty's hands as soon as possible.

Mischievous
article in the
Times.

Lord Panmure is deeply concerned to observe the mischievous article in the *Times* of this morning, contrasting the condition of the officers and men of the Army. With such infamous articles as these it is not surprising to see recruiting fall off, and zeal, and even loyalty itself paralysed.

LORD PALMERSTON TO LORD PANMURE

PICCADILLY, February 15, 1855.

Deplorable
state of war
hospitals.
Despatch of
medical men to
remedy defects.

It is essential that I should be able to state to-morrow in the House of Commons that the two able civilian medical men whom I mentioned to you¹ are going out to Constantinople and to the Crimea to establish sanitary regulations in our hospital departments. The condition of our hospitals is deplorable and disgraceful. Hundreds of men are dying there from mere neglect and bad arrangements, and it must be our first and immediate object to set these things to rights. Not only are our hospitals in

¹ The Commission consisted of Sir J. M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch.

² Sir Henry Rawlinson's Commission.

³ See Palmerston's first letter of date February 13th.

this state, but the ships in which our sick and wounded are brought from place to place are worse than the hospitals, and the poor wretches who are crowded into them are left in a state of filth and misery which baffles description. The two men I mentioned to you will set all this right if they have full powers, and we must overrule all objections on the part of the Military Departments to accomplish these objects. The state of the Camp also requires immediate attention with reference to its sanitary condition, for depend upon it that, unless some active measures are taken, there will break out, as soon as the spring sun begins to shine, a pestilence worse than any disease which has hitherto afflicted our troops.

February 15, 1855.

That Dr. Sutherland of the Board of Health,
Mr. Simon, Health Officer of the City of London,
Dr. Gavin, for three years Government Commissioner to West Indies in prevention and cure of the Cholera, be appointed—Dr. Sutherland to be the chief.

Memorandum
on the despatch
of Medical
Commissioners
to the seat of
war, and their
powers.

One thus may be at Scutari,

One at Balaclava,

One either stationary or employed on inspections.

That in case of their finding certain structural works to be necessary, such as jetties to embark and disembark the sick and wounded, shafts for ventilation, and many other important things well known to the practitioners in Sanitary Science, they have full power to avail themselves of the aid and services of Mr. Barron and his body of five-and-twenty workmen *already engaged* by the Government, and sent out under the recommendation of Mr. Peto.¹

Mr. Barron is receiving a salary of five hundred pounds for one year; and is, as Mr. Peto stated to-day, an intelligent, experienced builder, full of knowledge and skill, and zealous to be useful in the highest degree.

He and his men would, of course, move as required from Scutari to Balaclava and back again.

¹ One of the contractors for the Balaclava railway.

These gentlemen should have power to order better sanitary arrangements for the hospital-ships taking sick and wounded to Balaclava.

LORD PALMERSTON TO LORD PANMURE

PICCADILLY, *February 16, 1855.*

Will you have the goodness to let me have in the course of the day, and before the House meets, a short statement of the various measures taken or about to be taken to establish a better system of order in our arrangements at Constantinople, Scutari, and the Crimea.

I send you a memorandum which Shaftesbury gave me last night. I believe the three medical men he mentions would be the best for the purpose. But they ought to have power to make arrangements for sanitary purposes in the transport-ships for sick and wounded.

Deplorable
condition of the
sick on board
transport-ships.

I was told by a person who came from the East that the condition in which the sick are put on board at Balaclava and landed at Scutari is too disgusting to be described, and too filthy for human beings.

Is not Seaton too old for active duty even in Ireland, and would not De Lacy Evans be a better man? His being an Irishman, moreover, would be a recommendation, considering how scantily Ireland is represented in our Government.

I suppose I may say, if asked in the House, that Dr. Smith of the Medical Board here at home is to retire, and that some changes are about to be made in the Heads of the Medical Department in the Levant.

THE QUEEN TO LORD PANMURE

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, *February 16, 1855.*

The Queen has been much interested with Lord Hardinge's Memorandum giving account of all that has been done up to the present time with reference to the Army.

different climates, etc., etc. Results have shown that if this system had been adopted with our troops in the East, and if an officer specially acquainted with these subjects had been attached to head-quarters at home, much sickness and death would have been saved, and an enormous amount of distress, not to speak of expense, might have been avoided.

The latest official statistical returns of the sickness, invaliding, and mortality in the Army, published in 1853, afford decisive evidence of the amount of preventible diseases and mortality: and I am informed that within the last five years the most satisfactory results have followed the adoption of judicious sanitary arrangements among the children in the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea.

Amount of
preventible
diseases.

X better known as
Duke of York's School

The superior condition of the French troops in reference to health and disease is mainly owing, it is believed, to the existence of such an arrangement as I have indicated.

The details of the organisation of the Medical Military Staff are not, I believe, thoroughly known in this country.

I am about to visit Paris in a few days to complete my investigations for the Home Department. If your Lordship and the Minister of War think it desirable, I shall feel much honoured by being authorised to make inquiries into the way in which this important portion of the subject of the health of the Army is managed in France, and will report thereon on my return to London.

LORD RAGLAN TO LORD PANMURE

Private.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, *March 31, 1855.*

. . . I think our friends are a little uneasy, and over-anxious for the arrival of some of the Turkish Army from Eupatoria, but they continue to have full confidence in their English Allies.

CHAPTER IV

APRIL 1855

AT the seat of war the outstanding event of the month of April was the great bombardment—the 'iron storm' directed upon the enemy's defences from every gun and mortar in our possession, in the hope of making the fortress untenable. Begun on April 9th, in the midst of wind, rain, and mist, it was maintained night and day for ten days; and then, in more desultory fashion, for eight days longer. Notwithstanding which, it completely failed of its object, producing but little effect upon the Russian earth-works.

In the meantime, signs are not wanting that the mutual relations of the French and British were by no means free from friction. Niel's allegations in a letter addressed to his master on March 13th, our complaint that the French wish to obtain control of the Sardinian Contingent, and the case of the *soi-disant* 'Colonel' Ochota, disposed of by Lord Raglan on April 27th, furnish illustrations of how this state of feeling was kept up. Lord Panmure's justification of Raglan, dated April 8th, would serve of itself as an answer to the charge of unfairness brought against the writer by Kinglake.

Both at home and in the Chersonese, the infatuation of the Emperor Napoleon continued anxiously to exercise the minds of statesmen and generals. The Emperor's plan was to go to the Crimea at the end of the month. *En attendant*,

Feeling in
England
against Raglan
and his
personal Staff.

Costume of
officers in the
Crimea.

The feeling against Raglan is subsiding, but his personal Staff appear to have given dreadful offence to some of their brother-officers out there, and they are most evilly, it may be most foully, reported of.

I wish to direct your attention to one point which is reported to me, viz. the licence adopted by Reg^{tal}. Officers as to *costume*. Depend on it that this betokens a loose discipline, and the sooner you strike at it the better. Give any relaxation you please, but let it be *given* by superior authority in an official way, and don't let young gents. or old gents. be the judges of their own dress. I am sure Brown¹ will concur with me in this.

Pray have a quick eye to your forage. Animals will crowd in on you very soon, and you must spur up Filder to be getting his supplies.

DR. WALLER LEWIS² TO LORD PALMERSTON

March 30, 1855.

Understanding that the Medical department of the Army is to be entirely remodelled, may I be excused suggesting to your lordship one or two alterations that I believe to be improvements urgently called for?

Recommendations as to
hygiene of the
Army.

I am of opinion that, in the reconstitution of the department in question, provision should be made for an acting Sanitary Staff being attached to the Army, and that the Army Medical Board should comprise one member whose attention should be mainly directed to the general hygiene of the troops.

He should have the management of all matters bearing on the prevention of disease, as the site of barracks and hospitals, the structural arrangements of these buildings and of guard-houses, the selection and preparation of ground for encampments, the recommending suitable food and drink for the soldier, and advising as to the best and readiest modes of cooking, the clothing best adapted for

¹ General Sir George Brown, commanding the Light Division.

² An authority on sanitary matters who had been much employed by the Government.

P.T.O.

A p. 137

per man, will be at Constantinople in the first instalment of 5000 suits ere you receive this. You must send for it as you require it.

The limekilns will do great service, and your opinion as to water is satisfactory. What a horrible mortality your deserter describes among the corps of 8000 to which he belonged.¹

I am by no means sure that you will not see the Emperor. He will be a great *gêne* in some respects, and in others he may stick a spear into Canrobert when it is much wanted. The Sardinian Contingent will have been fully detailed to you ere this. You must protect De la Marmora, and not let the French dispose of him. The Sardinians are sensitive lest they should be considered as *mercenaries*, and you will perceive the necessity of recognising them as the army of an allied State, though they must act under your orders and be at your disposal. The Emperor has a design to lay his hands on them, but this must not be allowed. I never heard the admission of Walewski of so great a loss on the part of the French as 52,000. I have sent you a copy of the evidence before the Committee. I shall attend to any remarks you may have to make on it.

Position of the
Sardinian
Contingent.

LORD PANMURE TO GENERAL SIMPSON

[Written in reply to a Report by General Simpson to Lord Panmure.]

Private.

March 30, 1855.

I have your official report of your arrival, and I look for something more by next mail. I have sent Lord Raglan by this mail a copy of the evidence before the House of Commons Committee, which you can aid in dissecting, and if there is anything you can furnish me with facts to refute, I will do it.

I find my work harder than I like.

I hope you will keep your health and remember Gardiner's rules even in your very hut.

¹ See report of a Russian deserter, *supra*, pp. 106-7.



THE SOLDIER'S DREAM.

p.347

"Illustrated Times"

May 17. 1856

The NEW MILITARY HOSPITAL.

Government having decided on establishing large bodies of troops in different parts of the country, the neighbourhood of Burn Bluff, near Hamble in Hants, has been selected as an extensive military depot, to which a large hospital is to be attached.

It is the foundation stone of this hospital that her Majesty is about to lay. All the arrangements of the Southampton corporation are making for Monday next, the day which, after many variations, has been finally appointed for the laying of the foundation stone by the Queen.

(2)

MAY 24. 1856

The NEW ASYLUM which has been for some time in course of creation at Fort Pitt, Chatham, is now ready for the reception of lunatic soldiers

APR 19
1856

THE SURGERY AT FORT PITT HOSPITAL, Chatham, is to undergo extensive alterations, in order to afford superior accommodation to the large number of medical officers stationed at that establishment.

so for some months I shall be sending collections of pictures, stories etc - enough for a few scrap books.

It is a work I delight in & a great hobby of mine, but with so many cuttings I think it best to send before I get into some confusion. In many cases, a cutting would destroy a picture on the back, hence I copy detail in MSS.

From time to time I hope to send more material - some to New Zealand, Sarawak, West Indies &c

With compliments, Sir, from
Yours respectfully

Joseph Brist (m 80^H yr)
Ex-Army Schmr.

28 Norwich Avenue

Bournemouth

10th Feb. 1958

Dear Sir,

Herewith another small collection for your Scrap Book, including a few items for the G. A. I. M. R. S. & one (perhaps) for Army Catering Corps.

I picked up an old tome of 1856 called "Illustrated Times" of which I have never heard before, & in it an excellent picture of Queen Victoria & Netley Hospital. I believe it was sketched by that famous pioneer War Artist - "Crimean Simpson" - it is slightly different from the I. L. News.

I am doing some search for N.Z. Maori Wars in '60s & also for the R. M. Academy Sandhurst - plenty for them Cavalry, Indian Army, disbanded Irish Regt

"DILKUSHA"

28 Norwich Avenue
Bournemouth.

27th July 1953.

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing herewith a few more cuttings about the Medical Dept. of the Army with a few "London Gazette" about 1843-44-45-46.

I have two old copies of the "Army List" 1807 and 1842, and from the latter am sending a couple of specimen pages about the M.D. If this is of any interest to you, I'll be pleased to send it on loan (as I don't want to cut it or dispose of it) for a month, to enable any copies to be made.

Strange to say the 1807 is styled "A LIST of all the OFFICERS of the ARMY & ROYAL MARINES (on full & half pay with index & A SUCCESSION of COLONELS) but all regts. are given (with Surgeon & Asst Surgeon) and there is no separate list of any Medical Dept. I'll forward on loan if you wish this also. My research is by no means complete, so you may expect more as time goes on.

Yours respectfully
Joseph Crisp (age 76)
Ex-A.S.M.

July 29th

Dear Mr Crisp,

Once again I have to thank you for a budget of cuttings of most absorbing interest. I have not been able to go through them all carefully but a first quick glance shows that they will be of enormous value to us.

Some of them will join the portfolio we are keeping at Millbank, labelled with your name for the benefit of future historians.

I shall retain some of more general interest to put in our magazine.

I have just heard that the Q.A.N. Nursing Corps are beginning a museum on their own. Their representative is visiting me shortly and it is possible that I may, with considerable reluctance and with your permission, let her have some of the Florence Nightingale material as it would specially interest young women joined their Corps.

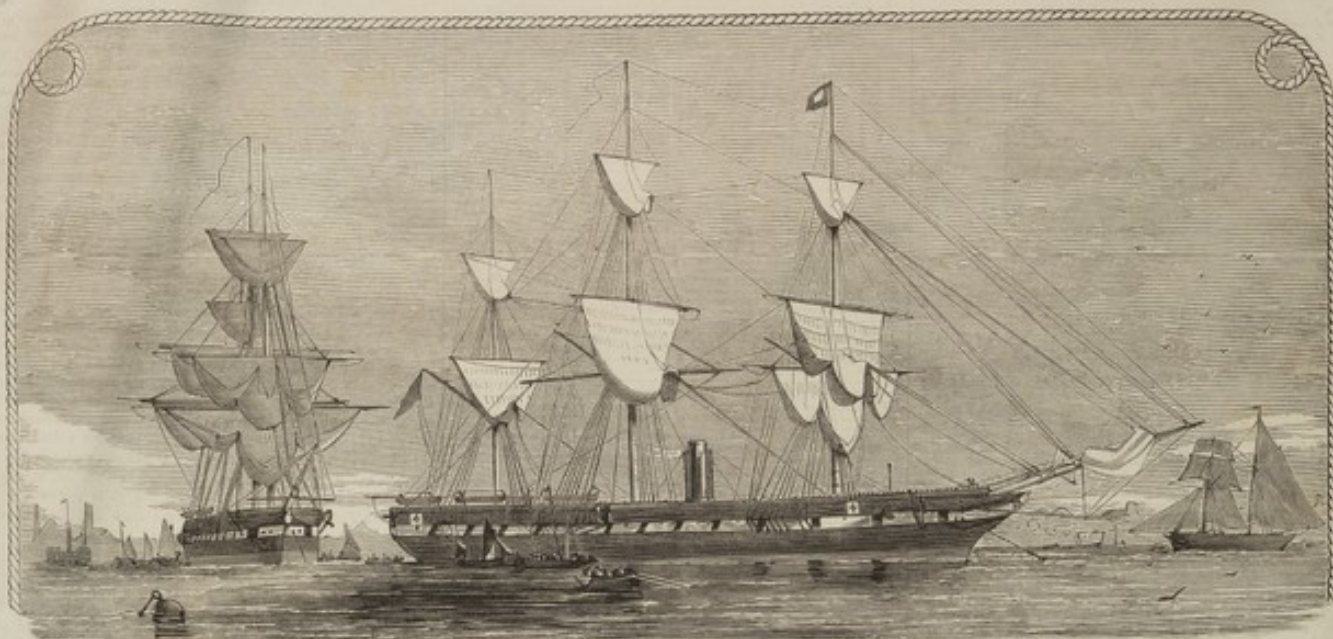
I do not think I will put you to the trouble of sending along the Army Lists of 1807 and 1842 at the present time. I have so many irons in the fire with the museum and the magazine and our Corps Charities all on my hands that I shall not have time for all the historical research I should like to do. I will note your kind offer however and will not hesitate to write to you again and borrow them if, as I hope, things get easier in the future.

I was delighted to hear that there is a prospect that you may be sending us more cuttings as your researches progress.

With kind regards

Yours sincerely

HOSPITAL SHIPS FOR CHINA.



THE MAURITIUS.

THE MELBOURNE.

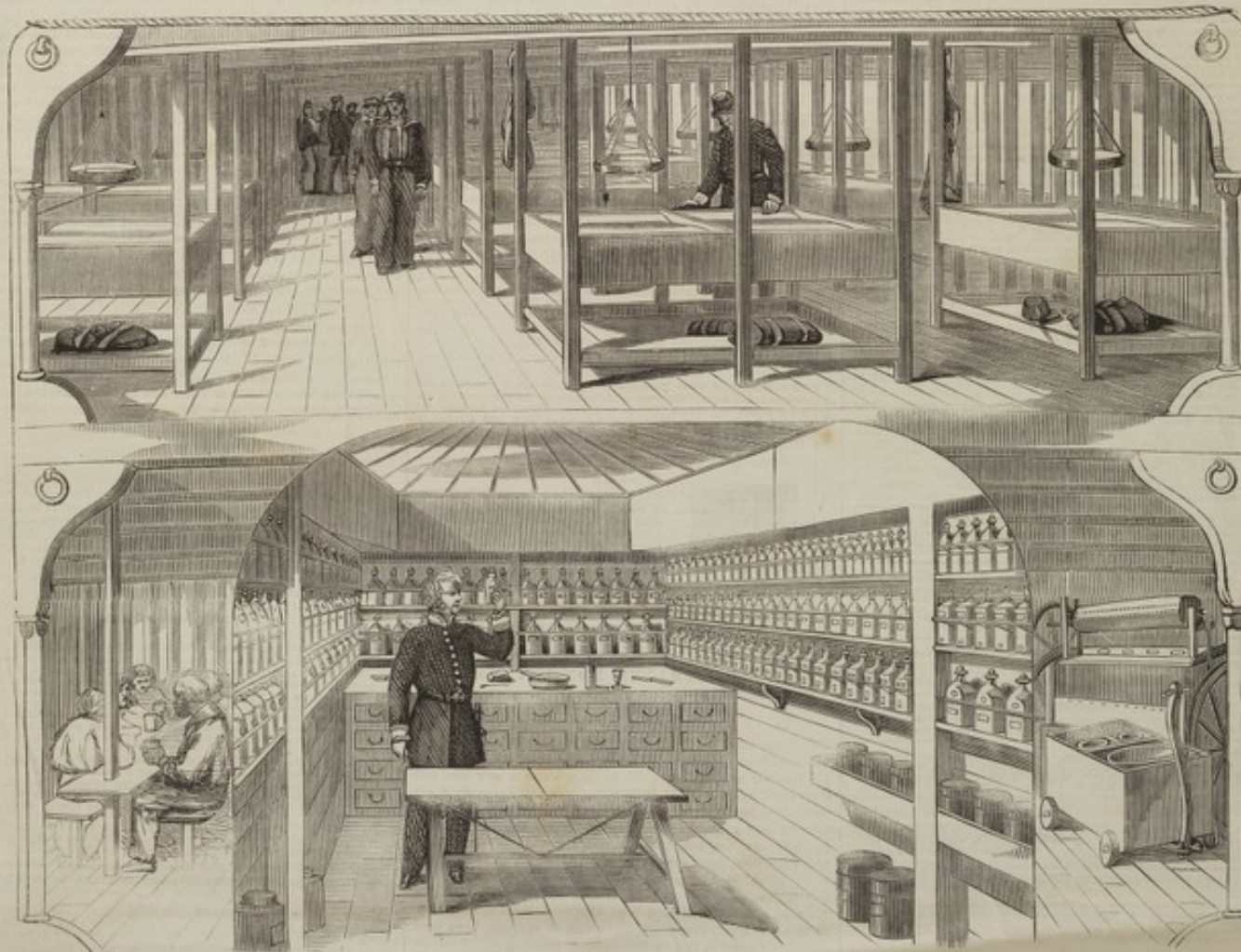
THE Government authorities have been actively engaged for some weeks past in fitting out a large fleet of transports for service in the expedition to China. Besides the *Himalayas* and a number of other large vessels for the conveyance of troops, ammunition, and stores, two splendid screw steamships have been specially equipped and fitted out in the most complete manner as floating hospitals. They are the *Melbourne* and the *Mauritius*, each registering over 2000 tons. Two more ships are to be completed in China upon the same plan, and the authorities deserve great credit for the able manner in which all the arrangements on board of these vessels have been carried out. They have been completed under the immediate superintendence of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department and his officers. Our illustrations represent the two ships off Deptford, and the hospital department and the surgery of

the *Melbourne*; the whole of the orlop-deck is to be used as an hospital. There are beds for one hundred and twenty sick, and twenty for the men of the Medical Staff Corps; each berth is provided with a small round tray, suspended from above, which the patient can pull up and down at pleasure, and also a rope with a handle attached to it, by which he can pull himself up or assist himself in turning. Under each bed is a small rack for his knapsack, clothes, &c. The greatest attention has been paid to the ventilation of this part of the ship. In case of bad weather, when the portholes cannot be opened, a large number of the most improved ventilators communicate with the upper deck all over the vessel.

The surgery is most judiciously placed in the centre of the ship, having a large skylight over it which admits of plenty of light for the

surgeons and dispensers of medicines. The top of the skylight is movable, and directly underneath it stands the operating-table; so that wounded men requiring surgical aid may be passed through the opening from the main-deck directly on to it. Attached to the surgery is a wooden box on wheels. This is furnished with various utensils, in different compartments, for the use of the surgeons.

The main-deck of the ship is furnished with every convenience for this particular service. The cabins for the officers are elegantly fitted up. In the forepart of the deck, several wooden erections have been made: some for the accommodation of the men that are well enough to come on deck. One is fitted up with the most approved means for washing and drying clothes, another as a lavatory and bath-room, and another as a bakery; in this is erected one of Stevens's Dough-mixing Machines, by which invalids will be supplied



THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT AND SURGERY.

with new bread. Some of the soldiers going out in these vessels have been instructed in the use of the machine. Five companies will be attached to each ship, and a number of men of the Medical Staff Corps.

Our description more particularly relates to the arrangements on board the *Melrose*. We have also visited the *Mermaid*, and the general arrangements are much the same. Being a larger ship, the space between decks is about eight feet. The cabins are superbly fitted up, and the whole appearance of both ships reflects the highest credit on their captains and officers. The *Melrose* sailed on the 19th inst., and the *Mermaid* on the 17th.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 22.—3rd Sunday after Epiphany. Viscont.
MONDAY, 23.—New Moon, 9h. 17m. & 30.
TUESDAY, 24.—Matthias in India commenced, 1897.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—Princess Royal married, 1858.
THURSDAY, 26.—Celebration of the Centenary of Robert B. 1793, 1873.
FRIDAY, 27.—Princess Frederick William gave birth to a son, 1879.
SATURDAY, 28.—Birth of Alfred, 1844.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, E.

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9.30	9.25	9.20	9.15	9.10	9.05	9.00
10.30	10.25	10.20	10.15	10.10	10.05	10.00
11.30	11.25	11.20	11.15	11.10	11.05	11.00
12.30	12.25	12.20	12.15	12.10	12.05	12.00
1.30	1.25	1.20	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00
2.30	2.25	2.20	2.15	2.10	2.05	2.00
3.30	3.25	3.20	3.15	3.10	3.05	3.00
4.30	4.25	4.20	4.15	4.10	4.05	4.00
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24 Husband Road.
Forest Hill.
Melbourne.
VICTORIA. AUSTRALIA.
1st October 1963.

The Hon. Secretary and Curator.
R.A.M.C. Historical Museum.

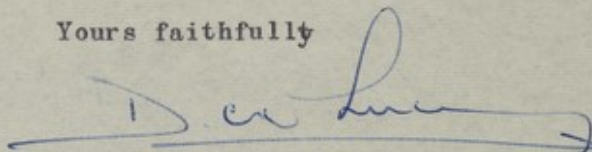
Dear Sir ,

I recently discovered the original of the attached amongst some papers previously held by my Grandfather - Lieut. General Sir George MacMunn - and thinking that it may be of interest to you , I had a copy made.

The requisition is signed by my Great-Grandfather . John Alexander MacMunn whose commission as Assistant Surgeon in the Ordinance Medical Department dated 24 Oct. 1853 , I also hold.

Should you have the time to spare , I would appreciate your comments on the document. The original is of course faded , and this has caused the copy to be darker than usual , so that the wording is legible.

Yours faithfully


Derek, C. N. Lucey.

Kamp bef. S. Bastard

5th January 1835

Requisition

Required for the Hospital
A Shield Battery Royal Artillery, one
Warden House, the Magazine being
rendered unserviceable for want of fuel.

John McNamee Esq

Act: Surgeon W. Antill

App'd H. Morris M.D.
Com^{rs} 1st Divⁿ - B.D.

Евдокимов

St. Francis Xavier

Oct 21 1894

From : Major General R.E. Barnsley,
CB MC (Retired).

1x26
R.A.M.C. Historical Museum,
Queen Elizabeth Barracks,
Church Crookham,
ALDERSHOT, Hants.

8 November, 1963.

Dear Mr Incey,

Very many thanks for your letter of 1st October
and for the intensely interesting Requisition of your Great Grand-
father.

This has a very special appeal to us at the present
time as, during the past few months, we have acquired an immense
number of letters, diaries etc relating to the Crimea, including
all Sir John Hall's papers. You may be interested in a short paper
on the subject I recently gave to the 'Oster' Club of London, a copy
of which I enclose.

For my part, to see a photostat of an actual requisition
written in the Camp before Sebastopol in the terrible winter of 1855
conjures up a more vivid picture of the whole tragic affair than many
pages of the printed word.

How very typical it is of the general muddle that the
marquees should have been sent without tent poles !

I know that somewhere in our files we have a record
of the arrival of the marquees but I have not been able to trace it
up to the present. We have the diaries of a brother officer Assist.
Surgeon Taylor of the Horse Artillery and his hospital was definitely
in huts in February 1854.

I was interested to learn that Sir George MacLunn had
a medical background and I have been looking up your great grandfathers'
records, they read as follows :-

Assistant Surgeon Ordnance Med. Dept.	15 Oct. 1853
Staff Surgeon	10 Nov. 1860
Physician and Surgeon Chelsea Hosp.	4 Nov. 1868
Retired Pay	3 June 1896
Crimea	
born 30 Oct. 1827 : B.A. T.C.D. 1846 : M.B. 1850	
Temp. Ass. Surg. O.M.D. 1 Jan. 1853 : died at St Leonards-on-Sea	14 Dec. 1899.

I very much hope that if you are ever in this country
you will give us the pleasure of showing you around our collection.

I need not add that we should be glad to receive any
documents etc relating to your great grandfather which the family do
not wish to retain.

With renewed thanks for this most valuable addition to
our archives.

Yours
RWB

SCUTARI HOSPITAL.

EXTERIOR OF THE HOSPITAL.

THE public meeting held last week at Willis's Rooms, to give expression to a general feeling "that the services of Miss Nightingale in the hospitals of the East demand the grateful recognition of the British people," invites our attention to the hospital at Scutari, the principal scene of those labours, which that noble-minded woman has voluntarily undergone in the cause of patriotism and humanity.

Scutari, as our readers are doubtless aware, is a town on the Bosphorus, situated on several hills, and bearing, both internally and externally, a great resemblance to Constantinople. It is situated opposite to the Turkish capital, and is usually considered one of the suburbs. A few years ago Scutari was known to the people of this country chiefly from its numerous mosques, the Sultan's palace, with its extensive gardens, its college of howling dervishes, its extensive barracks, fine cemeteries, its public baths and bazars, and its large warehouses and manufactories of silk and cotton fabrics. Now it is intimately associated in the public mind with these British hospitals in the East, for the cure of wounds and the alleviation of mortal agony; and it appears on the point of becoming a large military station and depot, on a scale similar to that of the French at Malak, and will no longer be a mere hospital. Part of the cavalry from the Crimea, had, by recent accounts, arrived, and more was shortly expected. Besides the barracks and stables at Hyder Pasha, General Storks has quarters ready for upwards of 2,000 horses at Ismet and other places on the Sea of Marmora, and even that will not exhaust the disposable accommodation. The Barrack Hospital had been divided into two parts by a screen of planks, and in one-half the Jäger Battalion had been snugly put up. At the opening of this year, we had on the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, no fewer than eight hospitals, containing about five thousand sick and wounded, and of these, the largest, and by far the most important, was the Barrack Hospital at Scutari. On the green ward, between the ridges of Scutari and the meadows of Kadiköy, reared against the unchanging foliage of a cypress grove celebrated in the books of travellers, and thick with its undergrowth of neglected tombs, stands out hard, bare, and formal, the vast factory-like edifice of square form, which was once a barrack, but which is now widely celebrated as the largest hospital of Scutari. Adjoining it, and close to the burial ground, is the General Hospital, covering a considerable area of ground, and enclosing what has been a sort of pleasure garden, with a fountain in the centre.

INTERIOR OF THE BARRACK HOSPITAL.

THE Barrack hospital has been somewhat cleverly compared to a vast caravan, ever changing its inmates, as some go down to their graves and others rally from their prostration. It is partitioned off into three divisions, each under the care of a first-class staff surgeon. As you approach, a crowd of officers beset the entrance, and a crowd of convalescents, clad in white gowns and caps, lounge and loiter about the court-yard. The corridors are of immense length, and flanked—here by wards full of sick, there by some officer's quarters. The stream of daily life—as we



THE BRITISH HOSPITAL, SCUTARI.—(FROM A SKETCH BY JULIAN PORTER.)

read—surges up and down the long gallery, through the narrow tide-way left by a double row of beds, tenanted by patients in every form and variety of disease. An orderly or two sit poring diligently over their returns, at a deal table; and on the walls appear, here a written, there a printed, advertisement—one the announcement of the sale by auction of some departed warrior's effects, the other a copy of some War-Office despatch acknowledging the services of our gallant soldiers.

A SCUTARI NURSE.

ONE part of the Scutari Hospital is peculiarly interesting to all who are capable of a generous emotion. On entering by the gate, at the "main guard" turning quickly to the left, at a short distance there is a wooden partition across a corridor; passing through the doorway, you come to one of the usual lanes, hedged in by the beds of the wounded; and at the farthest extremity is the tower, in which are the quarters of those nurses, whose noble exertions in the cause of humanity might well suggest, as it did last week, to an ex-Minister of State, the lines of "the lot and greatest of the Border minstrel."

"Oh, woman! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made,
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou."

"I believe," said Mr. Stafford, at the gloomy period of March, 1855, "that if there is a time when the home affections press most strongly upon them, it is not only in the heat of battle, but in the silence and loneliness of the wards of the hospital. Imagine the shades of evening

falling over the soldier's narrow bed, and one of the long, weary nights coming upon him—not for sleep, but perhaps for pain and for fever; then there comes to him an English lady to console him, to comfort him, to bind up his wounds, and, as it were, to minister like an angel to him. I need not name to you that English lady; her name has gone through every hill and vale, and through every town and village of this land; it has called forth prayers to God for her; it has called forth tears, because of her many virtues, and the honour which she reflects upon the name of Englishwoman, and the benefit which she has been to thousands of our fellow-countrymen. Do you not think, Ladies and Gentlemen, she says to them, 'Don't fret; don't grieve; I will do, my brave fellows, what I can for you; and while we are doing what we can for you here, there are those at home who will never let your wife be reduced to beggary or to shame, and who will never give over your children to the curse of heathen ignorance?'"

DEATH OF A NURSE AT SCUTARI.

—It will be deep regret that we have to announce the loss of another valuable life, sacrificed at the shrine of duty—that of Mrs. Willoughby Moore, Lady Superintendent of the officers' hospital at Scutari. Mrs. Moore was the widow of that gallant soldier, Colonel Willoughby Moore, who perished in the *Exocheir*, rather than forsake the burning ship so long as any of his men were in it. She went out this last summer with a band of nurses to organize and superintend a hospital at Scutari for sick and wounded officers, similar to those for the men under Miss Nightingale; and the unequivocal testimony of those who were under her care proves the zeal, the diligence, and the judgment evinced by this devoted lady in her sacred mission. A dysentery which lasted three weeks proved fatal; and she died, to the deep regret of all around her.

The following verses, by Mr. M. Milnes, M.P., are highly interesting in connection with the Hospitals at Scutari:—

A MONUMENT FOR SCUTARI.

<p>"The cypresses of Scutari In stern magnificence look down On the bright lake and streams of sea And glittering theatre of town; Above the throng of rich kiosks, Above the towers in triple tiers, Above the domes of brilliant mosques, Those pinnacles of death aspire."</p> <p>Thus, years ago, in grave descent, The traveller sang those ancient trees That Eastern grace delights to plant In recreation of man's disquiet; But Time has shed a golden hair Of memory round the cypress glooms, And gladly he reviews the days He wandered 'mid those alien tangles."</p>	<p>Now other passion rules the soil; And Scutari's fresher name Arouses thoughts beyond control; A tangled web of pride and shame; No more shall that fair word recall The Moslem and his Asian rest, But the dear brothers of us all Rest from their mother's bleeding breast.</p> <p>Calmly our warriors moulder there, Unconfined, in the sandy soil, Once fettered in the sultry glare, Or wasted in the wistful toil. No verdure on those graves is seen, No shade obstructs the path of day, The tender dew to keep them green Are wept, alas! too far away."</p>
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* Palm Leaves. "The Greek at Constantinople."



INTERIOR OF THE SCUTARI HOSPITAL.—(FROM A SKETCH BY JULIAN PORTER.)

the Bangle money-lenders. The savages are always in want. They are fond of hunting, drinking, and dancing, and always anticipate the harvest. The money-lenders supply them with wine, and demanded interest at the rate of 500 per cent. The Savants were willing to pay only 25, or, as they phrase it, 4 annas for every rupee. The Mahajans lent them, showed them, pulled their ears, and seized their crops. The Savants petitioned, but, of course, Englishmen, with their fixed ideas of free trade, refused to assent their arguments, or, indeed, to interfere. They resolved, therefore, to right themselves. Sendoo summoned all the Mahajans, or village headmen, and, while talking to them, saw the Savants descend in the form of a cart-wheel. Two pieces of paper also fell on his head, in which he was ordered to exterminate the money-lenders and the Savants. A branch of the Savant tree was sent out to all the villages, and with the murder of an insolent through the revolt began. There was no hostility to Government whatever, and no wish to injure any one but Mahajans and the superintendent of the district, Mr. Punter.

DURHAM.—Peace continues to prevail in British Durham. The embassy had been duly received at Aya. The official audience was granted on the 15th of September.

HONG-KONG.—At Hong-Kong a demand for imports has lately sprung up, which bids fair to continue and increase, were it not for the dangers which threaten native craft from the number of pirates that swarm about the entrance of the harbour. Against these our large sea-warriors are of little service, but a small Government steamer would be.

SHANORAI.—Captain Vanthout, of her Majesty's brig *Bittern*, has again rendered great service to commercial interests, by destroying, to the southward of Ningpo, a most formidable piratical fleet of 23 vessels. A bold resistance was shown, and the brig was struck in many places, and the master and a marine were killed, and 15 men wounded, several severely. The whole fleet, however, was destroyed.

As Canton seems to have been caused by intelligence of the Imperial forces having been defeated by the rebels on the borders of the province.

The War.

OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE MAGAZINE.

GENERAL SIR W. CORNWORTHY has forwarded the following despatch to Lord Palmerston, giving details of the explosion which took place on the 15th ult.:

"Sébastopol, Nov. 17. "My Lord.—On the 15th inst, about 3 p.m., a terrific explosion shook the camp of the army, and spread heavy destruction in the immediate neighbourhood of its force; even here, at head-quarters, two and a half miles, perhaps, distant, it burst open and broke windows. All felt the power of it; and the high column of smoke, with shells bursting in the midst and around it, told too well the cause, and showed the danger of all within its reach.

"It was not long before we were on the spot. To the sudden burst had succeeded a continued and dark drift of smoke, which told its tale of continued fire and of danger; constant bursting of shells was going on, and the ground was covered with bits of wood, market balls, and splinters of shells from the first heavy explosion, which had started the ground with destruction and killed and hurt very many people.

"100,000 pounds of powder had exploded in the French siege train, set fire to all the stores there, and to our neighbouring English park, where all was fiercely burning, while the tendency of the light air first threatened a second and as serious an accident from powder, not eighty yards off, for the roof of the building had been damaged and the door blown in by the shock.

"Some general officers had fallen in and marched part of their divisions forward, others sent some in fatigue, some with stretchers for the wounded—all started themselves with the French with an energy and disregard of danger that was admirable. Blankets were taken to the exposed stores, placed and wetted on the roof by water being passed up in buckets; the doors were covered with wet blankets and sandbags, and in a short time it was reported and looked safe, though the closeness of the fire and frequent explosions could not allow the feeling of security. Many detached small fires were burning, and the ground of both the French and English parks, a space of 150 yards across, was a mass of large fires, some of fuel, some of bits of some of gun carriages, barrels, handspikes, and ropes. "The fortunate result, rather than the direction, and by looking up and dragging away things, a sort of lane was at last formed, the fire cut off, and gradually got under control, because confined to smaller though fierce fires, but manageable.

"I saw every one working well, and I know that French and English took less shells from the neighbourhood of danger to a more distant spot, and, at a later period, parties threw what earth the rocky soil could give upon the fires, and helped much to subside them. All was safe about 7 p.m., and a strong guard and working party posted for the night.

"The army was under arms the following morning before daylight, and, everything being quiet, I ordered the divisions to turn in, and continue the working parties in the roads, which I had counter-ordered for that morning.

"The exploded powder store was situated in the ruins of some walls which had advantageously been made use of for the purpose of shelter; it had been the store of supply to the French attack on the Malakoff front, and it contained the powder which had been brought back from their batteries.

"It is at the head of the ravine, which, as it gets towards Sebastopol, forms the steep and rocky valley of Havia du Carle.

"The Light Division was on the ground which it first took up in October, 1854, the Rifles on the right, then the 7th, the 33rd, and 23rd; on their left the 54th Regiment, which subsequently joined, was on the right (front in advance); and the vacating of a spot of ground by the Russian camp enabled me, when commanding the division, to place the Artillery and Small-arm Brigade on the immediate right of the Rifles.

"The French subsequently brought their main siege train and store to the position it has now for some time occupied.

"Twilight showed the damage, of which I have given your Lordship an outline in another letter. But the more important and sad part is the loss of life, and the wounded who have suffered.

"One officer and 20 non-commissioned officers and men killed; 4 officers and 112 non-commissioned officers and men wounded, with 7 missing, show the sudden and fatal power of the shock, which not only destroyed in its immediate neighbourhood, but wounded, by shell and splinters, some at a distance of three-quarters of a mile.

"The loss of our Allies is distressingly heavy.—I have, &c., "W. J. CORNWORTHY, General Commanding."

A NOVEL INSTANCE OF HEROISM.

Immediately after the first explosion, when it was ascertained that the windmill itself—which forms our main magazine in this part of the camp, and contains some hundred and eighty boxes of powder—had escaped, General Strachan, who commands the brigade, hurried up to the tent of the 7th Division, and, taking advantage of the darkness, he went to the wall of the mill and covered the roof with wet blankets and blankets, as a protection against the thickly flying sparks and burning wood. Now, the commission had literally thrown the roof of the old building, and there it stood in the very centre of the spreading flames, exposed every minute to a thousand chances of instantaneous destruction. Really anything could exceed the danger attending such a labour as the General proposed, but, notwithstanding, Lieutenant Hope (senior) and twenty-five men at once responded to the Brigadier's appeal, and proceeded to the powder-cramped building. A regiment and some men of the Rifles, and, within ten minutes from the first great blow-up, Mr. Hope was on the walls of the mill, piloting the wet coverings over the exposed powder-boxes—exploding shells and burning wood flying through the air in perfect storms the while. While the officer and some half-dozen of the men were thus employed, the remainder carried water to throw upon the blankets and bare rafters of the mill, and in little more than half-an-hour this vast pile of powder was as

well protected from the thickly flying sparks and rockets as it could be, short of entire removal from the scene of the conflagration. The danger, however, was still great, for a shell might at any moment penetrate the textile coverings and send the whole into the air, spreading around destruction and death, compared with which the injury already done would have been as nothing. The troops were therefore kept as far as possible from the scene of the fire till late in the evening, when it had so expended its fury as to give less ground for apprehension. For the most serious service which he had so bravely and efficiently rendered, Lieutenant Hope was publicly thanked by General Strachan and the Colonel of his own regiment on Thursday morning on parade. Had the contents of the windmill exploded, we should not have been so rehearsing our killed and wounded by name, but by hundreds, for experienced engineer officers declare that hardly a living being in the whole Light Division could have escaped destruction.

ON THE ALERT.

Nov. 16.—All the divisions to the right of the British camp were under arms before daylight this morning. It was thought possible that the enemy, if contemplating an assault at all, might attempt it now, hoping to gain some advantage from the destruction of our ammunition which he witnessed yesterday. General Cornhill passed before 6 a.m. towards Inkermann, to reconnoitre the enemy's movements. The morning passed by, however, without any demonstration on the part of the Russians.

THE DAY AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

Nov. 17.—On visiting the ground where the explosion had occurred, the signs of devastation are hardly so great as might have been anticipated. The explosion had not formed any funnel-like excavation, such as was caused by the destruction of the Russian magazines. This was, of course, attributable to the French magazine being above ground, consisting of powder cases piled one above the other, and simply protected by an apron of sand. The Russian magazines were deeply buried. Some of the shells had been projected upwards to a small height, and in a direct line, judging from the position and great depth of some of the shells in the ground where the depth had been. Pieces of charred timber, broken cases in which were packed new artillery shanks, broken carbines, tin cases rent into fragments, pieces of shell-bosses, portions of gun-carriages, heavy shot whitened by the salts from exploded gunpowder, were strewn about the place where the French siege train stood. The destruction in the English siege train depth was less than had been supposed, but a great part of the stores had certainly been destroyed. Rapiers were at work pulling down some of the shattered huts on one side, and fatigue parties of line soldiers were busily employed in clearing the ground at other parts, or assisting the collection of still smouldering heaps of rubbish. The French commissariat depot and ambulance across the ravine presented an extraordinary spectacle. Nearly every tent was blown over, and hats strewn in or shattered. It appeared as if the blast of a hurricane had passed over it.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.—EATINGS AND CLOTHING.

Nov. 20.—The health of our troops is excellent; the drafts which arrive are rather younger than is desirable, but they will get experience and instruction during the winter. They are admirably clothed, and fed as no army was ever fed before—fresh meat, bread, and vegetables are frequently issued in all. Hereafter the men are to get fresh meat only three times a week, and bread only three times a week, instead of every day. On the other days they will receive pork or salt beef, and excellent bread. In respect of winter clothing, bedding, and fuel, our men are immeasurably better off than our Allies, and it is not unusual to see the latter shiver in the English camp of the excess of our soldiers' cooking kettles.

HOW DECEMBER WAS TO BE INADEQUATE.

Preparations for the winter are evident on every side. December will be inaugurated with a steep-chase of English dimensions, in staves, jumps, and fences. Theatricals are looking up, and nearly every Division will have a theatre open during the Christmas week, and some during spirits are even talking of a pantomime, and of enacting a repetition of the bold experiment of an amateur performance in "Oxy Rhine or a match for a King," with which it is hoped the author will not interfere by any question of copyright.

HOSPITAL KITCHENS.—USE OF THE SPOILS OF SEBASTOPOL.

The hospital kitchens are certainly worth seeing. Mr. Super has, by the introduction of his stores and of an improved system of management, contrived to render them efficient. His store would be still more valuable if it roasted or baked, as well as boiled, but at present the last is the only operation to which it is suited, and the old camp kitchen always did that as well—always, however, with a much greater consumption and waste of fuel. The spoils of Sebastopol have materially contributed to our comforts and efficiency in this respect. Kitchen ranges, boilers, iron bars, Stourbridge bricks, ovens, brass, iron, and copper stoves, pots and pans, kettles, and hundreds of similar articles, have been seized and utilised with wonderful tact. Fine well-built cooking-houses are constructed from the cut stone of Sebastopol, which lies in large blocks around unfinished houses or is taken from the ruined edifices and walls about the place. Mechanical ingenuity has been largely developed in the use of resources. One officer contrives the funnel of a small steamer into a chimney—another uses one of the pipes of an engine as a hot-air apparatus to heat his bath—a third has arranged a portion of machinery, so that he can communicate from his saloon, sleeping room, and dining room (three small gentlemen rooms) into one, with his stock the adjacent kitchen, and dinner is handed through the range from the fire to the table, after the fashion of those mysterious apparatus which oblige the beholders of London waiters in the matter of "point menus, boiled beef, and their satellites."

ANTICIPATED ATTACK ON KERICH.

A Marseilles despatch mentions the report that General Vivian had asked and obtained from the Ottoman Government a reinforcement of 12,000 Turkish soldiers. The reason assigned for this augmentation—the expectation that the Russians will act against Kerich as soon as the Ser of And is from—may have more reality about it than the Ser of And is from. The despatch adds that the British General Kerich was about ten days ago announced from Trieste and Marseilles as having taken place, in compliance with the urgent entreaties of General Vivian, who was said to be apprehensive of an attack. Letters from Constantinople state that so far from this being the case, the cavalry were, on arriving at Kerich, sent back, and arrived once more in the Bosphorus on the 22-4.

THE FRENCH IN THE VALLEY OF RAIDAR.

The following is an extract from a letter from the camp at Balidar, from an officer of the 1st division of the 1st corps:—"We are encamped in the Valley of the Raidar, in the midst of woods swarming with game; the trees are of very large size, and you may be sure we do not neglect them. The sports have a good deal of interest, but the prize that M. de Mervinville, the proprietor of this vast property, had a recent for fattening them, and making them assume enormous dimensions. The source of the Tchernaya is at a few paces' distance from us; at the moment I write it is a thin stream of water, which issues from the foot of a rocky mountain."

THE RECONNAISSANCE NEAR SAK.

A letter from Eupatoria, Nov. 11, gives the following details of the first reconnaissance in the environs of Sak:—

"The French infantry was on one side of the village, and the cavalry on the other, in order to turn the enemy if they should present themselves. On seeing the Russians prepared to make a demonstration, but perceiving the strength of our armaments, they fell back behind the village, leaving eight or ten squadrons in observation. They, however, placed one of the light batteries on the other side of a marsh, and fired two or three shots; a Turkish battery replied, and killed some of their men and horses. In the night they silently disappeared. The soldiers then, with the consent of their superiors, proceeded to sack the village, and in an incredibly short time nothing remained but ruins. Chairs and other small articles of furniture were carried off by the soldiers, and the heavy furniture and wood-work were employed to make fires. The rats of the village were then looted, and on being caught were killed, cooked, and eaten; the horses which had been shot the previous evening were cut up, roasted, and devoured, and a camel was dressed in the same way—the men of the post who were killed were also roasted and eaten. In the morning the soldiers were again sent to the village, and the Russian batteries were rather tough, the men declared that they had made an excellent feast. Fifty thousand wooden spades were also found, and they were employed to keep up the fire. The Russians looked on from a distance, but showed no disposition to come and take a share of the dinner."

THE BALTIC FLEET.

THE ice has set a very strong in the gulf of Bothnia, and a few days since the *Dragoon* was blocked in, and had to steam out, but was out. She has since several prizes. Admiral Baynes, with *Conquest*, *Gryper*, and French ship of *Amaz* was at Faro; the *Imperieuse*, *Conest*, and *Yorke*, at Wornau; *Karelop*, *Pelidae*, and *Gorgon*, at Hangs; and the *Fulco* and *Harrier* keeping watch over an American bark, believed to be laden with revolvers and other munitions of war at Stockholm, waiting for a start to Riga. The remaining ships are on their way home.

General Casarbut arrived at Kiel, November 23rd, from Copenhagen, and visited the French and English flag-ships, both of which manned yards and saluted him, as did also the Danish war-steamer in the harbour. In the evening he took his departure for Hamburg.

THE CAESAR'S ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS.

Under date of the 18th of November, 1855, the Czar Alexander addressed the following order of the day to his troops:—

"Be ye Soldiers of the Army of the Crimea!—By my order of the day of the 18th August last, I expressed to you the sentiments which filled my heart with sincere gratitude for your services, which have immortalized the glory of the defence of Sebastopol. But it did not suffice for my heart to thank you from a distance for the great acts of bravery and self-sacrifice which even automated your courage, and which made you brave at times difficult of such a reward as a sword. Here, in the midst of you, I desired to say to you personally how much benevolence and real affection I entertain for you. My interview with you has preceded an inexpressible pleasure, and the brilliant condition in which I found all the troops of the Army of the Crimea, after having inspected them, surpassed my expectations. I felt pleasure in beholding you and in saluting you. I thank you, from my very soul, for your services, your exploits, and your bravery. They are guarantees for me that my brave army will know how to uphold the glory of Russian arms, and to sacrifice itself for its faith, its resources, and its country. In commemoration of the celebrated and valorous defence of Sebastopol, I have instituted, especially for the troops who defended the fortifications, a silver medal, to be worn at the bottom hole, with the initials of St. George.

"May this sign be the certificate of merit for each, and inspire your future conduct with the sentiment of duty and honor which constitutes the unshakable foundation of the throne and country.

"May the union upon this same model of the name of my father, of imperishable memory, and myself, be a pledge to you of our sentiments, which are equally devoted to you, and may it perpetuate with you the inseparable memory of the Emperor Nicholas and of myself.

"I am proud of you as he was. Like him, I place full confidence in your tried devotion, and in your zeal in the accomplishment of your duty. In his name and in my own, I once more thank the brave defenders of Sebastopol. I thank the whole army. (Signed) "ALEXANDER."

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL GORTSCHAKOFF.

Under date of the 18th of November, Aide-de-Camp General Prince Gortschakoff sends the following:—

"Not much has taken place in the Crimea. According to information descending of credit, only a small portion of the Turks has left Eupatoria. The European troops have remained there, and on every point the enemy generally is occupied in making good preparations for the winter. The number of the enemy's ships of war in Sebastopol Bay and in the Bosphorus is very small."

GRAND RUSSIAN COUNCIL OF WAR.

A recent despatch from St. Petersburg announces that a grand council of war is convoked. All the Admirals, with Generals Pashinin, Berg, Severn, and Gräbe, and all the Admirals, except those employed in the south, are summoned to attend.

[General Gräbe commands the army corps in Estonia, General Severn that of the Baltic occupying Courland and Livonia, General Berg that of Finland, General Pashinin the central army, and the troops collected in and around St. Petersburg are under the command of one of the Archdukes.]

WROUGHT IRON CAST IRON GUNS.—MR. J. BLACKBURN, of Erewash Valley, in a letter to the "Times," states that "cast iron is the true material for large guns subject to mighty concussion, simply from the fact of the great facility of securing a sound gun, with only ordinary care in the process of moulding, and from the uniform crystallization of the iron; that great desideratum cannot be obtained in such very heavy masses of iron as are necessary for the wrought-iron guns of large calibre, on account of the great length of time they must necessarily be under the action of the fire, for it is an ascertained fact, that wrought iron during this process, when in large masses, undergoes what is termed a "molecular change" by being so long in an incandescent state, and is so soft.

The reverse tendency of wrought over cast-iron is about as three to one, but from the cause assigned it cannot be estimated fairly at more than as two to one, if so much. The vast expense necessarily incurred in the production of these wrought-iron guns of large calibre will be fatal to their permanent introduction and use. At a moderate calculation, ten cast-iron mortars of 13-inch calibre can be made for the cost of one wrought-iron of the same dimensions. Taking, then, the data, that 600 rounds fired will render an ordinary 13-in. cast-iron mortar *hors de combat*, 1,500 rounds, or less, would place the wrought-iron gun in the like situation, while the cost has been calculated five times the cost of the two cast-iron mortars. The question then arises, Can anything be done to make the cast-metal guns and mortars of large calibre, subject to mighty concussion, of greater cohesive tenacity, and thereby more capable of sustaining the tremendous expansive power of a heavy charge of gunpowder? I answer decidedly yes, and at a merely nominal increase of expense. This process was fully explained to the Government of this country in 1850."

AN AMERICAN ENGINEER IN THE CAPITAL OF RUSSIA.—Some weeks since an American engineer arrived at St. Petersburg with a camera of his own invention, capable, it is said, of doing tremendous damage. He was admitted at once to show his invention to the Emperor, and orders have been issued to the Ministry at St. Petersburg to prepare everything for a trial. At the same time, a model, in wood, was sent to St. Petersburg in the Urals, to have a cast made. It is stated that the range of this gun, which is oblique, is more than 4,000 metres, which, if true, would exceed anything hitherto known. A new market is also spoken of. The factories at St. Petersburg and Tula are to furnish 90,000 by next May. Jacob, the inventor of the submarine infernal machines, has, it is said, discovered the means of throwing Congreve rockets and other projectiles to an enormous distance, and great success is expected from them against the fleets. The Government has placed the arsenal and foundry of St. Petersburg at the professor's disposal to make his experiments.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL.—It is related that Dom Pedro (of whom we gave a portrait in No. X.) recently issued a list of all the prisoners in the realm, but reserved only a statement of such names as the authorities deemed deserving of notice. Hereupon, the tale goes, the King returned the paper, and demanded a complete one, saying he considered himself the best judge of such criminals as were worth his notice, and did not wish to overlook the meanness of them. Another tale says that the administrator of a petty district having died, his son, a young man of twenty-five, petitioned the King, and was promised the place. His Majesty, however, mentioning the matter to the authorities, was told that the new administrator was too young, and that there was a fitter man for his post. "How so?" the King is said to have replied, "I am much younger, and am yet thought capable of governing Portugal. Let the appointment be confirmed." There is yet another of these anecdotes. It is stated that during the late regency the business of the Cabinet was sometimes gone through with the accompaniment of cigars, the Regent himself occasionally smoking. We are told that lately the custom was kept for the first time before Dom Pedro, and an apologetic explanation made to him. The King is reported to have given no reply but merely to have turned his back, and afterwards to have issued orders that the practice should be prohibited. It is evident that the King acts advisedly: he consolidates the army, and in public always appears in uniform. He has surrounded himself with men of years and capacity, for example, General Lezinski, Du Costa, the Marquis de Fialho, &c. &c. &c. and others of a similar character; he never signs a paper till he has read and understood its purport, and he is entertained that he will gradually remove that mass of corruption which clings so close around the heart of Portugal, and pervades every branch of the administration.



DEPARTURE OF ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S SQUADRON FROM NARGEN FOR KIEL.—(FROM A SKETCH BY DR. WASSER.)

any considerable height of foundation to carry up under any other part. These separate buildings have been all made of the same size and shape; so that with an indefinite length of open corridor to connect the various parts, they may be arranged in any form to suit the level and shape of the ground. Each building, except those designed for stores and general purposes, is made to contain in itself all that is absolutely essential for an independent hospital ward-room; and thus, by the lengthening of the corridors, and the addition of any number of these buildings, the hospital may be extended to any degree. To ensure the necessary comforts, and provide against the contingency of any cargo of materials not arriving on the spot in time, each building contains within itself two ward-rooms, one nurse's room, a small store-room, bath-room, and surgery, water closets, lavatories, and ventilating apparatus. The ward-rooms are wide and high enough to ensure a good quantity of air to each bed, even if these should be unduly crowded. Each building contains two ward-rooms, intended for 56 beds each, which is found in practice to be a size of room admitting of proper control and supervision. As a protection against heat, there is a covering of extremely thin and highly polished tin, which reflects all direct rays of heat, and every piece of woodwork not covered with tin is whitewashed externally. The roofs being first covered with a prepared felt, and then with tin, must be quite impervious to rain. Internally, the lime-wash has a slight tint of colour to take off the glare. To secure ventilation in a hot climate with low buildings extending over a large area, and therefore incapable of being connected with any general system of ventilation, it was considered that forcing in fresh air by a small mechanical apparatus attached to each building would be the only effective means. Each ward-room is therefore furnished with a small fan, or rotary air-pump, which, easily worked by one man, is found capable of supplying 1,000 to 1,500 cubic feet of air per minute, or 20 to 30 feet for each patient. This air is conveyed along the centre of the floors, and rising up under footboards placed under the tables, is found to flow over the floor to every part of the room. Besides this mechanical supply of air, opening windows are provided along the whole length of the eaves, and spaces left immediately beneath the roof at the two gables, amply sufficient to ventilate the rooms thoroughly if any breezes are stirring, without the help of the fan. The light is admitted by a long range of narrow windows, immediately under the eaves, which protect them from the direct rays of the sun. These windows open, and have shutters inside, which exclude the light, but admit the air. By forcing the air into the room, instead of drawing it out, the entrance of foul air from the closets, drains, or any surrounding nuisances, is prevented. The fan is placed at the opposite end to the closets and drains, and all the fans being in the open corridor, the workmen can be seen by a single sentry, and kept to their work.

The buildings, as first constructed, are adapted to protect the interior from external heat. But as winter is now coming on, the interior is being lathed and plastered. Two buildings of the same form and dimensions are fitted up with every convenience as store-rooms and apothecaries' dispensaries. An iron kitchen, slightly detached from the wooden buildings, fitted up with every contrivance capable of cooking for from 500 to 1,000 patients, is attached. A similar building of iron is furnished with all the machinery lately introduced in the baths and washhouses of London, for washing and drying in the minimum space, and with the least amount of labour. As an aggregate of buildings is to be placed in this one spot for 3,000 patients, a second kitchen and washhouse have been erected. With each set of buildings there is a pumping apparatus, a small general reservoir, and a sufficient length of main, with all its branches, to supply water to every detached building, and all the pipes and branches are of such construction as to admit of being put together without any soldering or cement.

Four rows of buildings are detached from the main body as residences for the officers' establishment. A small detachment of soldiers is accommodated in a ward and marquee. The artisans and nurses are also well lodged in detached buildings. A slaughter-house and store-yard, and some other apartments, are also provided. Iron stores are being erected in each ward, and each ward building is provided with a small boiler heated by candles, which, by experiment, have been found amply sufficient for all that can be required. Candles are to be used exclusively for lighting, and lamps and lanterns have been constructed for the purpose. A proper supply of fire engines is provided, and other precautionary measures are adopted against fire.

Renkioi is an hospital for our sick and wounded soldiers, not under the charge of the army medical department, but under the auspices of medical men unconnected with this department, selected from eminent members of the profession practising in various parts of England. Dr. Parkes, one of the professors of the London University, is the medical superintendent. The two chief physicians are well known men. Dr. Goodfellow was in the East India Company's service for many years, and was a professor in the hospital at Calcutta. Dr. Robertson was one of the physicians to the Edinburgh Infirmary, and a very popular teacher in the Scottish

metropolis. The chief surgeon is Mr. Spencer Wells, lately of the British Hospital at Smyrna, a well known London surgeon, of good repute as a lecturer on surgery, who passed many years in the navy, as surgeon to the Seaman's Hospital at Malta. Thus, medical chiefs have been appointed to the establishment of great previous experience in the diseases of this and other warm climates. The junior members of the staff are numerous, and are stated to be gentlemen of great promise.

The mess-room is a very handsome apartment, and resembles one of those edifices which we see erected in a clearing in an American or New Zealand forest. All the medical officers, those of the commissariat and purveyor's department, the engineer and his assistant, and the various clerks, form a mess of some 40 or 50 members. All dine together, to save the trouble and expense of separate cooking; and there is no lack of good substantial nourishment in a place so lately almost a desert. What is of more importance, the patients seem to be perfectly satisfied with their dinners and the care bestowed upon them. Ample accommodations have been provided for them, in the shape of skittles, quills, bat and ball, for the convalescents—draughts, backgammon, and chess for the sick.

There were about 200 patients in Renkioi Hospital on the 1st of Nov.; wards, however, were ready for about 400 more, and it was expected that everything would be complete for 1,000 by this date.

The landing places for the sick are two little bays, one protected from the north, the other from the south wind. From the tongue of land which separates them runs a wooden passage or corridor, which will ultimately be nearly half a mile long, and wide enough to constitute a carriage drive.

Supplies for men and horses are obtained from Calvert's farm and the villages in the plains of Troy; and, as many of the roads will be impassable during the winter season after the heavy rains, the medical officers have been careful to lay in supplies of every description. The country surrounding the hospital is purely agricultural, and the natives seem quiet, industrious, and inoffensive, so that there can arise none of the inconveniences in regard to this establishment which are caused by the proximity of a large city.

The situation is said to be particularly healthy; so much so, indeed, that several of the families of Smyrna are in the habit of visiting the neighbourhood to recruit during the summer and autumn.

THE BASHI-BAZOUKS WANTED AT KERTCH.

ACCORDING to statements which have appeared in the Constantinople papers, the Anglo-Turkish Contingent at Kertch is closely pressed by the Russian General Wrangel. Some trifling engagements are even reported to have occurred between the advanced posts of the two forces; and it is stated that General Virvix considered his position so seriously menaced that he sent to Balaklava for a reinforcement of cavalry. The general, however, being in the service of the East India Company, and, as such, not authorised to command troops of the royal army, General Simpson is reported to have refused to comply with his request, whereupon the steamer despatched from Kertch immediately started for Constantinople to bring up the cavalry of the English Contingent.

Letters from the Dardanelles, dated a month ago, announced that the Bashi-Bazouks were even then on the move, the destination, however, being Shumla, distant 185 miles. The force was about 4,500 strong, including 100 sick. All the necessary arrangements for provisioning the force during this long march had already been made, but whether counter-orders had arrived, requiring the troops to embark for Kertch ere they were too far on their march, is not at present known.

The Bashi-Bazouks really form an imposing force. It is not often that from 4,000 to 5,000 cavalry can be seen together; and in the reviews of the whole force and of the separate regiments, they made a very respectable appearance. Whether they will be of much use before the enemy, is a question which experience alone can decide. The officers seem very confident, provided they are successful in the first encounter, however trivial the affair may be; but they admit that if they are discouraged by some unlucky mishap at first, some of the regiments will disappear spontaneously. In those regiments where the officers speak the language of the men, more confidence is felt in the behaviour of the latter.

At the time the force was encamped within ten miles' distance of the hospital at Renkioi, the officials took good care to adopt the careful precautions against such turbulent neighbours. Their frequent visits were undoubtedly of dishonest intent, but no force were entertained for the security of the hospital, an ample force being always present to resist any aggression. One evening about 150 deserters rode from the Bashi-Bazouk camp towards Renkioi. They first plundered a small farm and a mill, and thence rode through the hospital, laden with sheep, fowls, &c., crying out, "English no bono!" They rode up to the village, with the intention of



MONUMENT TO LIEUT. BILLOT ON THE ESPLANADE IN FRONT OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL

harming Mr. Calvert's country-house, generally occupied by some ladies; but nightfall having come on before their arrival, being ignorant of the place, and fearing an ambush, they bivouacked in the neighbourhood. A small number went into the street and made inquiries for the house, but were judiciously shown a large stable built for the Land Transport Corps. Here they obtained refreshment. The next morning they rode on to the plains of Troy, plundered Mr. Calvert's farm and ill-used the servants. Two of the marauders, who returned after the band had ridden off, got well beaten and punished by the farm servants, and one of them subsequently became a peasant in the hospital. Some time after, thirty or forty rode into the hospital encampment, where, owing to proper precautions, they found themselves received by above a hundred armed men, for the workmen had during this period their weapons always close at hand, and spies were set on the surrounding hills. Mr. Parke, the hospital superintendent, judiciously avoided a conflict, and accepted an explanation of their intention, namely, "that they were en route to look for deserters." All remained quiet after their departure till recently, when a few small parties were found prowling about at night, obviously for plunder. Sentries were placed beyond the line of buildings, and some little nocturnal interruptions, of which there were several, quite ceased. An excellent moral effect was produced by the entries during into a host of eight, who had dismounted, tied up their horses, and were creeping towards the stables, to select such animals as suited their taste. They returned the few with their pistols, but very soon vanished. A feeling of perfect security now prevails, as the ladies ride about the country as freely and as late as if in an English county.

FINAL CLOSE OF THE BALTIC CAMPAIGN.

ALL naval operations in the Baltic may now be considered as finally closed for this season. By the latest accounts received, we learn that the fleet had not yet sailed, and that all the large ships of the allied squadrons, after being employed for a period of six months in the Gulf of Finland, were at anchor in the bay of Kiel. In that safe retreat the greatest animation prevailed on the 16th ult., in consequence of the arrival of the English line-of-battle ship the *Duke of Wellington*, on board of which Admiral Dundas had his flag, and of the two French lineal frigates *Impetuous* and *Tourelle*, with Rear-Admiral Pennard and the staff of the French squadron. On the same day, the three English ships of the line, the *Majesty*, *Royal George*, and *James Watt*; two frigates—the *Lightning* and *Firry*; the steam transport *Royal Adelaide*, and two French lineal frigates, were also anchored in the port, where the *Orion*, the last of the English ships remaining in the Baltic, was hourly expected. The French corvette, *D'Auxois*, was ordered by Rear-Admiral Pennard to stop at the Island of Gotland, and place herself at the disposal of General Canrobert, Extraordinary Envoy to Stockholm. It was then unknown whether or not Admiral Dundas and Pennard intended to await at Kiel the arrival of the rest of the fleet. A mail service had been organized for the exchange of letters and despatches between the fleet and England. So far, nothing appears to have been decided with regard to the wintering of a portion of the allied squadrons in a Danish or Swedish harbour.

The accompanying engraving represents the departure from the Narpen Roads on the 5th ult., of Admiral Seymour in the *Erinor*, accompanied by the *James Watt* and *Colossus*, for Kiel. The town of Kiel is seen in the distance on the left, and the Island of Narpen on the right, while the remainder of the fleet lie at anchor between these two places. A correspondent writing on the day after their departure, says—

"The appearance of the country around this has in one night been subjected to a perfect transformation, and from its autumnal hue has assumed the garb of winter, and a thick coating of snow covers the Island of Narpen and the opposite shores of Revel, presenting a scene similar to that witnessed by some of us in the Arctic regions. Our blue jackets have been engaged in the novel and exciting task of clearing the deck of its coating of snow, the fall of which having for a time rendered all exercise aloft out of the question."

"The air is very cold, and heavy falls of snow have continued during the day. We may in consequence expect a speedy termination to our cruise, as it would be madness to incur such risk as we now are exposed to, without any adequate advantage to be derived from it. If we deem it expedient to withdraw from these waters, it is evident the more timid navigators of the enemy's vessels will not venture out of their winter quarters; and even if such a step were attempted, our flying squadrons, consisting of some of the finest steam frigates in the world, would at any time be a match for, if not superior to, any force the enemy may have disposable at this season of the year."

Kiel, Nov. 20.—The *Orion* arrived here this morning, and there is now no longer any of the ships of the line belonging to the Allied fleet in any part of the upper portion of the Baltic. Capt. Erskine has followed his instructions, and left that anchorage on the 17th, but although there had then been some falls of snow, there were no indications of ice.

The *Harrier* returns to the blockading squadron to-morrow, and it is to be hoped that she does not carry orders for her recall also. The strictest secrecy is powerfully observed, and inquiries have been given to discontinue all communications to the press, which, if necessary at all, would certainly have been more so at the commencement than at the close of the campaign.

The naval force stationed at Kiel mounts nearly 1,000 guns, and has still on board an immense quantity of war material, projectiles, and Congreve rockets, which were not used during the last campaign. The fleet is supplied with provisions by contractors residing at Kiel, who daily furnish 10,000 rations. This will give an idea of the number of sailors and marines on board the squadron.

Kiel, Nov. 27.—Admiral Dundas has received orders to return to England. The *Royal George*, *Majesty*, and *Colossus* have left.

THE BELLOT MONUMENT.

Our readers will not fail to sympathize with the tribute of public respect which has just been paid to the memory of Lieutenant Bellet—the young, brave, and adventurous officer of the French navy who perished during the last Arctic expedition. The subscription, which was opened two years ago, and recently closed, amounted to upwards of £2,500, a fourth part of which has been expended in the erection of a monument, while the remainder has been divided among the five youthful sisters of the deceased hero.

When the Royal Geographical Society held their first meeting this season, Sir R. Murchison, who had acted as chairman at the meetings of Lieutenant Bellet's admirers, after announcing the erection of this handsome and appropriate memorial, explained that the site which had been obtained for the monument, through the goodwill of the Lords of the Admiralty and the Commissioners and Governor of Greenwich Hospital, was the quay of that great naval establishment, thus showing no position could have been selected more worthy of the occasion or more honourable to the memory of the gallant young French volunteer, who had twice risked his life in the search after Franklin. The monument, of which we now present an engraving, is an obelisk, about thirty-five feet high, of red granite, designed by Mr. Philip Hardwick, R.A., and erected by Messrs. McDonald, of Aberdeen, bearing on its base in large letters the word "Bellet," both on the side facing the Thames and on that which is presented to the western entrance of the Royal Hospital.

Joseph René Bellet was a native of Paris, and first saw the light in March, 1825, his father being by trade a farmer and blacksmith. When Bellet had reached the age of five, his father removed from the French capital to Rochefort, and the embryo hero was educated in that maritime town. In his sixteen years, Bellet was placed at the naval school of Rochefort, and soon afterwards entered upon his professional career.

From a boy, Bellet was remarkable for sense of duty, sweetness of temper, and nobility of soul; and, as time passed on, these high and generous qualities not only endeared him to his friends, but gave him a strong hold on the hearts of all with whom he shared pain and fatigue.

The conduct and career of Lieutenant Bellet in connection with our Arctic expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, are well known. His own diary, recently published, and read by many with breathless interest, furnishes, of course, the best narrative of his adventures and enterprises,

and the story becomes more and more enchanting as it proceeds. "So often," says a contemporary, "as the *Golden Book of Modern Travel* comes to be made up, one of its best and brightest pages must be reserved for Joseph René Bellet; more rarely, in any age, has love of adventure been ennobled by higher motives and more unselfish feelings than those which stirred the young French adventurer. The nationality of Bellet, too,—his piety as well as his goodness,—makes his journal peculiarly engaging. To indomitable courage and indefatigable perseverance, we add the noblest of all,—to laugh and make laugh!—to dance when a young Canadian has been to be found by way of partner—to read Byron—to think of Scott, and to hear about Shakespeare, as if he had been merely one of those Parisian carpet-travellers, who imagine adventures in foreign lands, while he lounges homeward to his *colored*, clear in month, from the *Jardin Malin* or the *Parc d'Amiens*—as if he had not been a real hero in the hour of danger, hopeful and calm when death was upon him!"

A letter, written by Lieut. Bellet to his family in September, 1853, when on the eve of starting on a dangerous expedition, exhibits, in a strong light, his characteristic courage and generosity:—"My dear and excellent friends!—If you receive this letter I shall have ceased to exist, but shall have quitted life in the performance of a mission of peril and honour. You will see in my Journal, which you will find among my effects, that our captain and four men were necessarily left behind in the ice to save the rest; and, after effecting that, we were compelled to go to the assistance of those wretched fellows. Finally I had no right to run such a risk, knowing as we knew that I was in every way, but death may probably draw upon the different members of my family the consideration of men, and the blessings of Heaven.—Farewell! to meet again above, if not below. Have faith and courage. God bless you."

—J. BELLET.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE object of the new West Indian squadron, says the "New York Herald," is not to protect Ireland; it is to watch this country. There are four subjects of pending dispute between the United States and Great Britain—all relate to American territory alone. The same paper goes on to state that there are differences between the two Cabinets, with regard to Cuba, to St. Domingo, to Honduras, and to the Somali Coast question. "In view of all these contingencies, the presence of a British fleet in the West Indian Islands would be useful to England, and might operate as a check on the Administration of this country. There are peculiar reasons why it might be serviceable at present. The Presidential election is at hand—the real character of the President is well enough understood in England, and the opposition to it is rapidly offered by the would-be candidates to repeat the Grey-Town scheme in the hope of making capital. From such a man as Mr. Pierce—from one who has no little to lose and everything to gain from the contingency of a general war, anything may certainly be expected. It would not be a matter of surprise if we heard of some day that the United States had an official filibustering expedition against Cuba, or Honduras and aimed at St. Thomas, or sent down half-a-dozen ships to help or capture Kinney or Walker on the Mosquito shore. It is likely enough that St. Thomas would be the point aimed at by the Administration, if trouble arose between Denmark and this country, but that three or four ships lay there, Mr. Pierce would never venture to attack it, than he would dare to own the secret letter. These, depend upon it, are the real reasons for the equipment of the new British fleet. It is with the help of President Pierce, and the navy of Great Britain for our next Presidential election."

WHAT IS THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM?

IN 1833, the Act passed (26 and 27 Vic., cap. 92) which now regulates the law on this subject, and first introduced the ticket-of-leave system into the penal jurisprudence, not of the British Empire (for it had a ready existence in Australia), but of the United Kingdom.

The substance of the Act is this:—All convicted persons who would have been liable, before the Act passed, to transportation for life, or for any period beyond fourteen years—are liable to be (but need not necessarily be) transported still. No person, who, before the Act passed, would have been liable to a sentence of less than fourteen years' transportation, can, since that time, be transported at all; but, instead of transportation, he is to be sentenced to what the Act terms *Penal Servitude* for terms of imprisonment varying in duration according to the different periods of time for which he might, under the former system, have been transported, but in no case equaling those periods in length. *Penal servitude*, as established by the Act, is imprisonment, with—as in ordinary cases—an important addition, which makes the peculiar feature of the new Act, and constitutes the ticket-of-leave system, namely, that of a ticket of leave. The clauses introducing this system—the ninth, tenth, and eleventh of the Act—respectively empower Her Majesty, by writing, under the hand and seal of one of her principal Secretaries of State, in all cases where a convict shall be under sentence, either of penal servitude or of transportation, whether the latter sentence shall have been passed before or since the Act, to grant such convict "a license to be at large in any part of the United Kingdom," on such conditions and for such portions of his term of transportation or imprisonment as to Her Majesty may seem fit. The tenth clause declares that the convict, after the license is so granted him, shall be at liberty to remain at large till it is revoked. The eleventh section provides that "if it shall seem Her Majesty to revoke any such license, the Secretary of State, by warrant under his hand and seal, shall signify to one of the police magistrates of the metropolis that the license is revoked, and the magistrates are then to issue a second warrant for the apprehension of the convict, who, on being brought before him, is, by virtue of a third warrant, to be recommitted to the prison from which he was released by the license; there to undergo the remainder of his sentence. The certificate on which the license is granted is called the *ticket of leave*, and as far as it depends on positive enactment is this: in all cases where a convict is sentenced either to transportation or penal servitude, the Crown, for any reason it deems sufficient, may grant the convict a license to be at large—or, in popular language, a ticket of leave; and that license the Crown may revoke at its own will and pleasure, and without the commission of any fresh offence, or the necessity of any legal investigation, may cause the recommittal of the ticket-of-leave man on the warrant of the police magistrates."

It will be observed that the Act empowers Her Majesty to grant the ticket of leave, without attempting to define or limit the conditions under which such power is to be exercised. The Legislature has not attempted to lay down any definite test by which to ascertain the fitness of the convict to receive a ticket of leave; and the practice in this respect is somewhat unfixed and indefinite. By the Act, the license may be revoked, and the ticket-of-leave man be recommitted at the mere pleasure of the Crown, and on the simple warrant of the magistrates, without the necessity of any fresh investigation or the proof of any fresh substantive offence. To the same purpose is the condition set forth on the printed ticket of leave, viz.—

"To produce a forfeiture of the license, it is by no means necessary that the holder should be convicted of any new offence. If he associates with notoriously bad characters, leads an idle and dissolute life, or has to be visited more than once by a magistrate, he will be deemed to be in a state of relapse into crime, and he will be at once apprehended, and recommitted to prison under his original sentence."

Yet notwithstanding this, the instances are very rare in which a ticket-of-leave man is recommitted, except upon legal proof before the ordinary criminal courts of some fresh substantive offence. Such are the principal points to be noticed as to the practical working of the ticket-of-leave system.

THE KING OF SARDEGNA AND THE EXILED ARCHBISHOP OF TURIN.

THE "Paris" says that the following incident occurred at the dinner given to the King of Sardinia at Lyons.—His Majesty had with him General de Bonal, and upon his left Marshal Castellane. Towards the end of the report his Majesty, turning towards the Cardinal, said in a tone of extreme kindness after the health of Archbishop Fransoni (the exiled Archbishop of Turin). Castellane de Bonal having replied that the climate of Lyons was not unfavourable to the illustrious prelate, added further, "I shall not fail to inform Archbishop Fransoni of your Majesty's words. He will be profoundly touched by this proof of the interest which you are so good as to take in him."

JENNY LIND ON VOCAL MUSIC.

THE following extracts from a private letter of Jenny Lind to a young lady, have been published in an American paper:—"If I might be permitted to offer a suggestion in regard to Miss M.—, it would be a recommendation to her not to go to Italy, as she has been advised by some friends to do. My humble opinion is, that the recently adopted method of Italian singing is not the most natural and healthy. The proof thereof is, that we only a few of the singers in our days that know how to preserve their voice, having once been in Italy, and thus acquiring the habit of forcing more sound out of their lungs than nature intended they should. I never went to Italy myself, from that very reason. After having heard all the modern Italian singers, I was well convinced that my voice never would have been able to preserve its natural elasticity and its character of high soprano, had I undertaken to have adopted the same forced style of singing as is now-a-days almost unavoidable in Italy by the frequent performance of Singsong Verdi's operas. His music is the most dangerous for all singing artists, and will continue to be until the artists themselves will better understand their own interests, as well as that of the beauty of the art of singing, and refuse to sacrifice themselves to a composer, who by no means understands the exquisite beauty of the real Italian singing, that cannot be surpassed by any other nation. Miss M.— will find both in London and in Paris masters fully qualified to instruct her in all that is deemed requisite; and in the former city now lives the most distinguished singing master, Mr. Esauel Garcia, who is, in my opinion, eminently qualified to understand and to develop her voice and talent. A year's residence in London and Paris will enable her to judge of the progress she has made, and also the propriety of spending six months or one year in Germany, the land of real music, in which the true artists can only acquire the genuine stamp of art. Germany offers perhaps less excellence for the singer, for the German language is very hard to pronounce, and often changes the character of the sound; for instance, the quality of tone in singing out the Italian word *dolore*, and the idiomatic German word *schmerz*, will be found different in its result, and infinitely in favour of the former. But to wish to become a good artist, with a good artificial conscience, and not know Germany and its musical masters, would indeed be as great a loss for the artist as it would be to the public, before whom we ought to wish to give a right impression. I know what Germany is to an artist, and with all my veneration for the true Italian singing school, I really believe that, unless I had taken the German music as the groundwork, my knowledge of Italian singing would never have satisfied me, and my musical facilities would have been undeveloped and unsatisfactory. What I therefore wish most earnestly to impress upon Miss M.—'s mind is, that she should try to combine Italian song and German music, the one being as necessary as the other, to enable her to avoid false notes, and in the same law exists, to its fullest extent, in art as in life; that she be true to herself, try to find out the beauty of truth, as well in the simplest song as in the most difficult airs, and the great secret will be hers—the most powerful protector against envy and malice will be on her side."

THE EMPRESS ALICE GREY.—Of all the extraordinary revelations which have been made known in connection with this woman, the following, which has just come to light, is perhaps the most startling. An account was published in the "Times" of November 1, 1854, of a "shocking outrage" which was committed upon a woman in the neighbourhood of Exeter on the night of the 19th of October. The circumstances, as they related, were these:—Very early on the morning of the 30th of October some fishermen, when off the coast near Powdermill Castle, the seat of the Earl of Devon, heard plover cries on shore. On putting in their boat they found a woman in a state of nudity, with the exception of a shift. They immediately took her to the house of Lord Devon's butler, and the policeman of the district having been sent for, she gave an account of how she came in the condition in which she was found. She alleged that her husband was a soldier in one of the regiments in the Crimea, and that she had come to Exeter on her way to her friends in the south of Devon, where she expected to be shortly confined. She remained in that state a little time with one of her relatives, and then having sufficient money to take her the whole distance by railway, she determined on walking the first eight miles to Starcross. It was while on this road that, she said, she was overtaken by two or three men, who used her violently, and who, having taken away the small sum of money she had about her, undressed her and left her naked on the beach, she being at that time pregnant. Her story excited great interest, and much sympathy was manifested. The constable, however, was determined to ascertain the truth of her statement, and he visited Exeter, but could not find such persons as those whom she had represented as her relatives. Efforts, however, were made to secure the men whom she had accused, and policemen were sent into various towns after them, but they did not succeed. The woman then took her departure, and nothing more was heard of her till the examination of Alice Grey at Wolverhampton, when the police officer of the Kenton district, near Exeter, wrote and obtained a duplicate likeness of that notorious character. It was then ascertained, beyond all doubt, that she was the same woman who was found naked on the beach.

NEW MORTAR RAFT.—There is a present building in Woolwich Dock-yard, a new description of mortar raft, for use in naval warfare. Although the mortar-rafts, built and fitted on the plan of Captain J. Roberts, in the spring of the present year, have been found to answer so far satisfactorily, yet the recoil occasioned by the firing of the mortars was so great as to cause a serious loss of time in stowing the vessel for a second elevation, and bringing the mortar to bear on the object of attack. This defect has given rise to the construction of the present description of raft, which, it is anticipated, will undergo no serious shock. The raft will be supported by four pontoons, fitted lengthwise, and which will also serve for the powder magazines, thus leaving the whole surface of the raft clear for the working of the mortar. It will be constructed that it may be taken to pieces and put together in a very short time. The mortar bed, and the mode of slinging the mortar, will be similar to those fitted in the mortar-boats, the mortar itself being of the same weight as those already in use.

THE "PRESS" AND THE "PREMISE" ON THE RUSSIAN OVERTURNS.—The London "Press" stated last week that the Court of St. Petersburg had communicated proposals of peace to the Emperor of the French; that the Emperor, in introducing them to the consideration of her Majesty's Government, had declared his opinion that the contemplated terms were satisfactory; that the spirit in which they were offered by Russia was sincere; and that a large party in the Cabinet had received these proposals with much satisfaction. The Paris "Press," however, thinks that its London namesake has been led into error when it affirms that Russia had offered such terms of peace to Napoleon as his Majesty had found acceptable, and recommended to the consideration of the British Government. The "Press," alluding to the same extraordinary assertion says:—"We are bound to state that no act has come to our knowledge of a nature to give the slightest probability to the statement of the 'Press.'"

THE CAMP AT SPORCKLITTE.—The camp is now considered by the Government a permanent one, and considerable alterations are being made, including stables for the accommodation of 700 horses, with a riding school. It is also intended to erect slaughter-houses, for the purpose of accustoming the men to kill their own meat when out campaigning. There are many butchers in the several regiments, and the men are all well. The men are in excellent health. The damage done by the 1st Regiment of Jagers, during their stay in the camp, has been estimated over £200; blankets, camp equipments, and requisites being destroyed through mere wantonness. An order was received on Friday week that the sum of £500 be deducted from the pay of the regiment.

RUSSIAN DOINGS AT SINGAPORE.—General Todleben conducts the engineering department. The fortification of 300 gun-boats, which is being built for the defence of the Bag, is to be assisted by the militia who lately played even a conspicuous part at Sebastopol. On their arrival, the British troops were greeted by the inhabitants in a way which surprised all descriptions. The Emperor himself addressed them in a speech which contained as follows:—"By your efforts Sebastopol was made what it was, the graveyard of the flower of Europe's best warriors. Since that time to the world has been constituted a second Sebastopol out of a small fishing village! Most of the inhabitants of Sebastopol have left their homes, the Government not having provided them with money for the delay of their travelling expenses into the interior of the country."

Dec. 16, 1854.]

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



THE NEW BARRACK-HOSPITAL, AT SCUTARI.

JULY 21, 1855.]

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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INVALIDED SOLDIERS IN THE GARDEN OF FORT PITT, CHATHAM.

volving pistols, desirous to go with the age and to abolish caps, must either manufacture under a licence from Messrs. Smith and Wesson, or must contrive some system which will render them independent of this patent, and which will yet be as cheap and efficient. To this cause we believe it to be traced the backwardness of Messrs. Colt in this matter. They are unwilling, as we understand, to purchase a licence from Messrs. Smith and Wesson; and their efforts to accomplish the application of self-igniting cartridges to revolvers, without infringement of the patent referred to, have not yet met with the success which they are sanguine will ultimately crown them. In countries where Messrs. Smith and Wesson's patent does not hold the system of capping revolvers, as we have noticed, has entirely disappeared.

One feature of American rifles, as opposed to our own, is the excessive smallness of the bore and lightness of the projectile and charge. This is carried to a conspicuous extent in the Henry repeating rifle, the object being of course to admit of a larger number of charges being contained in the magazine, and thus to enable a greater number of shots to be fired without replenishing the magazine, the operation of replenishment entailing each time a distinct interval of inefficiency and forming an objection to the repeating arms.

This objection is overcome or obviated in the magazine rifles of Ball and Lamson, and in the later patterns of Spencer's rifle, by an arrangement which permits of the arm being loaded as an ordinary breech-loader, the magazine being held in reserve for a critical moment, and when exhausted, the simple breech-loading action can be fallen back upon.

This improvement is so great that it will doubtless be universally applied to repeating arms. We may mention that in America repeaters have quite superseded the revolving rifle, which was merely a tumbril and objectionable form of repeater.

Holland shows a small and unimportant collection of firearms, sporting and military, made at Waastrecht and Rotterdam.

The case of arms in the Russian Court includes military cap-guns (one a breech-loader) and some sporting guns, one of which is adapted for central-fire cartridges.

Spain exhibits a case of arms of no special interest beyond the fact that the collection includes two military breech-loaders—a Snider and a Peabody.

The Swiss arms, like those of Austria, are carefully secured by wires and seals, so as to render an inspection impossible. They are chiefly cap-guns.

Norway has had a breech-loading arm in use for military purposes since 1846. The pattern underwent slight alterations in the calibre in 1849 and 1860. This was the Hågestrom, a capping arm on a chamber-loading system. It is a type of the lowest order or group of breech-loaders. A chamber-loader of this construction is, in fact, merely a muzzle-loader cut short, or so arranged that the arm can be conveniently loaded by hand without the assistance of a ramrod. The charge is deposited in a short chamber instead of being rammed all the way down a long barrel, and the chamber is then replaced in the position for firing in the prolongation of the barrel.

Perhaps, for loading with loose powder, or wherever the cartridge is not designed to take the escape of gas, chamber-loading is the safest system of breech-loading; but it is open to several objections, among which the firing through a joint and the fact of the strain being necessarily thrown more largely and directly upon the breech action, are conspicuous. On the introduction of cartridges containing their own ignition and furnishing their own gas check, the advantages of chamber-loaders vanish, while the objections remain; and Norway is very wisely converting her chamber-loaders into breech-loaders proper, by an ingenious and inexpensive modification of the Peabody system. The conversion of these arms is said to cost only 6*fr.* The conversion, which gives promise of being simple and successful, would have been better had central-fire been substituted for the rim-fire generally employed in the Peabody arms. These arms are well worthy of inspection.

Sweden exhibits some projects for central-fire breech-loaders, which have not yet been adopted.

That circle of the Exhibition which contains the "Histoire du Travail" is well worth visiting by anyone interested in small-arms, as many prototypes of the various perfected modern systems are to be found here. We have already mentioned the two Danish magazine arms of 1650. The same nation exhibits a revolving (flint lock) rifle of 1557; and, although cannon do not enter within the scope of this report, we cannot refrain from noticing a breech-loading cannon fitted with a movable vent-piece, clamped with a screw, on a system which embodies the leading features of the Armstrong method of breech-loading, which was made at Copenhagen in 1761.

Some of the specimens of breech-loading matchlocks of the middle of the seventeenth century are extremely interesting. Other breech-loading arms of this period are provided with a wheel flint lock. The Russian collection, from the Palais des Armes at Moscow, contains rifled small-arms of 1626, 1668, and 1693; a six-chambered revolver of 1670, and some revolving double-barrelled guns of the sixteenth century (precise date not specified).

A curiosity in the English collection is a shield from the centre of which projects (like a gun from the turret of a modern ship-of-war), the muzzle of a breech-loading pistol. These shields formed part of the equipment of the body-guard of Henry VIII., date 1539.

We regret extremely that on the occasions of our visits this gallery was far from complete. No doubt several valuable examples will now be found in these collections which were not in a sufficiently forward condition to admit of our inspecting them.

Scattered about through the Exhibition, and in the various Government collections are a few specimens of military arms in addition to those which we have already noticed; but, for the most part, these are muzzle-loading arms, and have little interest at the present time. Every nation is now engaged either in the conversion of its existing rifles, or in the production of new systems. This activity in the introduction of breech-loaders for sporting and

warlike purposes, and the injury to the joint in the first case renders the arm unserviceable, such injury as the cartridge may receive, or any defects in its construction, will in the second case generally be sensible only for one round; and, when that cartridge is replaced by a good one, the gun becomes again perfectly serviceable and sound.

These considerations have operated in creating a very general disposition among gunmakers and others in favour of the second system—i.e., the effecting of the gas-check by means of the cartridge. In France this feeling is very strong, and on these grounds the adoption of the Chassepot rifle is not generally approved by the French gun trade. Some indication of the same feeling among the French officials is afforded by the fact that the system of conversion now being adopted for the French service is, as we have mentioned, substantially the Snider breech-action with the Boxer cartridge.

Another objection to effecting the operation by means of the arm is that such an arrangement necessitates the employment of a so-called self-consuming cartridge. Such a cartridge is not only not self-consuming in every instance—that is to say, pieces of the paper are sometimes left behind and interfere with loading, and this constitutes a well-known and well-established defect of arms of this class; but, being necessarily thin and slight, they are less capable of resisting damp and rough usage than the stouter cartridges which require to be withdrawn after firing. The "self-consuming" cartridges have, no doubt, the advantages of cheapness; but this cheapness, being purchased at the expense, generally, of efficiency in arms and ammunition, is a false economy; and the superior rapidity of fire which they might be supposed to admit of has not as yet been established in practice.

Of cartridges of the second class—those which constitute, as it were, the breech or chamber of the gun at the moment of firing—there is a very large variety. The best-known cartridge of this class is the ordinary papier-mâché, Lefauchaux (pin fire), with brass base.

Improvements have been effected in these cartridges in the past few years by which the blowing out of the pin, and the consequent escape of gas, is obviated. This is effected by an interior lining or disc of brass, which slightly increases the price of the cartridges. M. Gevelot sells four qualities of pin-fire sporting cartridges. The price (No. 16 gauge), empty cases, ready for filling, is—First quality, 45*fr.* the 1000 (wholesale); second quality, 37*fr.* ditto; third quality, 32*fr.* ditto; fourth quality, 23*fr.* ditto.

The difference in quality between No. 1 and No. 2 consists in the former having an internal lining of paper about the base, and in the pinhole being pierced in a way which throws up a barr and tends to prevent recoil.

The third quality differs from the second in the description of paper employed, and in the strength of the base.

The fourth quality differs from the third in not having a small brass chamber to serve as a *point d'appui* for the cap, and in the general make and character of the cartridges.

In some instances a thin metallic coil, with paper inside and out rolled up with the brass, or, in other instances, with paper inside only, is substituted for papier-mâché for the case. Cartridges made either in this way or of a plain thin coil of brass soldered at the edges are manufactured by Gevelot, Chaudin, Beringer-Rochette, and other French makers. There is a favourable disposition towards these *carton métallique* or impermeable cartridges for sporting purposes even, and the impression that nothing but metallic cartridges are admissible for military use prevails very largely. The benefit to be derived from the employment of a metallic cartridge for sporting purposes, unless considered in connection with the number of times that the cartridge can be refilled, may not at first be apparent; but the advantages which recommend its use for military service, such as non-liability to expand or become injured by damp, greater durability, easier loading and extraction, do exist, nevertheless, in the metallic sporting cartridge, although they would not take so high a rank in the eyes of the sportsman as the soldier, because the disadvantages of papier-mâché cartridges are not so severely felt in a sporting as in a military cartridge, for which latter purpose, indeed, we hold papier-mâché to be absolutely inadmissible. The question of the employment of metallic cartridges for sporting purposes resolves itself, then, less into a question of efficiency than of price, though the former question will be present in some subordinate degree; and as regards price, looking to the number of times that metal cartridges can be refilled—fifteen or twenty, or even oftener—looking, also, to the more overlying quality of the metal cartridge, and to the fact that, as the base and expensive parts of a cartridge, whether the cartridge be a paper or metal one, must be made of metal, the difference between the two consists merely in the substitution of metal for the case—a difference which, in reality, entails very much less extra expense than might at first sight be supposed; and, finally, looking to the fact that the metal, as old metal, always retains a considerable value, whereas the paper cases are practically useless—taking all these points into consideration, we believe that coiled-brass cartridges will be found, in the long run, to be actually cheaper than paper, and but little more expensive even in their first cost.

A decided preference is expressed by the French and Belgian makers for coiled brass over solid copper, or solid brass cartridges, though samples of each description are exhibited. The principal advantages claimed for coiled-brass cartridges, such as have been adopted for the service ammunition of this country, are their less cost and weight. The copper cases are nearly double the price of coiled cases in France; and in America, where the machinery for their production has been perfected, they are about one third dearer than coiled brass would be. They are necessarily heavier than coiled brass. The question of their relative efficiency has scarcely been considered abroad to the same extent as in England; but it has been so far considered in France as to have induced the Government of that country to adopt a coiled brass cartridge for their converted military arm.

expensive, owing to the necessary thickness of the inner disc, and M. Gevelot considers them dangerous to manufacture.

In a third sort (equally costly) the inner disc is indented, and forms at once an anvil and a chamber. This is all inclosed by the base disc.

In a fourth sort, the cap-chamber itself forms the cap, the fulminate being situated at the bottom of the chamber; the anvil is driven forward on to the fulminate, and the ordinary action of driving the cap on to the anvil is thus reversed. The base disc incloses the whole. The cap-chamber is fixed by an iron disc. These cartridges are cheaper than the ordinary central-fire, and only about 6*fr.* dearer than pin-fire.

In another sort two caps are placed one within the other, having a highly delicate fulminate between.

There are, of course, also samples of the ordinary central fire in which an anvil is fixed at the bottom of a chamber, and a percussion-cap is placed over the anvil. These cartridges are about 10*fr.* dearer than pin-fire. These varieties are interesting as exhibiting the attention which central-fire is now receiving in France, and the amount of ingenuity which is being lavished in perfecting and cheapening it. Nearly all the novelties in cartridges and all that is interesting will be found in M. Gevelot's case, though the cases of MM. Chaudin, Gampillet, Beringer-Rochette, and Tardy Frères, in the French court, all merit attention. M. Parent and M. Tronchon exhibit a few cartridges—the latter one of paper, covered with indiarubber. M. Chaudin has substituted (for cheapness and for sportmen) a papier-mâché disc for the ordinary metal base. It is very questionable how far this construction would answer or admit of extraction (or insertion), should the cartridges become damp. M. Beringer-Rochette has a rim-fire cartridge, with the rim not in the edge, but round the side; and this rim is struck by a pin in the gun. In Prussia, Dreyse and Collemarsch show some cartridges, chiefly copper, and some samples of caps. In Belgium, the houses of Backmann, Dits, Fusnot, and Wassiege exhibit cartridges of different sorts, including some of the "carton métallique" noticed in the French collection.

The English display of cartridges possesses, as we have observed, but little interest; and we did not discover in any other of the collections but those named any exhibition of cartridges worthy of mention.

FIELD HOSPITAL EQUIPMENTS.—CLASS 37.

BY MAJOR A. LEAHY, R.E.

THE collection of means for the relief and medical treatment of sick and wounded soldiers, exhibited in the park, between the Porte de l'Université and the grand entrance from the Pont d'Jena, is, of the military equipments, that most likely to excite general interest. The buildings in which the collection is placed are distinguished by a flag bearing a red cross on a white ground, being the badge laid down in art. 7 of the Convention of Geneva, dated Aug. 22, 1864, as the distinctive mark of the hospitals and their personnel, which are, under that treaty, recognised as neutral.

The collection has been made under the auspices of the "Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires," an international society, formed with the object of relieving, in all possible ways, soldiers who may have been wounded in action or who may have contracted sickness during active military operations. The society originated in suggestions arising from the insufficiency of the military arrangements for the relief of soldiers wounded during the Italian campaign of 1859, and more especially at the Battle of Solferino. It is guided in its operations by the principles laid down at an international conference held at Geneva, in October, 1863, and by the regulations embodied in the Convention of 1864.

The conference of 1863 was brought about by a committee of the "Société d'Utilité Publique," of Geneva, of which M. Danant, the author of a work entitled "Un Souvenir de Solferino," was the promoter and secretary. It contemplated the formation of national committees to minister to the necessities of wounded soldiers, and to supply and maintain in time of war volunteer attendants in aid of the military administration of armies in the field.

The Geneva convention of 1864 has facilitated the working of these committees by establishing the neutrality of field hospitals, equipments, military hospitals in actual use as such, and of the sick and wounded therein. It also provides that the hospital attendants and the personnel employed in the transport of wounded shall, while non-combatant and solely occupied in those capacities, participate in the neutrality. Private houses devoted to the accommodation of wounded are also to be respected, and inhabitants who assist the wounded are to be protected and exonerated from a share of the contributions of war which may be imposed.

It was part of the project of the originators of the movement to give the national committees a status during a campaign, independent of the military administration; but this suggestion was likely to be attended by so much inconvenience, and gave rise to so many objections, that it was not noticed in the convention, which only recognises the neutrality of military hospitals and their personnel, including, of course, the volunteer attendants acting under military regulations and officially recognised by the general officer in command of the army.

The whole of the great European Powers have now signed the convention; and the fact that within the last year Austria and within the last month Russia have become parties to it would appear to prove that its principles are consistent with the autocratic military system.

The medical regulations of the French army contemplate the assistance of the "Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires," in aid of the military administration.

Acting on resolutions agreed to at the conference of 1863, national committees of the society were formed in most of the European States;

This for GUNS

mechanism of the gun; but the system appears to us to possess considerable merit, and we were informed that it was severely tested by the jury of this class by actual firing and gave satisfactory results.

Some well-finished guns on this system are shown by Barella, of Berlin. Their price varies according to the amount of ornamentation; but a thoroughly good gun on this system, finished plain (in the English style), and as well made in all respects as the more expensive guns, can be purchased for £14.

We attach some importance to this system, because we believe it to be a step in advance of the hammer and lock guns. Now that central-fire is generally coming in, the retention of the hammer, which was designed for a different system of ignition, is quite unnecessary. "When it is borne in mind that this description of lock was first introduced with the old flint and steel guns, and that the copper cap was invented partly with a view to its applicability to this lock, there seems no reason for slavishly adhering to it when the other parts about the breech of a gun have been so thoroughly revolutionised."

The abolition of locks and hammers will no doubt encounter great opposition, and chiefly on the ground that spiral springs are objectionable. We believe, however, that the objections to spiral springs rest upon no solid basis, and that mechanically they are at least as reliable as the flat spring at present employed in gun locks, and that any undue susceptibility to injury by the action of damp, or under such a condition of atmosphere as is met with at sea, may be readily neutralised by japanning or otherwise protecting the spring from these influences.

* Captain Haig, R.A., on "Military Breech-loading Rifles and their Ammunition." *Proceedings Royal Artillery Association*, vol. v., p. 248.

M. Lene and Timpe, of Berlin, also exhibit sporting guns on the *systeme Pless*.

In addition to the sporting guns on this system, M. Barella and MM. Lene and Timpe exhibit double-barrelled sporting needle-guns. The system of opening and cocking is the same as that in the guns which we have described; but self-cocking cartridges, instead of central-fire cartridges, are employed. This constitutes a most important difference. In the central-fire Pless guns the gas-check is furnished by the cartridge case; in the needle-fire Pless guns this function has to be performed by the gun; and, in our opinion, such an arrangement is false in principle, although the objections to it will, doubtless, not be so obvious in smooth-bore sporting guns as in military rifles, in which the strain and local action are much more intense. In some remarks which we shall make on the subject of cartridges we shall have occasion again to refer to and more fully to explain this subject, merely indicating in this place the grounds on which we regard the needle-fire Pless gun as vastly inferior to the central-fire guns on the same system, although the difference between them may prima facie appear but slight.

Messrs. Konig and Keinart exhibit some gun-barrels, chiefly of cast steel.

M. Berger, M. Otto, and M. Schilling have nothing noticeable in their cases; indeed the whole interest of the Prussian exhibition centres in the Pless guns, exhibited by M. Barella and MM. Lene and Timpe. It should be noticed that all the German sporting guns are fitted for slings; the barrels, unless otherwise demanded, are elaborately traced by the action of acid, and the stocks are fitted with a bulge or cheek-piece on the inner side. These embellishments are, of course, dispensed with, if required.

The small-arms exhibited by Bavaria are of no special interest. Baader and Son show a lion-hunting gun, which they

designate "System of Gerard and Lancaster," and a central-fire rifle gun.

Stieglitz shows some highly-ornamented Lefauchaux guns.

The Austrian collection of arms is not inconsiderable, but its value is enormously diminished by the fact that the majority of the guns are sealed up in a way which renders it impossible to inspect them. No very reliable estimate of the merits of a breech-loading system can be formed, it is true, from a simple inspection of the breech action and without actual experiments; but when the breech-action is secured with wire and a lead seal, the exhibitors leaving left strict instructions that their representatives should not disturb the seals, the gun can hardly be said to be exhibited at all. There were several breech-loaders which we would have gladly inspected, but this restriction rendered it impossible for us to do so; for example, the Wanzle system, which the Austrians have adopted for their conversions, and which is exhibited by Wurzer, is naturally an object of interest, but an inspection of it is rendered impossible by the sealed wire over the breech.

This extraordinary practice of sealing up the guns is applied in some instances to well-known systems of breech-loading. Habermann, for example, has sealed up his specimens of the needle-gun, the Remington, Amster, Milbank, &c.

A distinctive feature of the Austrian arms is the multi-barrelled pistol, to which the name of "revolver" is incorrectly applied. These pistols have four, five, or six barrels, which do not revolve, but open, on the Lefauchaux system, or an occasional modification of that system, and are adapted for rim-fire cartridges. Some revolvers are also exhibited. In every instance the multi-barrelled and revolving pistols are adapted for cartridges containing their own ignition: the percussion-cap has completely disappeared for these arms.

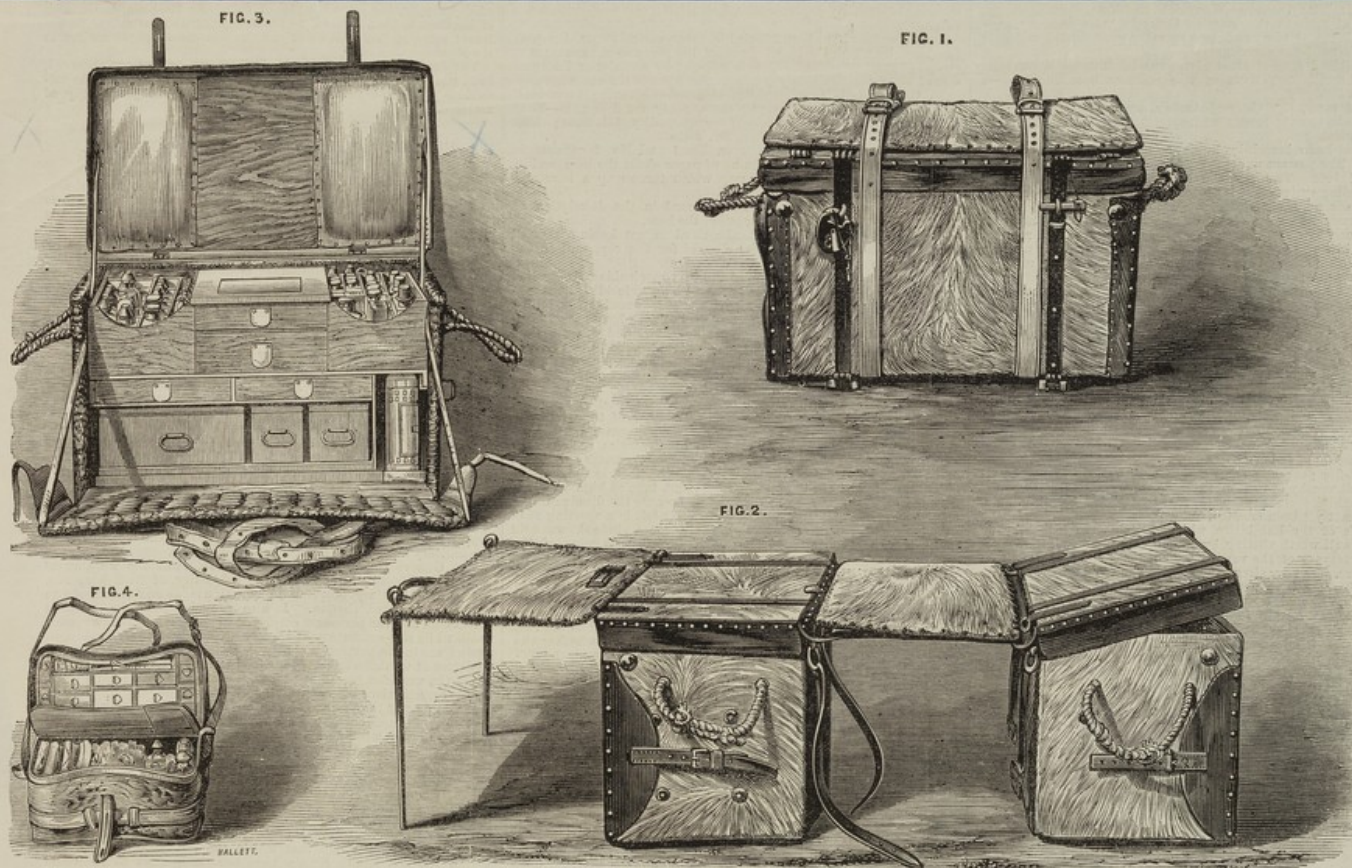


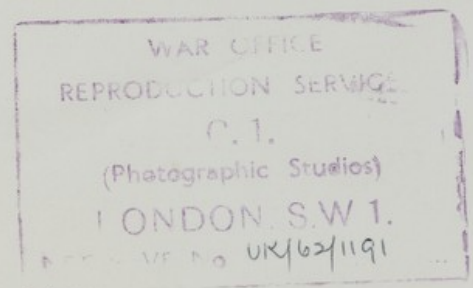
FIG. 1. MEDICINE PANNIER PACKED FOR TRAVELLING. 2. TWO MEDICINE PANNIERS FORMING AN OPERATING TABLE. 3. MEDICINE PANNIER OPEN. 4. MEDICAL FIELD COMPANION.
BRITISH MEDICINE PANNIERS.—SEE PAGE 247.



Q.A.R.A.V.C. Exhibit
Florence Nightingale Fair
- Theme "The Crimea"

Chelsea Town Hall 16/17 May 1962

W. H. Cattaneo
Museum





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INTERESTING ANECDOTE OF THE QUEEN.—A letter has been addressed by Lord Roden to the Rev. D. A. Doudney, of Bonmahon, relative to Lieut.-Col. Jocelyn, son of the noble Earl, and now with the Army in the Crimea. In the letter, which appears in a religious periodical conducted by Mr. Doudney, Lord Roden mentions that his son was in the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and escaped unhurt. Although undergoing the greatest hardships, never having taken off his clothes since the 16th September, and never having slept in a house for nearly nine months, he had not suffered from any illness, although surrounded by sickness. The *Morning Post*, after quoting a portion of Lord Roden's letter regarding his son, says:—"In connection with this young and gallant officer, we are enabled to mention an incident which reflects the highest credit on the Queen, and which will, we are sure, afford the greatest gratification to all her subjects. It is well known that Lady Gainsborough, the sister of Lieut.-Col. Jocelyn, is one of her Majesty's greatest favourites at Court, and is more in her society, perhaps, than any other of England's noble daughters. When the despatches giving the details of the battle of Inkerman and the list of killed and wounded arrived at the War-office, a telegraphic despatch was forwarded to her Majesty at Windsor, announcing the fact, and adding that they would be immediately sent to her. Lady Gainsborough was with her Majesty at the time, and, as might be expected, was in a state of intense anxiety to learn what had been the fate of her brother—at one time hoping the best, and at others, knowing how enormous our losses were, fearing the worst. Her Majesty, with a judgment and feeling to which it would be impossible to do justice, soon after withdrew from the apartment in which she and Lady Gainsborough had been, and calling the servant, whose duty it was to deliver the despatches from the War-office into her hands, desired him not to bring them into the usual room if Lady Gainsborough were present, but to put them into an adjoining apartment, and unobserved intimate to her Majesty that they had arrived. Lady Gainsborough was with her Majesty when the despatches were received, and they were put into another room in accordance with the Queen's wishes. Her Majesty hurried away to the room in which the despatches were left, snatched them up, opened them, and eagerly ran her eye over the list of killed and wounded officers in Lieut.-Colonel Jocelyn's regiment. Finding that he had escaped—not being even wounded—her Majesty rushed into the apartment where Lady Gainsborough was, and forgetting for the moment the Queen in the woman, and setting the rules of Court etiquette at naught, threw her arms around Lady Gainsborough's neck, and exclaimed with an emphasis which cannot be described—'He's safe! he's safe!'"

"DILBUSH"'

28 Norwich Avenue

Bournemouth.

6th May, 1955

Dear Sir,

I am sending you the enclosed cuttings from an old tome of "Illustrated London News" 1855, that belonged to my father, a Crimean veteran, M.B.M. with 40 years' service in the R.E. I am an ex-Army Schoolmaster, 1899-1922, of which 15 years were spent in India, and I was stationed at Bhatnagar 1900-01. I have lots of cuttings about the Army Hospital Corps; where should I send them? They could be placed in the archives. I sent the "Queen laying foundation stone". Very

Yours respectfully

J. C. Gisp (age 76)

Army Pensioner

THE largest number of invalid soldiers from the Crimea who have been received at Chatham for some time arrived at Strood station last Saturday afternoon by special train from London. The number included invalids and wounded soldiers from almost every regiment now in the Crimea, amounting in the whole to 232. Nearly the whole of these came home in the *Great Tasmania* steamer, which landed them at Portsmouth; and the remainder were from the hospital at Chichester. The invalids embarked at Balaclava on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of July, and sailed on the 10th of the same month. Previously to their embarkation nearly all had been under medical treatment at the hospital, and a few were from the hospitals at Scutari. Ten wounded officers took passage in the vessel for Malta and England. During the voyage ten deaths occurred on board. On the arrival of the invalids at Portsmouth sixty-two men who were convalescent were permitted to leave on furlough, and the remainder were sent to Chatham in medical charge of Assistant-Surgeon James Jardine. To assist those of the invalids who were unable to walk from the railway carriages to the hospital spring-vans and omnibuses were in waiting, and a large fatigue-party was in attendance at Strood provided with stretchers. A considerable number of those who arrived had been severely wounded, and upwards of twenty were supported on crutches. After a careful inspection, fifty-six were ordered to be removed to the Supplemental Hospital, Brompton Barracks, for medical treatment; three who were insane were taken to the hospital for that class of patients at Fort Pitt, and the remainder were sent to the Invalid Dépôt at St. Mary's.

MR. LANGMAN, of Plymouth, has been making a very successful experiment at Aldershot with his pontoon bridge, to enable troops to cross a river. He threw them over a surface of water of about twelve feet in a little more than three minutes one day last week, with the assistance of some twenty men from a militia regiment. The operation was managed with extraordinary ease, and 9000 troops, headed by General Sir Frederick Smith, passed over.

A DETACHMENT of seventy recruits of the Royal Sappers and Miners left Woolwich on Saturday last for Chatham, under the command of Lieutenant and Adjutant Lempriere, for the purpose of undergoing instructions under Colonel Sandham, Royal Engineers. Twenty men belonging to that corps arrived at the Woolwich Barracks the same day from Chatham, under the command of Captain and Adjutant Fitzroy Somerset. These men are for immediate embarkation in the different transports about to convey huts to the seat of war.

In the week ending August 19 the draughts of sick arriving at Scutari from the Crimea included 33 sergeants and 546 rank and file. Fifteen sergeants, two doctors, and 181 men left for England on the 13th, in the steam-ship *Jura*. The number of burials during that week was 16, and the return of the sick and wounded on the 19th of August was as follows:—Officers, sick, 100; wounded, 2. Non-commissioned officers, doctors, and privates, 2360 sick; wounded, 157. In the General Hospital the number under treatment was 434; in the Barrack Hospital, 1177; in the Palace Hospital, 284; and at Kululee, 622; making the total of sick and wounded, 2517.

THE *Cochrane* screw-transport went down to Woolwich from London on Monday morning to embark huts, winter clothing, and military stores for the Black Sea. The *Rajah*, besides shipping 170 tons of shot, and 228 cases of stationery for the Commissariat at Balaclava, is likewise to fill up her vacant storage room (which will be considerable) with huts and winter clothing.

THE medical officers in the Crimea have addressed a memorial to Lord Panmure, representing certain grievances under which they labour, and asking that they may be removed. They desire that service in the field should reckon towards promotion and pension three times above the same period passed at home or in the Colonies in ordinary service. They complain that civil surgeons should have been given some of the higher appointments, to which they consider they had the legitimate right—a reflection upon their competency being thereby expressed; they ask for a step of rank, in order to keep pace with the rapid promotion now taking place among the rest of their military brethren, submitting that a surgeon's rank should be that of field-officer after a certain term of full pay service. They submit that, being under fire, they ought to be classed with the purely military branches of the service, and obtain their share of the honours attendant upon service in that capacity. They finally complain of the smallness of their pay, their exclusion from the boon lately granted to officers in the shape of full-pay retirement, and the difficulty under which they labour in obtaining leave of absence like other officers.





ASYLUM FOR THE TEMPORARY RECEPTION OF INSANE SOLDIERS, AT FORT PITT, CHATHAM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ASYLUM FOR INSANE SOLDIERS AT CHATHAM.

THIS establishment may be described as having originated in the experiences of the late war in the means of better providing the soldier against the many ills to which he is liable.

The Asylum is a well-planned and spacious building at Fort Pitt, Chatham, for the use of soldiers arriving from foreign stations, and who are, there is reason to believe, labouring under insanity. Here patients of this class are temporarily received, and, after a short but strict observation, are discharged—the quiet, industrious, and harmless to their friends or parishes, willing to receive them; the dangerous and helpless to Gun Hall Asylum. The Chatham Asylum is placed within the ramparts which surround Fort Pitt, and is in a fine open situation, commanding a beautiful prospect in every direction. A corridor extends the whole length of the building for the use of the patients, who are thus enabled to take open-air exercise daily, regardless of the weather. The ramparts form a barrier to the rear of the Asylum; and in the front is a tastefully-arranged garden, railed off, in which the patients will be allowed to walk, and from which they will be able to see and converse with their convalescent comrades. The Asylum was completed and opened for patients in the spring of last year; it is constructed for two officers and thirty-two men.

MARCH 21, 1857.]

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

COACHMAKER BY APPOINTMENT TO THE IMPERIAL
FAMILY OF FRANCE.

W. STADEN

of was, the marriage of 1856, when, after Lord K. Grosvenor, A.L., supported him on the right, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and Major-General Grey, on the left. The Rev. W. Rogers, the treasurer, then advanced to the foot of the dais and read an address to Prince Albert.

His Royal Highness, in reply, said: Mr. Rogers and gentlemen, promoters and supporters, I thank you heartily for your kind welcome. I rejoice at the opportunity which has thus been afforded to me of visiting this noble establishment, and my satisfaction in doing so is increased by the circumstance that my visit occurs at a period of its existence when the state of useful development to which, by your exertions, it has attained is about, by a continuance of the same exertions, to receive a still wider extension. In the progress of these schools, struggling, I may say, from the most lowly and humble beginning up to the present noble dimensions, we find a striking exemplification of the Divine truth—that the principle of good once sown is not destined to lie dormant, but that, like the grain of mustard-seed, it is calculated to extend and develop itself in an ever-increasing sphere of usefulness; and we may confidently hope that what you have now effected, following this universal law, will not be limited in its result to the immediate objects of your charitable exertions, but that it will prove the means of diffusing untold blessings amongst remote generations. For you, Mr. Rogers, who have been mainly instrumental, and at great personal sacrifices, in bringing about this great good, and for those who have stood by you and contributed by their support to the success of your efforts, there can, I am sure, be no higher source of gratification than in the contemplation of your own work. The reflection that you have been the instrument under Divine Providence of conferring on the poor and needy of this vast district that greatest of all boons, the means of obtaining the blessings of education and of religious instruction, without which any lasting success in life or any permanent amelioration of their lot would seem hopeless, and still further the feeling that this inestimable blessing will be secured, and in a yet higher degree, to their children's children, will carry with it its own best reward. Still it will be a source of legitimate pride and satisfaction to you to know that your labours have not been unobserved, but that your noble and Christian-like exertions to benefit those who cannot help themselves have attracted the notice and admiration of your Sovereign, and of those who are deputed under her to watch over and promote the education and moral welfare of her people. The means which you have adopted to effect your work of benevolence appear no less deserving of commendation than the object itself. You have not been content with the bare attempt to force, perhaps, on the recipients a boon the value of which might not be appreciated; but you have wisely sought to work upon the convictions and feelings of the children you wish to benefit, by extending your assistance to those who, by a small contribution out of their hardly-won earnings, have proved that they are awake to the sense of the vast importance it is to their offspring that the means of being fitted to pass successfully through life, and by honest industry to better their worldly position, should be brought within their reach. It is a source of high personal gratification to me that I

SILVER PLATE, New and Secondhand.

A Pamphlet of Prices, with Engravings, may be had gratis; or, if ordered, for 1s. 6d. per copy. A. B. SAVORY and

REAL ALPINE KID GL

First Delivery of all the New and Brilliant Colours for Spring, in every size, with the

were done at 82½ to 93½; Ditto, for Account, 93½ to 100; India to 2s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 4s. prem.; Exchequer Consols, 92½ to 93½; Ditto, for Account, 93½ to 100; Long Ann India Bonds, 2s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 4s. prem. Bonds, 98½ to 100. The Funds were nearly stationary on 7 March. Three per Cents. for Money, were 93½ to 94; and for the Account Stock, 221 to 223; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.

Some particulars of the loan of £3,000,000 by the United States to Mexico have come to hand within the last few days, from that a large portion of our claims upon the Mexican Government has been paid out of the amount in question. The Bonds have, consequently, been very firm this week, and some large transactions have taken place, although it is not very clear to us that the hold Stock will in any way be benefited. For a considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining money from the long arrears of dividend, although a portion of the same has been set aside for that purpose. The present arrangement makes over to the United States the best and most available Mexican Treasury, will render it even more difficult to remit to England; hence we regard the advance value of Mexican Stock with much suspicion. Most Securities have been inactive, yet no material change has taken place in the quotations:—Brazilian Five per Cents have marked Three per Cents, 23½ to 24½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; and a Half per Cents, 88½; Russian Five per Cents, 107½; per Cents, 41½; Spanish New Deferred, 22; Turkish Six per Cents, 101; French Three per Cents, 98½; Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 98½; Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65; Dutch Four per Cents, 98½; Five per Cents, 91½.

All Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been very firm in transactions in them have continued limited:—Australasia 97½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 5; City Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 18; London and County and Westminster, 47½; New South Wales, 49½; Ottoman, Australia, 69½; and Union of London, 26½.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have been dull. Canal Shares have sold at 156; Crystal Palace Preference, 54; Electric 92½; European and Indian Junction Telegraph, 8; London Company, 4½; London Docks, 100; Grand Junction Canal, Liverpool, 490; Regent's, 16; Warwick and Birmingham, 16½; London, 166½; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 95; and West Middlesex. The dealings in most Railway Shares have been unimportant, and prices have generally ruled a shade lower. The following are the prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Not Boston, 4½; Caledonian, 68½ ex div.; Chester and Holyhead, 15½; Eastern Counties, 108½ ex div.; Eastern Union, 34 ex div.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 37; Great Northern, 121½; Great Western, 67½; Lancashire, 99½ ex div. and ex new; London and Blackwall, 6½; Brighton, 108½; London and North-Western, 104½; London and North-Western, 104½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 81½; Norfolk, 35; North British, 45; North-Eastern, 29½; Leeds, 39½; Ditto, York, 62; Scottish North-Eastern, 29½; ½ ex div.



ARMY HOSPITALS

1856

THE NIGHTINGALE JEWEL.

THE deep interest which is so justly felt by all classes respecting that noble-minded lady who, quitting the enjoyment of social comfort, at the risk of health and life, devoted herself, by tender attention and unwearied care, to alleviate the sufferings of the brave defenders of our rights, cannot but be increased by the knowledge that this sympathy is also that of the highest person of this realm.

The Jewel engraved in the accompanying Illustration was lately presented by her Majesty to Miss Nightingale. The design is said to be from the pencil of the Prince Consort, by whom it was intrusted to the hands of Mr. Garrard, the Crown jeweller, for execution.

The form of the Jewel is oval. The ground or field is of pure white enamel, bearing a crimson cross, on which, in diamonds, are the letters "V. R." and the Royal crown; from the centre issue gold rays, implying Heavenly sympathy; this is inclosed by an oval band of black enamel—black being an emblem of good council—on which, in gold, are the feeling words, "Blessed are the merciful." On each side spring branches of palm in gold and green enamel—denoting the peaceful occupation and triumphant result of her gentle though firm labours; the colour green may also be considered to imply eternal friendship. The label bearing the word "Crimea" is in azure blue, similar to that of the riband of the Crimean medal. The whole is surmounted by three brilliant diamond stars, the celestial signification of which is obvious. Notwithstanding the beauty and good taste displayed in the arrangement of this Jewel, the whole is eclipsed by the noble expression of the Royal feeling in the inscription borne on the reverse:—

To Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, as a mark of esteem and gratitude for her devotion towards the Queen's brave soldiers.—From VICTORIA R., 1855.



THE NIGHTINGALE JEWEL.

FEB. 2. 1856

upon in such a spirit. Her Majesty's Speech will tend to allay such fears, and to inspire the fullest confidence that the people of Great Britain are, at this momentous period of history, in bold, safe, and honourable hands. The Speech represents the negotiations for peace to be in so good a State as the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange and the Paris Bourse have so fondly—we might say so justly—stated them to be. "Certain conditions" have been laid down to which her Majesty hopes "may prove the foundation of a general treaty of peace." In these hopes all classes participate. The British people have no love of war; they have no animosity either against the Emperor of Russia or against the Emperor of Austria; their sole desire is, as it ever has been, to vindicate the public law of Europe; and to win by their Might, the peace of their gallant allies, the peace which Russia refused to accept on considerations of Right; and which, in all probability, would have continued to refuse to this day if the Allies had not proved themselves to be able to enforce their demands at the point of the sword. The emphatic mention in Her Majesty's Speech of the treaty recently concluded with Sweden is another strong proof that Lord Palmerston is determined to bring about the pacification which may be expected to result from

about to restore the normal state of traffic relations by putting on fast trains, canvassing for the traffic, and by an extreme reduction of fares. People, unless peace be concluded between the high and mighty belligerents, are to go north, up to York from Euston-square, in the same time as from King's-cross, or less; better carriages are to be used; more civil guards put on; and the engines placed under charge of picked men. But the fares are to be cut down almost to nothing. London to York is to be 15s. first class and 10s. second, as against 50s. and 26s. 6d.; London and Leeds is to be the same. London and Doncaster, by a special exertion of philanthropy, is to be 5s. and 3s., instead of 41s. 6d. express and 21s. ordinary second class; and, as a blow below the belt, the London and Peterborough fares are to be reduced from 20s. and 12s. to 5s. and 3s.

The whole passenger traffic that would thus be affected is about £250,000 a year—York alone being above £40,000; and the average reduction of fares would be eighty per cent. Thus this £250,000 would be reduced at one blow to £50,000, and that £50,000 would be contended for vigorously between the parties.

It is stated that, of the Ten Towns passenger traffic, the Great Northern are carrying at least £180,000, and the London and North-Western and Midland only £23,000. Thus this game

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO LADY NURSES AT SMYRNA.

A VERY interesting tribute has lately been paid to the humane services of the lady nurses of Smyrna, by the presentation of a silver "Copa" and "Zarves" to the Misses Le Mesurier, on the final reduction of the Smyrna Civil Staff. The circumstances of the presentation are explained in the following letters:—

General Hospital, Smyrna, 3rd May, 1856.

Dear Miss Le Mesurier,—We all feel it impossible to take leave of yourself and Miss Charlotte Le Mesurier without putting on record the sense we entertain of the manner in which you have performed the arduous duties of lady nurses, in attendance upon the sick and wounded of our armies during the last thirteen months. It is difficult to put too high a value, Miss Le Mesurier, upon your labours. Many have doubted the usefulness of the gratuitous services of ladies in military hospitals. You have fairly solved that question. In remembrance of your labours in the Smyrna Civil Hospital, and as a trifling proof of the estimation in which they are held by the members of the medical staff, who had the best opportunity of judging of them, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying silver "Copa" and "Zarves" of Smyrna manufacture. With many most sincere wishes for the health and future happiness of yourself and Miss Charlotte Le Mesurier, we beg to subscribe ourselves very faithfully and sincerely yours,

(Signed)

JOHN MEYER,
ROBERT MARTIN,
CHARLES COOTE,
RICHARD WILKINSON,
GEORGE ROLLESTON,

EDWARD ATKINSON,
JOHN FALCONER,
J. F. STREATFIELD,
CHARLES GOOLDEN,
W. F. FEWRELL.

Smyrna, 8th May, 1856.

Dear Sirs,—It is impossible to express the surprise and gratification experienced by us on the receipt of your most kind letter and its accompanying beautiful present, which we accept with feelings of very great pleasure and sincerest gratification.

Being conscious, as we are, that we have hardly discharged the responsibilities we took upon us—if, indeed, we have not fallen short—we know not how to acknowledge the high praise you have bestowed upon our services, and feel keenly how much you have overrated them. But the kind feeling and consideration which have thus sought expression are most grateful to our hearts; and the exquisite token of your regard with which you have presented us will be treasured among those things garnered as of priceless value.

Begging you to accept our warmest thanks and every best wish for your future prosperity and happiness.

We are, dear Sirs, your most truly obliged
(Signed)

HENRIETTA A. LE MESURIER,
CHARLOTTE LE MESURIER.

To the Officers of the Civil Medical Staff, General Hospital, Smyrna.



SILVER "COPA" AND "ZARVES" PRESENTED TO LADY NURSES, AT SMYRNA.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT CHATHAM.—
Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, attended by the Countess of Desart, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Seymour, left Buckingham Palace at two p.m. on Wednesday, and proceeded to the Bricklayers' Arms station, and thence by the North Kent Railway to Strood, where her Majesty was met by the Commandant of Chatham garrison, Colonel Eden; Colonel Savage, Colonel Sandham, Colonel Phillips, Major Gordon, and a number of other officers, both naval and military. Her Majesty having alighted, the Royal suite proceeded, followed by a numerous party of officers on horseback in full uniform, to the Supplemental Hospital, Brompton, up the Military-road, and over the drawbridge. On entering the barracks at Brompton the Royal party were received by a guard of honour, composed of the Royal Sappers and Miners, with their splendid brass band playing the National Anthem, the guard presenting arms. The Queen and suite having alighted, her Majesty was conducted to the opposite side of the barracks, where the convalescent invalids, from the Invalid Dépôt, were arranged, with cards in their hands, bearing their names, regiment, and the nature of their wounds, when and where received, also age and length of service, for her Majesty's inspection. The Queen passed down the whole length of the line (there being above 200 men), and minutely examined each card, and upon several occasions very feelingly addressed those who had lost limbs. The next part of her Majesty's visit was to see the sick and wounded in the wards of the hospital (there being 262 in the various wards). The Royal inspection terminated a few minutes before five o'clock, it having occupied about an hour and a quarter. Her Majesty was pleased to express her pleasure at the attention shown the troops by the medical officers of the establishment, and the excellent manner in which every department is conducted. The Queen was again loudly and enthusiastically greeted on leaving the barracks.

April 19, 1856



S

PITAL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE NIGHTINGALE JEWEL.

THE deep interest which is so justly felt by all classes respecting that noble-minded lady who, quitting the enjoyment of social comfort, at the risk of health and life, devoted herself, by tender attention and unwearied care, to alleviate the sufferings of the brave defenders of our rights, cannot but be increased by the knowledge that this sympathy is also that of the highest person of this realm.

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THE NIGHTINGALE JEWEL.

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square, in the same time as from King's-cross, or less; better car- riages are to be used; more civil guards put on; and the engines placed under charge of picked men. But the fares are to be cut down almost to nothing. London to York is to be 15s. first class and 10s. second, as against 50s. and 26s. 6d.; London and Leeds is to be the same. London and Doncaster, by a special exertion of philanthropy, is to be 5s. and 3s., instead of 41s. 6d. express and 21s. ordinary second class; and, as a blow below the belt, the London and Peterborough fares are to be reduced from 20s. and 12s. to 1s. and 3s.

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It is stated that, of the Ten Towns passenger traffic, the Great Northern are carrying at least £180,000, and the London and North-Western and Midland only £23,000. Thus this game of "beggar my neighbour" will tell very seriously upon the former Company, if persisted in. Were the shareholders' divi- dends ample and increasing, such a competition might be rather

SUPERB EPERGNE.

This very graceful group of table ornament has just been completed for the Medical Officers of the British Army, as an ornament for the Mess-Table of the Staff, at Fort Pitt, Chatham. It is manufactured in electro-plate by Messrs Elkington and Co., of Regent-street; and it is a fine specimen of the perfection to which the patentees have brought this beautiful art. The value of the group is 100 guineas. It bears the following inscription:—



EPERGNE FOR THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

"This Epergne, after a design by Staff-Surgeon G. R. Dartnell, was purchased with the surplus of a sum subscribed by Officers of the Medical department of the Army for a Portrait of the late James Forbes, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals, the Founder of the Medical Staff Mess at Fort Pitt. June, 1848."

The composition is spirited and characteristic. Upon the base is a wounded soldier; a medical officer is endeavouring to relieve his sufferings, while a comrade supports the poor fellow. The glass dish for flowers, &c., is supported conjointly by a bamboo and a native of a northern forest.

I.L.N. Sep. 9. 1848

from railway at Wandsworth, Sir Richard records. . . .
 ht on witnessing, at this place, the economy of horse labour on the
 sy. Yet a heavy sigh escaped me, as I thought of the incon-
 which have been spent about Malta, four or five of which
 means of extending double lines of iron railway from
 now, Holyhead, Milford, Falmouth, Yarmouth, Do
 rd of a single thousand would have supplied coal
 us degrees of speed, with the best tackle for reau
 t, ere this, have witnessed our mail coaches running at the rate of ten
 our, drawn by a single horse, or impelled fifteen miles an hour by Blenk
 engine! Such would have been a legitimate motive for oversteppin
 ne of a nation; and the completion of so great and useful a work
 afforded rational ground for public triumph in general jubilees!
 writer of these penetrative remarks lived until 1840, so that he had the
 cation of witnessing a triumph akin to his long-cherished hope.—*The D*
Anecdotes, Part III.—Inventors and Discoverers.

CRUELTY OF SPORTING.

On the tables of the rich, as on those of more humble means in our
 1848, the roasted pheasant and the savoury jugged hare are seen more frequ
 on the board than in the time of our forefathers, and so much the
 During the gastronomic indulgence procured thereby, however, few a
 comments heard, few the remarks consequent on the cruelty of sport. S
 handsome present of game to some sympathetic dame, or a couple of wood
 early in the season to some kind-hearted critic, who has written a leading
 on the horrors of sport, and sent all sportsmen to the d—, and he will n
 refuse your courtesy, nor will the lady or critic care whether they were
 dead or strangled; but, on the contrary, they will demolish it with gust
 thank you for more.—*Sporting Review.*

THE LATE MR. O'CONNELL.

He possessed, in an eminent degree, all the qualities which were indispe
 to enable him to grapple successfully with all the difficulties which he
 encounter in the contest upon which he entered. With a healthy temper
 and a powerful frame of body, he united a sanguine, hopeful spirit, and a
 tiring energy of mind. His faculties were all acute and vigorous; and
 plined, by what may be called the mental gymnastics of his profession,
 highest degree of perfection which they were calculated to attain. Ev
 faults and deficiencies were such as to favour the attainment of his fav
 objects. His was not that love of truth which would have made him hesi
 giving all utterance to statements or asseverations, which served his p
 when they were made, although they might prove, in the end, unfounde
 was not the delicacy which abstains from epithets by which a true-bred
 man would feel himself disgraced; when to use them might bespatter an
 sary, or excite against him the hootings of the mob. Whatever the obje
 which he proposed to himself, he scrupled not at the means by which it
 be accomplished. If his end was to be attained by plausible argument, r
 could be more plausible. If, by coarse invective, an antagonist was to
 noyed or intimidated, no feeling of self-respect ever interposed to prev
 virulence, or to mitigate the vulgarity, of his vituperation. He was not d
 in wit, while he abounded in broad humour, admirably calculated to cat
 captivate the masses, who were often spell-bound by his eloquence, and
 he contrived to mould to his views and purposes, by skilfully identifying
 with their own.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

LIVING IN BELGIUM.

It is a current notion that Belgium is one of the cheapest countries
 world, but a very erroneous one. Purposes of economy are much be
 scribed by residence in France. All the necessities of life are infinitely
 in France than Belgium; and, although of some of them the price
 nominally lower in the last-named country, the French weights and m
 are so advantageous in contrast with the Belgian ones, that, to use fami
 lance, you get twice as much for your money. House rent and fuel are
 but bread and meat substantially dearer than in France, and all groceries
 higher prices than in England. In a word, the reputation which Belgi
 enjoyed as a country in which a very limited, went as far as a very co
 fortune, is fast dwindling away; and railways, that bid fair to make all
 of the earth meet, diminish the facilities which economists once posse
 making both ends accomplish that object in a familiar sense, whereas
 bifurcate lines of ribbed iron stretch forth to clench whole provinces i
 noon.—*Dolman's Magazine.*

ORIGIN OF THE DIAMOND.

Dr. Petzholdt, who is the most recent writer on this subject,
 that, according to the present state of our knowledge, the dia
 the product of the newest geological period, and results from
 decomposition of vegetable substances. He seems to consider it
 that the loose rolled matter in which it is commonly found is really the
 in which it is produced, thus favouring the popular notion in the East
 and Brazil, that diamonds really grow in the soil. That the gem was
 liquid condition, appears probable from its frequently containing
 splinters of quartz, some of which even exhibit the vegetable cellular
 Dr. Petzholdt says that the accumulations of soot on the wick of a badly
 tallow candle frequently show a tendency to crystallize in the octohed
 of the diamond, when the combustion of the material is retarded; the
 blance of the facets of which is very similar to an envelope of a letter, a
 bably gave birth to the popular phrase, on seeing such an appearance
 "There is a letter in the candle." Such fragments are often considerably
 than ordinary soot.—*Sharpe's London Magazine.*

AFRICAN CHARACTER.

Europeans receive generally their first impression of Africans by wh
 have read of faithful Friday in "Robinson Crusoe," or what they have s
 an amusing exhibition of some pretended Ethiopian Serenaders. The re
 such a slight investigation is no doubt in favour of the African barbarian
 are supposed to be faithful, very funny, and entirely harmless, in the san
 that a Cockney would judge the habits of the peasantry by seeing in the
 ballets shepherds and shepherdesses with white satin shoes and silk sto
 The style of a nymph in an eclogue differs somew
 Billingsgate naiaid. The murdering of most all
 have given sufficient proof that the Afri
 people as the New Zealanders.—*Simmonds's*

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Y'S SERVICE



INVALIDED SOLDIERS IN THE GARDEN OF FORT PITT, CHATHAM.

HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTION OF THE WOUNDED TROOPS AT CHATHAM.

THIS very interesting visit of sympathy was recorded in our Journal of the 23rd ult.—the date of the visit being the 19th. The Queen was received by Colonel Eden, commanding the garrison, & Her Majesty and Prince Albert first visited Fort Pitt. The whole of the wounded troops who were in a condition to leave their beds were drawn up in two lines on the lawn of the hospital, each man having a card containing the particulars of his name, age, corps, where wounded, and the nature of his wounds. Her Majesty passed along the front of each line, inspecting each man, and occasionally addressing kind observations to those who particularly attracted her notice. Dr. Perry, one of the medical staff of the hospital, drew Her Majesty's attention to many cases of particular interest.

The number of patients in Fort Pitt was upwards of 200, the whole of whom Her Majesty inspected. During her Majesty's inspection of the wounded troops, she frequently stopped to ask questions relative to particular cases of Dr. Perry and Dr. Dartnell, and, on the conclusion of the inspection, expressed her general approval to Dr. Dartnell.

Her Majesty and the Prince then went to the Military Hospital at Brompton. Many of the patients in this hospital had but recently returned from the Crimea, some of them suffering from frost-bite. About 240 of them were drawn up, of some of whom Her Majesty made inquiries as to their wounds, length of service, &c., and all were much pleased with the consideration and kindness exhibited towards them. The Queen and Prince Albert then visited the invalids at St. Mary's Hospital, and thence proceeded to the Brompton station on their return to town.

Her Majesty was so much interested with the Criméan heroes whom she saw at the Chatham Hospitals during her recent visit, that she desired a photographic artist to take portraits and groups of those who had distinguished themselves, or who were of particular noteworthy for their wounds. The first group, which we have engraved, is of a large party of invalids on the lawn in the gardens of Fort Pitt. The men were mostly dressed in the grey hospital-coat and cap. They seemed to be very cheerful, notwithstanding the severity of their wounds, and we could not but remark that the happiest of all were the men who had lost a leg!



CORPORAL COURTENAY, OF THE 44TH.

The two lower engravings are of groups before the Hospital Barracks at Brompton. Some of these men have let their beards grow to such a size that they might easily be mistaken for foreigners were it not for their honest British faces. We could tell, however, by most unmistakable evidence to our ears, that many of them are from the far North and from the Green Isle. The men here are dressed in the same costume as those at Fort Pitt, and seem equally contented.

In the centre of the page is a portrait of Corporal Courtenay, of the 44th. This valiant fellow, after having passed unscathed through the fire of the Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava, was shot with seven bullets in an attack on the Russian rifle pits before Sebastopol. One bullet knocked out his right eye, another (ball lodged and still remains just under his forehead, and the scar of a third may be traced on his left temple. Courtenay, who is now among the convalescents at the Casemates at St. Mary's, was particularly noticed by her Majesty, and is not a little proud of the honour. He suffers scarcely any pain, and is quite ready to tell of his "hair-breadth escapes," and to "show how fields were won."

We must not forget to mention that the photographs from which, by her Majesty's permission, we have engraved these pictures, were executed by Mr. Joseph Cundall, of the firm of Cundall and Howlett, Photographic Institution, New Bond-street.

A characteristic anecdote of her Majesty is related in the *Deer Telegraph*—

The Queen, while walking on the balcony of St. Mary's Barracks, looking down some twenty feet, observed one or two wounded men waiting leisurely below; she immediately observed to the Commandant, Colonel Eden, "There is a man I have not seen; there is another, and there is a third." So firm was the impression of the Commandant that her Majesty had seen them, that he said, "Faint your Majesty, I think, indeed, you have." Her Majesty replied, "No, I certainly have not." Colonel Eden immediately asked the men if they were not paraded before her Majesty? They replied, "No, Sir." The Colonel asked why they were not there. "Because, Sir, we have this afternoon arrived from the East, and received no orders." Her Majesty thereupon observed, "I thought I had not seen them." These fresh arrivals were immediately paraded for Royal inspection.



INVALIDED SOLDIERS BEFORE THE HOSPITAL BARRACKS AT BROMPTON.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 22—7th Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Salamanca, 1812.
MONDAY, 23—Glorious taken by Sir G. Rooke, 1794.
TUESDAY, 24—Insurance Office established in London, 1790.
WEDNESDAY, 25—St. James. Duchess of Cambridge born, 1795.
THURSDAY, 26—St. Anne.
FRIDAY, 27—Marshall Tormore died, 1765.
SATURDAY, 28—Robespierre guillotined, 1793.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1855.

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	10	10	10	10	10	10
2	11	11	11	11	11	11
3	12	12	12	12	12	12
4	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	2	2	2	2	2	2
6	3	3	3	3	3	3
7	4	4	4	4	4	4
8	5	5	5	5	5	5
9	6	6	6	6	6	6
10	7	7	7	7	7	7
11	8	8	8	8	8	8
12	9	9	9	9	9	9

Now ready, bound in cloth, gilt.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
VOL. XXVI.—from JANUARY to JUNE, 1855.
Containing upwards of 600 SPECTACULAR ENGRAVINGS; including a large number of scenes of the War, from Original Sketches, by the Artists of this Journal, at the seat of operations, as well as by Naval and Military Correspondents.—Other, in, &c.
Covers for binding the Volumes are likewise ready.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR.

We have received from our Artists and Correspondents in the Baltic and the Black Sea, and before Sebastopol, the following Sketches, which will be engraved with great care, and appear in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for next week—

The Funeral Procession of Lord Raglan ... By C. Gays.
The Funeral—Embarkation at Katchah Bay ... E. A. Goodhall.
The First Shot and Shell lodged in Cronstadt ... J. W. Carmichael.
Burning of Thirty Russian Vessels near Nystad ... J. W. Carmichael.
Portraits of the ships *Cesar* and *Prudent* ... J. W. Carmichael.
The *Scythia* Hospital Ship ... J. W. Carmichael.
The Tollbooth Lighthouse ... J. W. Carmichael.
The *Alibi* at General Quarters ... J. W. Carmichael.
The Commodore's Camp, Balaklava ... E. A. Goodhall.
Turkish Batteries and Wagon Road ... C. Gays.
New Hospital, Balaklava ... C. Gays.

And other Illustrations of the War.

ALSO,

The Dismal Fitch of James Claxton, One Hundred Years dead.
Presentation of the Dismal Fitch, on Thursday last.
Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Carlisle; several Illustrations, &c., &c.

"* The greatly increased demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in consequence of its enlarged size and reduction of price, renders it necessary that orders should be given several days prior to the date of publication to ensure punctual delivery.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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The Unstamped Edition cannot be forwarded by post except on the terms of the Treasury Minute for the Conveyance of Books and Printed Matter.

Both Editions contain Two Large Sheets every week. Unstamped, Ninepence; Stamped, Sixpence.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855.

In the absence of any single event of great importance, the narrative of the war is naturally fragmentary, and composed of details which are only connected by their common relation to the good cause. From the grand scene of action, before Sebastopol, we only learn that tremendous preparations were still in progress, and that they were not so far advanced that the time for commencing another attack could be fixed, but speculation assigned a day which would fall about the termination of the present week. The Russians had certainly received reinforcements. There is, however, nothing as yet to confirm the startling statement which an Opposition organ has put forth that General Lobanov and Grabbe, the former with 80,000, and the latter with 60,000, men, were advancing by forced marches to the relief of Sebastopol. It was stated that this information had been forwarded by the Court of St. Petersburg to that of Berlin, in order, of course, to strengthen the Cossack tone of the latter Court; and King Cliequet was apprised, for his still greater comfort and consolation, that the effective army of Russia now amounts to 650,000 men. These assertions look very terrible upon paper; but there is such a thing as foolishly overrating as well as foolishly underrating the power of an enemy; and whereas the blunder of the early part of the war was the latter absurdity, there is now some reason to apprehend a discouraging lapse into the other folly. It is by no means unlikely that St. Petersburg should send to Berlin the most highly-coloured accounts of Russian resources; it is not even out of the cards that, in his extreme *fascia*, the good King Frederick William may have desired to receive such accounts, in order to provide matter for some more plausible and sophisticated State protests against being called on to vindicate the honour of his people. Thus the Russian army has of late been greatly increased, numerically, is also potent to Europe; but the barbarous levies which have torn old men and boys from their homes to stagger under the market do not constitute "effective" forces; and the theatrical expedient resorted to at Sebastopol, of picking stalwart men to be paraded when flags of truce are in use, and substituting these for the soldiers who had usually occupied certain positions, shows that the Russian Generals are disinclined to submit their ranks to the critical inspection of shrewd English and French officers. But, finally, if certain reinforcements (which have no doubt been sent down to pick their way over the remains of other thousands who have perished by cold, starvation, and fatigue, in trying to struggle to the Crimea) have not been magnified into relieving armies, and these other Generals are coming up, there is but one way for them to come; and the united armies of the Allies are now large enough to detach strength enough to fight a battle in the field, and to retain strength enough to bombard the stronghold. The news is pro-

bably so nearly false as not to represent the existing state of things; but, if true, the Allies are prepared to deal with the new situation.

Meanwhile, deserters say that food is falling short in the town and in the Russian ships, and that rations are being diminished; and, if this be true, Gerschakoff literally reckoned without his host in making light of the destruction of the Azoff granaries. The same informant states that all the inhabitants of Sebastopol have received orders to be ready to leave it at two hours' notice. Of course, the allowance must be made both for the exigencies and the ignorance of the deserters; but it is evident that the enemy is being reduced to extremities—a fact which he will most probably endeavour to conceal by demonstrations of desperate audacity. His repeated sorties from the Malakoff against the French are proofs of his desperate condition; and their gallant and signal repulse, no less than three times, affords equally convincing proof of the steady valour of the Allies.

The Baltic fleet is taking vengeance, by instalments, for Hango-Svartholm (an important post, which could mount 122 guns, and had casemated barracks for 1000 men) has been destroyed, with Lörvika, the town it protected. When the authorities, called upon to surrender, demurred that the demand was unaccompanied by a flag of truce, Captain Yelverton most properly replied—that, after Hango, Russians had no right to such a guarantee. The fort of Kocka has been blown up, and forty-seven ships near Nystad have been destroyed. And an interesting incident has occurred at Cronstadt, where the great ships maintain their watch. Admiral Dundas has discovered a long range, and has thrown the first shots into the island of Cronstadt itself, from a distance of nearly three miles. This result was obtained by swinging a 32-pounder at an angle of 45—apparently a simple process, now that it is found out. The Russians have not yet attained it, and the gallant Admiral will no doubt have taken advantage of his discovery. Some other operations induce our naval correspondents to think that an attack upon the supposed impregnable Cronstadt is not unlikely. The presence of the fleets is declared by Russian organs to be "completely ruinous to commerce." Two floating batteries are now ready to be sent to the Baltic.

The living are not so busy but that they can afford time to render honour to the dead. The order of the day in which General Pelissier announces to the French army the death of Lord Raglan is an eloquent and touching tribute. After briefly alluding to the event itself, General Pelissier proceeds—"Those who have known Lord Raglan—who have known the history of his life, so noble, so pure, so full of patriotic services—those who were witnesses of his intrepidity in the days of Alma and Inkermann—who can recall the calm and stolid grandeur of his character throughout this rough and memorable campaign—in a word, all men with hearts will deplore the loss of such a man. The sentiments which the General-in-Chief here expresses will be those of the entire army. He himself is shocked by this unlooked-for blow. The general grief is increased with him in finding himself so ever separated from a companion in arms whose cordial spirit he loved, whose virtues he admired, and with whom he always found loyal and affectionate concurrence." The remains of Lord Raglan are not to repose with those of the thousands of brave men whose glory and whose death he shared, but will be laid in his family grave at home. The *Courier* will land the body at Bristol, whence, with due honours, it will be borne to its last resting-place. There was a rumour that Prince Albert would attend the obsequies of his brother Field Marshal, but the statement appears to have been unwarranted. It is not decreed that at the funeral of our lost soldier, whose "ancient classic heroism" was recorded by his colleagues, the ancient classic honour—the image of the captured city—should be carried in triumph; but he has nobly earned the right to have his tomb inscribed with his name, in memory of the most terrible siege of modern history, considering the disadvantages under which it was conducted by the departed chief. *Facile computat pace quiescit!*

Lord Palmerston has correct notions on the uses and functions of a national Post-office. In reply to a question from Mr. Moffat, on Monday night, his Lordship said—"that the Post-office was to a certain degree, no doubt, an office of revenue, inasmuch as the Post-office service produced a certain amount of revenue though not to any important extent; but he considered that the collection of revenue by the Post-office was rather incidental than an essential function, and that the Post-office was an administrative department of the Government rather than one for the collection of revenue. It was the opinion of those who had most studied the matter that the main object of the Post-office was, not to collect revenue, but to effect an easy, ready, and cheap transmission for correspondence for the convenience of the public and the promotion of the commercial interests of the country."

His Lordship might have added, that for the convenience of the commercial interests of the country, and as a great means of social education and improvement, the expeditions and cheap conveyance of newspapers was equally important. This fact is appreciated in Canada, if not in the mother country; for the Canadians are so firmly convinced of it that they are not contented with transmitting newspapers cheaply, but have undertaken to convey them gratuitously to every part of the colony. We are glad to see that Lord Palmerston's views on the subject are so sound and statesmanlike, and wish that the subordinate officers of the Post-office, and especially Mr. Rowland Hill, could be made to entertain opinions equally comprehensive and reasonable. But we regret to observe a narrowness of mind in Mr. Rowland Hill, in reference to the functions of the Post-office, and more especially with regard to the transmission of newspapers, which is surprising in a person of his general attainments and undoubted public services. To Mr. Rowland Hill it must never be forgotten that we owe that great social reform—the Penny Post. But Mr. Hill—who, when not a functionary, was a most admirable servant of the people—has been spoiled, we are afraid, by his contact with officialdom, and bids fair to degenerate, unless public opinion set him right, into an arrogant devotee of red tape as ever yawned over a newspaper in Downing-street, or was sassy to a députation in Whitehall. No sooner had the Legislature abolished the compulsory newspaper-

stamp, than Mr. Rowland Hill devised measures of repression against newspapers, which have already had the effect of preventing their usual circulation in the Colonies, and of very greatly limiting their circulation at home. As shown by Sir Cosmo Innes, in his very proper and convincing letter to the Secretary of the Post-office, published in the *Times*, every British colony which, before the passing of the Newspaper-stamp Abolition Bill, enjoyed exemption from newspaper postal rates, has been subjected to a rate of one penny for each newspaper (in addition to the Somerset-house penny stamp); and in the case of Canada to a rate of two pence. This penny and twopenny rate must be prepaid in England. The consequence has been that very great dissatisfaction has been excited, and that still more will be felt; that many tens of newspapers are lying in the Post-office, and will not be forwarded; that our colonists will, to a large extent, be deprived of what is to them a luxury of life, and a necessary of civilisation—the English newspapers; and that their friends in England will be taxed, without the consent of Parliament, to a serious extent, if they wish by means of newspapers to communicate with the Colonies, with which they have so many relations of business as well as of affection.

Nor is this the only point. This Journal, if stamped with the penny stamp at Somerset-house in the usual way, can be posted free, and repeated every day for fifteen days; and by this means is circulated to every part of the country. This is a privilege for which we are grateful. We took it upon ourselves, however, to submit to the authorities of the Post-office that it would be a great convenience if our unstamped copies could, for the sum of one penny, paid by a postage stamp or Queen's head affixed to the cover, be transmitted once through the Post-office, and forwarded to Lord Canning a copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 21st ultimo, containing an article in which we detailed our views upon the subject, and a letter directing his Lordship's attention to it. The following is the reply with which we have been favoured:—

General Post-office, 7th July, 1855.

Sir,—Having submitted to the Postmaster-General your letter of the 21st ultimo, together with a copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, by which it was accompanied, I am directed to acquaint you that Lord Canning is unable to submit that it shows any just ground of complaint.

You state that, but for the issue of the Treasury Warrant, which has extended the facilities previously existing for the distribution of printed matter in general, the new regulations applicable to newspapers would have been satisfactory. But the Treasury Warrant, of which you complain, is no way diminishes the facilities attached to newspapers, and consequently deprives you of no advantage which you had previously enjoyed.

Moreover, although you have lost no advantage, others have undoubtedly gained one. The Treasury Warrant added additional postal facilities to all publications, whether newspapers or not, under four circumstances: first, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS cannot avail itself of these facilities, because it exceeds that weight; and, secondly, while enjoying the privilege of having your publication, though of the unusual weight of nearly six ounces, carried for a penny (a privilege to which, in great part, its transmission can only be deferred on the ground that it goes up under a line of many years' standing, you cannot think it a hardship that other proprietors should have their publications of only four ounces carried once for a penny.

It appears to the Postmaster-General that nothing more can be required than a clear statement of the use to which you put your complaint is not reasonable; and I have only to add that his Lordship can hold out no expectation that the important privileges afforded the public by the Treasury Warrant can be withdrawn, or that the weight of printed matter of all kinds to be carried for a penny—already very large, being right that it should be allowed for fifteen—can be so far extended. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

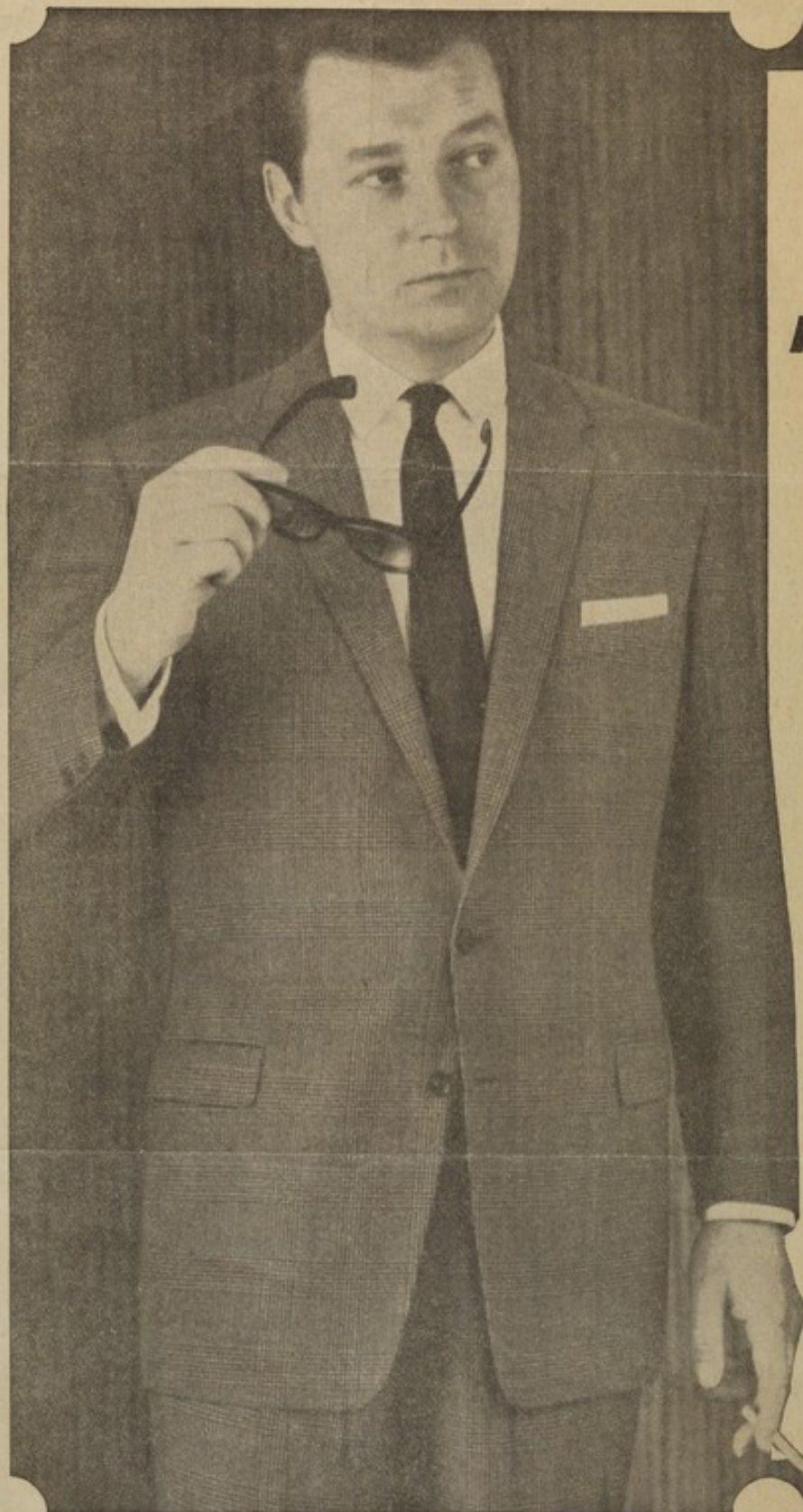
To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

J. TILLEY.

From this letter it is evident either that the officials of the Post-office do not understand that it would be worth while to carry once for a penny a packet which, if stamped in a peculiar way, they can be compelled by the Government to carry fifteen times for the same sum; or that, if they do understand it, they have systematically determined to obstruct the transmission, as far as they can, of such journals as the *Times* and the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—the two journals of the Kingdom that are the largest in size, and have the largest circulation. The letter by no means meets the objection we raise, which is simply this—that it is very absurd in the Post-office to refuse to do once for a penny the service which it may be compelled to perform fifteen times for the same sum. Mr. Rowland Hill—for he, and not Lord Canning, is the virtual head of the Post-office—wishes evidently to be relieved of newspapers altogether, and to make himself purely and simply a letter-carrier. But the Post-office is not the whole Government; and these questions are to be considered on higher grounds than those of mere revenue. The whole management of the newspaper branch of the Post-office has been in a high degree vexatious since the new law came into operation, as if Mr. Rowland Hill had sedulously determined that the public should reap no advantage from it; but that the Post-office, in a manner unendowed by the Government, and adverse to the interests of the Government as well as of the people, should derive a large amount of revenue than before. Mr. Rowland Hill had the genius to devise one great scheme; and we should be loath to believe that he is a man of one idea, or that the sweets of office had made him indifferent to the public opinion, which bore him to the place he holds, and which can alone maintain him in it. The parenthesis in the letter, which we have printed in *Italics*, betrays the animus of the mind from which it emanated. Lord Canning or Mr. Hill cannot see the advantage to the public of the privilege of transmission and retransmission possessed by stamped newspapers; but fortunately this is a national question, not to be settled at St. Martin's-le-Grand, or measured by the narrow compasses of that establishment. There is not much time for Parliament to take it up; but we understand that the Session will not be allowed to close before the whole question, both as affecting the Colonies and the circulation of newspapers at home, will be seriously considered—not in the restricted sense of Mr. Hill or Lord Canning, but in the statesmanlike and wise sense of Lord Palmerston, and of every one else who has devoted attention to the great subjects of popular enlightenment and the due extension of trade and commerce. All these are involved in the cheap, if not the free, transmission of newspapers—though perhaps Mr. Rowland Hill is not yet aware of the fact.

NEWSPAPER "OBITUARY."—A few days ago we announced the demise of two penny daily newspapers in Manchester, which died in early infancy from want of adequate nourishment. Now that time has other penny journals have given up the ghost—namely, the *Leeds* and *Yorkshire Daily Express* and the *Newcastle Courier*. The former was the offspring of the *Leeds Times*, and it expired on Tuesday, aged fourteen days, of actual starvation.

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NORWICH DID ITS BIT

From the Rev Canon Lumsden to
Fen Farm Barnham Brown
Norwich

Condensed Egg for the Crimea

The story of a Norwich product which proved valuable to our Forces in the Crimean war and foreshadowed a substitute far more widely used in the second world war.

EGGs have played an important part in the world's history. Indeed, the Phoenicians, Egyptians and other ancient nations maintained that the world was hatched from an egg.

But it was just over a century ago, during the Crimean war, that a well known firm established in Norwich added further fame to this humble farmyard product, and incidentally to themselves, by producing, patenting and marketing their famous "Condensed Egg."

Not as a missile of war, let it be said, although eggs, particularly of the type unfit for culinary purposes by reason of age, were used as ammunition with telling effect in minor warfare directed at parliamentary candidates at the hustings, and the villains and other unpopular characters in old-time melodrama.

No, this was something quite different, as may be gathered from the article, "New Inventions in aid of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery" published in *The Lancet* in March, 1856, which said, "It consists purely of the whole substance of the fresh uncooked egg, very delicately and finely granulated by patent processes, after the watery particles which the egg naturally contains have been completely exhausted and withdrawn, without further alteration of its properties."

"It contains all the nutritious and other properties of the egg in its natural state, is warranted to be free from adulteration, and is one of the most useful modern applications of science."

High praise indeed from this eminent authority but more, much more, was to come from the top-notch medicos of the British, French and Sardinian armies in the fight against the Russians in the battles of the Crimea a little over a century ago.

* * *

Thus it was that Messrs. Thurgar & Company, of the Albion Mills, Norwich, the manufacturers, patentees and wholesalers, decided to send consignments of their "Condensed Egg" to Army headquarters in the Crimea for the benefit of the sick and wounded. As a result of this free gift, the testimonials they received from the Brass Hats in return were so overwhelming that it is easy to imagine the glow of pride with which they were received and, so to speak, the relief that there were no envious takeover bidders lurking round the corner waiting to step in.

All these testimonials were in glowing terms that today would get them into serious trouble with the General Medical Council and they came from the Inspector General of Hospitals, Physicians to the Grenadier Guards, the Light Infantry, the 31st Regiment, the 92nd and 97th Highlanders, the Coldstream Guards, Scots Fusiliers and many others.

"Deserving the notice and patronage of the Government" five physicians at Camp Kamars declared.

"succeeded in making excellent pancakes"—from the Deputy Inspector General at Sebastopol.

"very useful in making rice puddings"—from the physician to the 31st Regiment.

Another came from Colmait, Chief Physician of the 2nd Corps, French Army, written from Inkermann on April 7th, 1856, in his own language, in which he said:

"Je, soussigné, certifie avoir fait usage de la "poudre d'oeuf" et declare qu'en campagne cette conserve peut rendre de grands services. Bien que ne valant pas les oeufs frais, cette poudre peut les remplacer partout, ou ces derniers font défaut. Elle se prête a toutes les préparations culinaires ou les oeufs peuvent entrer: dans les préparations melangées, elle vaut presqu'autant que des oeufs frais; cette preparation est appelée a rendre de grands services pour les hopitaux d'une armée en campagne." *

* * *

But perhaps the choicest of all came from Nicoli, the chief medical officer of the Sardinian Army who wrote, also in his own language, a literal translation of which is appended:

Balsclava, April 7th, 1856
"The Powder of Egg with which you favored me, was tried by us, and at military Hospitals. It resulted from the experiments, that this powder is admirably adapted to make almost momentarily an Omelet; by beating it up with water and sugar, a kind of chicken broth; and by adding some Madeira, an excellent Sambelgon. In short, it may be said that it can be used in all compositions in which eggs are required. This food possesses a taste like that of fresh eggs; and I declare by this that it is a precious and valuable discovery, both for the sick and the healthy in war, in long journeys, and in all those circumstances in which eggs are necessary, and are either difficult to preserve or to procure."

NICOLI

I must confess that I do not know exactly what a Sambelgon is, but imagine it would be a sort of egg flip or egg nog, as they were once

called, but hardly likely, I should have thought, to be found in the hospital medicine cupboard at Scutari Barracks or anywhere else. Florence Nightingale makes no mention of egg flips ever coming her way as a tonic for the sick and wounded soldiers under her charge, so perhaps Sambelgon was considered to be an acquired Sardinian taste and never reached the rank and file of the British regiments.

* * *

Even the shipping companies joined in the chorus of praise, and James Baines, the ship owners, wrote from their offices in Liverpool to say that the Condensed Egg "was a most valuable discovery for emigrants, especially delicate females and children, and to those who may be attacked with scurvy." Altogether it was pretty good publicity, all achieved without the aid of TV commercials.

But where are the preserved eggs of old England today? They don't seem to appear among the millions of tins on the miles of shelves in our ever multiplying supermarkets—though many of us still remember with mixed feelings the dried egg of the second world war.

L. W. Wilding.

"I, the undersigned, certify that we have been using your egg powder, and I would like to say that in the field we have found it can be most useful. Although it is not as good as fresh eggs, it is an excellent substitute. It can be used in any dish in which eggs are an ingredient, and in mixed dishes is almost as good as fresh eggs. It is destined to be of the greatest value in the hospitals of an army in the field."

A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTORS of



When we built the balcony showroom last autumn and moved the Millinery department there we thought our millinery customers would like this move. Some did—some did not. And as usual our customers always tell us in no uncertain terms when they don't approve of our actions. To them it is their showroom and not ours. This possessive interest in the store is something we value highly. After all we want them to be happy shopping at Bonds and we are grateful for their help and advice.

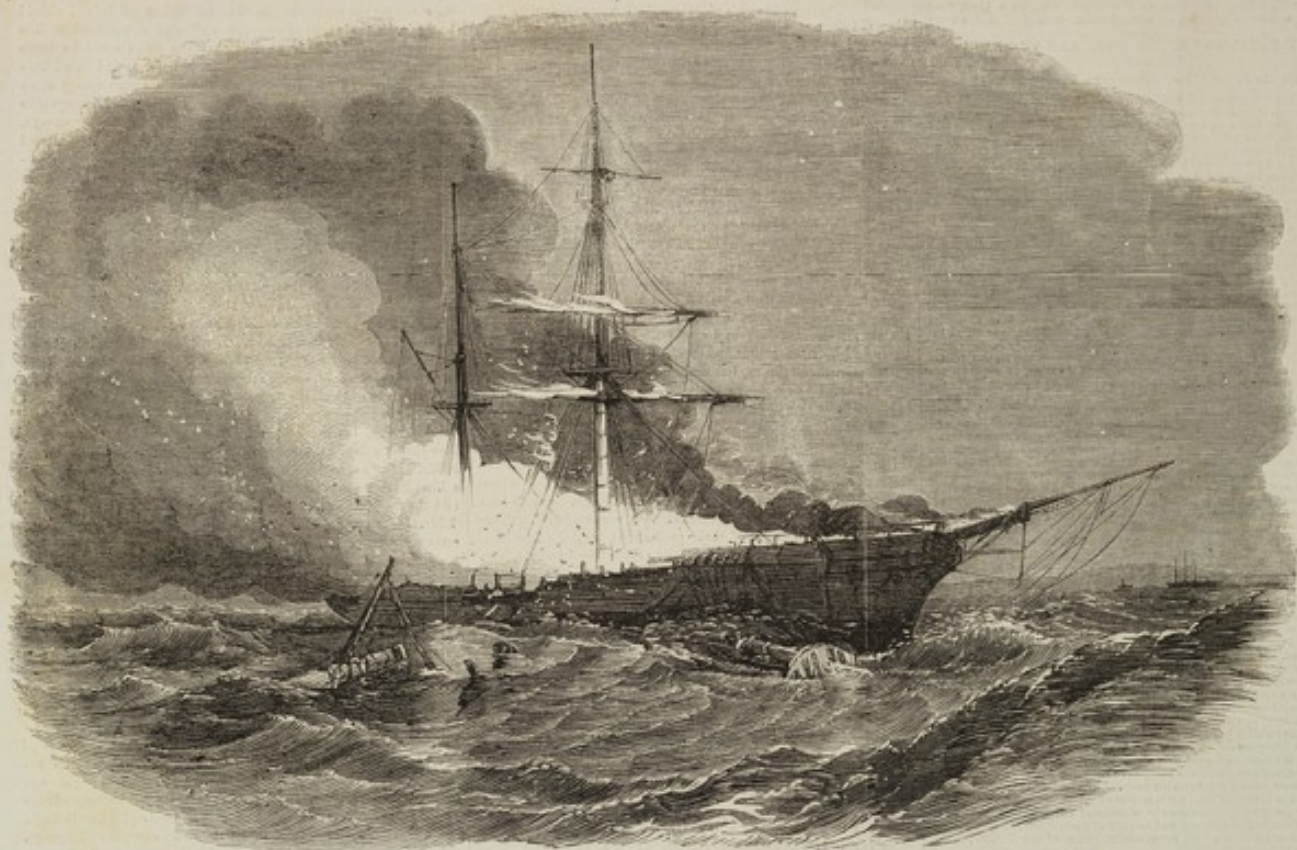
Anyhow to please them we have moved it back again! We believe that the Spring Hats are lovelier and more exciting than they have been for years. We feel sure that most everyone will agree. But we also believe that women love buying hats. It's often their little extravagance and it makes them feel good. We want them to have fun.

May we now invite you to come and see our Spring Collection and tell us if you like the hats as much as we do, also to tell us if you like the new arrangement but please don't ask us to move the department again just yet!

From Canon Lumsden
Fen Farm
Barnham Brown
Norwich

Eastern Daily Press
30 March 1962

p. 0



BURNING OF THE SHIP "MADONNA," OF BELFAST.

BURNING OF THE BARQUE "MADONNA."

On the night of Thursday week, at about eleven o'clock, it was discovered that a fire had broken out on board the *Madonna*, of Belfast, a barque 560 tons burthen; the property of Mr. W. Newett, Corporation-street. Superintendent Magro, of the Harbour Night Force, upon finding the vessel to be on fire, proceeded to the place where she was lying, in company with two sailors, in boats belonging to the *Seyt* schooner. At this time it blew a brisk gale, and it was impossible either to approach the vessel or render any assistance to extinguish the flames. Fortunately, the ship was placed in an isolated position, and there was no danger of the fire extending to any other vessel. About twelve, the burning ship presented an awful spectacle. The fore, main, and mizen masts gave way shortly after, and

went to leeward, with a dreadful crash. Before morning the ill-fated ship was burnt to the water's edge, and the conflagration had not been completely extinguished up to a late hour on Friday night. Captain White, Harbour-Master; Mr. O'Neill, Deputy Harbour-Master; Mr. A. M'Lean, ship-builder, and others, were present, and rendered what assistance was in their power. No person had been in the vessel for a considerable time before the fire broke out; and we are happy to state that the loss of the owner is entirely covered by insurance.

FUNERAL OF DON CARLOS.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with the accompanying sketch the solemn funeral of the late Count Molina (Don Carlos), which took place

at Trieste, on the morning of the 29th inst., at nine o'clock—when the funeral convoy left the Palazzo del Lazzaretto Vecchio, and traversed the Piazza Giuseppina, and the Corso, bending finally towards the Cathedral of St. Just; from whence the accompanying sketch was taken.

The cortege had a most magnificent appearance. The coffin was followed by his Royal Highness the Count of Chamberlain, the General Calvres, the Count Luchini Palli, the Duke of Levis, and many other distinguished personages—as well as the representatives of all the civil and military authorities, the Mayor and municipality, and all the foreign Consuls. The Right Reverend the Bishop of Trieste officiated at the conveyance, and subsequently celebrated in the Cathedral the holy mass. As it is the custom in Spain for sons not to appear at the funeral of their father, the three Princes, sons of Don Carlos, were not present. The whole population were on foot, and the streets were crowded; every one



FUNERAL PROCESSION OF DON CARLOS TO THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JUST, AT TRIESTE.

p. 0

Lint is simply a scraped rag, and many of our readers will remember old naves in country places, in cases of emergency, making lint from a piece of clean old white rag by turning up the fibres on one side with a sharp knife. Old rag is better than new for the purpose, in consequence of the original stiffness of the linen having been washed out. The London Lint-makers have, however, long used a rude machine, which



THE ENGLISH HOSPITAL AT ABYDOS.

be procured at the cost of from 21s. to 25s. This machine, as will be seen by referring to the Engraving, consists of a wooden frame, in the front of which is a small platform, or cushion, on which the linen rests; one end of the linen is kept slightly stretched by a simple contrivance, and the other is gradually turned on a roller which the worker holds in her hands. One foot moves a treadle, which lifts up and down a sharp metal blade; this falls with sufficient force to cut one course of the threads without going quite through the material—this requires considerable care and practice. In an able article on this subject in *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal* the writer says—

The force of the descent, however, is regulated by the dexterity of the worker, so that it shall only partly sever the cross-threads; and at every fall, while the knife is down, and its edge imbedded in the partly-severed threads, the blade is forcibly shifted in the direction of those threads for a certain small space. It is this horizontal shifting of the sharp and heavy blade of the knife upon the strained rag while it is half cut through, which by disintegrating those threads that cross the blade at a right angle, and raising nine-tenths or more of their entire substance into a soft woolly pile, produces the lint. It is worthy of remark, that the threads which, lying horizontally with the knife, escape serious injury by the process, render an important service, by preventing

the disintegrated pile from being detached from the surface of the rag by the violent passage of the blade.

Fine linen rags, being the first item in the manufacture of lint, have, in consequence of the increased demand, largely advanced in value (upwards of 6d. per lb.) These rags, when procured, require to be well washed, cleaned, and cut into suitable shapes. The procuring of this supply has become a sort of business of itself, and affords a good profit to those who travel amongst the different rag-merchants to collect the proper material.

The manufactory shown in the Engraving is situated at Idlington. The proprietor at the present time employs upwards of thirty hands, chiefly young girls from sixteen to twenty years of age: few of them, however, are at present engaged on the premises. The others, like the manufacturers to whom we have above alluded, may be found scattered amongst the dirty courts and alleys of London.

In some of these places may be found a woman, and perhaps two daughters, or apprentices, who manufacture the article, and hand it over to the larger dealers. A woman by her own hands can in a long day's work gain about 2s. 6d., too small a sum for the patience, cleanliness, and confinement required. During the increased demand for Lint these poor women should be thought of.

THE ENGLISH HOSPITAL AT ABYDOS.

ABYDOS is situated on the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles, about twenty miles from the Sea of Marmora. The accompanying Sketch was taken from the steam transport *Robert Lowe*, on the 19th ult., she having brought down 100 sick to be landed at the station. The English Hospital contains about 400 patients. It is situated on the site of the ancient Abydos, and under a hill called after the Persian Monarch Xerxes, who is said to have watched from its summit the passage of his army across the Dardanelles. The Turks have thrown up a square redoubt on the crest of this hill, armed with four field-pieces. The occupation of this hill by an enemy would render the masonry battery on Nagara Point untenable, as it is completely looked into from it. Between the English Hospital and the Point is the French Hospital. Nearly opposite, on the European shore, is the site of the ancient Sestos. It was at this point Lord Byron swam across the Strait—a distance estimated at four miles allowing for the current, though only one straight across.

Our Hospital at Abydos is remarkable as the only place where, hitherto, the English establishment has contracted favourably with the French hospital.



MANUFACTURE OF LINT FOR THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

MILITARY HOSPITAL AND BARRACK BUILDINGS (CLASS 37).

of lenses for directing the rays on any desired point. The light is a modification of that which was many years ago used for trigonometrical observations, in connection with the Ordnance survey, and known as the Drummond Light. There is a movable disc for directing and obscuring the light, acted on by a lever, which may be worked by hand or by means of an apparatus, devised by Captain Colomb, R.N., called a signal-box; and of which the following is a description (see illustration on page 248):—

The signal-box contains a barrel or cylinder, which is turned by means of the handle *a*. The surface of the barrel is occupied by pins and bars representing several series of flashes, each representing a number or letter. They are so arranged that after the first series has passed any point a slight interval elapses before the next series commences, and so on. At the end of the last series and commencement of the first there is an interval amounting to a fourth of the circumference of the barrel. The object of these intervals is to separate the series from one another, and, as every signal is continuously repeated till answered, the long interval is required to distinguish the beginning and end of the message transmitted.

Parallel to the barrel is an iron bar, upon which keys travel horizontally; and above the bar there is a flat brass plate, termed the director, on which each series of flashes is distinguished, and slots are placed opposite each series for the reception of the keys. The rotation of the barrel causes the pins on its surface to operate on the keys, which transmit their motion to a lever, and through the lever *c* to the lamp-shade.

It is, therefore, only necessary to place the keys in the slots cor-

responding to any required set of flashes and then to turn the handle continuously to produce a revolving series of flashes, corresponding to the setting of the instrument, with unfailing accuracy.

The apparatus exhibited is adapted to the naval code of signals, but the barrel may be constructed so as to work any code or alphabet.

Captain Bolton's lime-light, being obtained by the ignition of a piece of lime from the lime evolved by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen gases, requires for its maintenance an apparatus by which the gases will be produced.

He has exhibited this apparatus in a portable form, but it is desirable that a light which is capable of being produced in a more simple way should be devised.

With this object Captain Bolton has also proposed and exhibited a lamp in which the light is produced by the combustion of magnesium wire supplied to a focus by means of clockwork. The apparatus, as exhibited, and the wire are expensive.

If a satisfactory light be produced it may be expected that the flashing system of signalling will be more extensively applied, and it is, therefore, very desirable that the attention of manufacturers should be directed to the subject, with the object of devising a light which shall be powerful, simple, portable, and cheap.

A light produced by the combustion of petroleum has recently been proposed, for which is claimed the foregoing qualities.

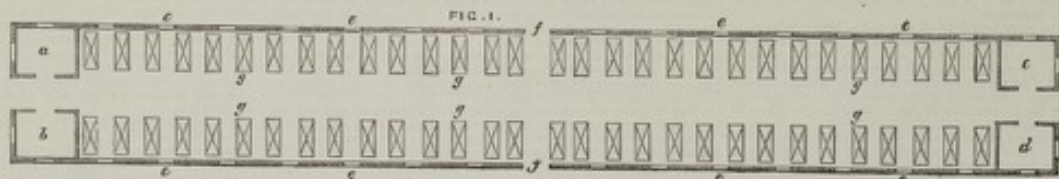
An application of the electric light to the purpose would appear desirable; but, as at present produced, the necessary apparatus is wanting in cheapness and portability.

Lights of the character suitable for distant signalling may be applied to another military purpose—viz., that of illuminating an enemy's works at night. This, heretofore, has been usually effected by means of light-balls—viz., oblong projectiles, consisting of a skeleton iron frame, covered with canvas, filled with an inflammable composition, and wound over what may be distinguished as the upper end for the composition to run out of.

These balls are projected from a mortar, so as to fall on the spot which it is desired to observe. They give, however, but a limited sphere of illumination, and are comparatively useless if they roll into hollows in the ground; if they fall into marsh or mud they can be easily approached and smothered.

To remove this objection Colonel Boxer, R.A., devised a very ingenious apparatus, called the parachute light-ball, an example of which is shown in the Royal Laboratory case (British war material). The light is inclosed in a spherical paper case, and is projected from a mortar. It is made to burst, when it has attained its full height, by means of time fuse and a small charge of powder; and the light, which is ignited at the same moment, remains suspended in the air for some time, being kept up, or rather retarded, in its descent by a calico parachute, which is folded up in the paper case, and which opens as the light begins to fall. There is, however, some uncertainty attaching to the use of this apparatus.

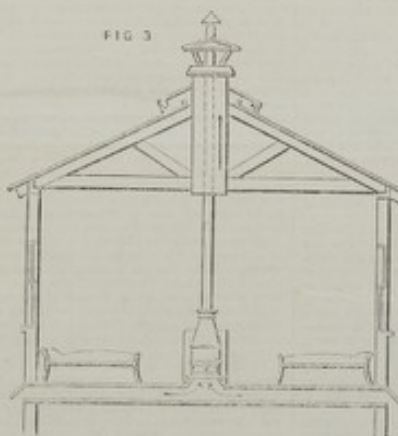
Star shells—i.e., paper shells filled with pellets of a brilliantly-burning composition—have been tried successfully, and are likely to be used.



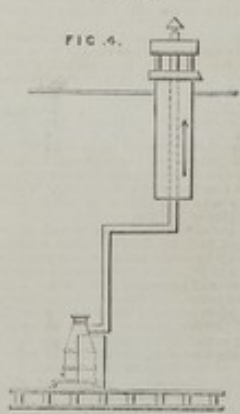
PLAN.



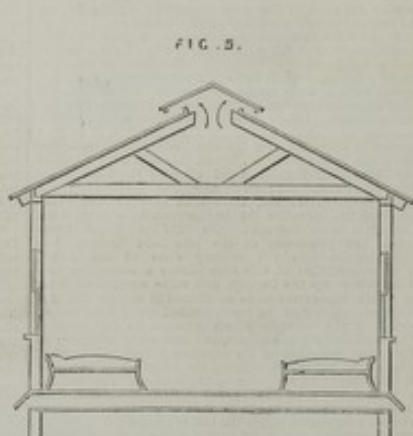
ELEVATION.



SECTION SHOWING THE MODE OF VENTILATION IN WINTER.



SIDE VIEW OF STOVE.



SECTION SHOWING THE MODE OF VENTILATION IN SUMMER.

HOSPITAL PAVILION OF THE CONSTRUCTION ADOPTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

During the American War, lamps with reflectors were used, with the object of discovering working parties. By means of the Drummond light, placed at a distance of 1000 yards from Fort Sumter, the breach formed in that fort was illuminated, and admitted of an effective artillery fire being kept up, which prevented the Confederates from repairing it.

A lamp, with Drummond light and reflector, by which the ground surrounding an observing station can be illuminated, is exhibited in the Austrian military collection; and an effective apparatus of this description would be of great value during siege operations, both to the defending and attacking forces.

Military electric telegraphs may be considered under two heads.

First. The lines of communication constructed for temporary use during a campaign and used for conveying orders from the headquarters of an army to the detached corps, and also for keeping up the communications with the base of operations. This class of telegraph usually consists of two parts—a "field equipment," designed to accompany the army and to lay the wires rapidly, so as to keep up communication between the several bodies of troops during the marches and manoeuvres of a campaign; and a "reserve equipment," to be used in maintaining the communications with the base of operations, and in repairing and extending the permanent lines in an occupied country.

Secondly. The permanent lines of telegraph used for connecting works of defence or military posts, and which may be required for notifying intelligence as to an enemy's movements, or with the object of regulating the ranges of artillery, firing torpedoes, &c.

Permanent lines of telegraph have been established in the principal English fortresses.

M. Madsen, the inspector of Government telegraphs in Denmark, has devised a scheme for measuring distances from the maritime defences of Copenhagen by signalling observations taken simultaneously at different forts, and are generally worked by military clerks or other officials, under the supervision of competent instructors. In these lines, portability need not be an object, any good and simple description of instrument can be used. They should, however, be of a kind to transmit messages with rapidity; and it is further desirable that the messages should be recorded. Underground wires or air lines may be used, according to local cir-

cumstances, the advantage of the former being that they may be more easily concealed and protected from malicious injury.

The "field telegraph" equipment should have a military organization and form a constituent part of an army in the field.

The "reserve" equipment may be organized in time of war by the employment of civilian clerks and workmen, under such regulations and superintendence as the general officer in command may approve.

It is not within the province of this paper to state the relative technical qualities of the different kinds of telegraph instrument, wire, &c., as this will be done by the reporter on class 64. The following remarks must therefore be understood to have for their object the indication of the points in which the different kinds of apparatus are interesting in regard to their application to military telegraphs.

The Austrian Government shows (Gallery No. 6) drawings and examples of the field telegraph equipment adopted in the military service of that country, which are of great interest, as being the only ones of the kind exhibited. The equipment is light and portable, and is said to answer for laying down the lines of wire very rapidly.

It is made up as follows:—
1. An office carriage, as an example of which is shown, containing the instruments, batteries, &c. The carriage is of the cabriolet form, and conveniently arranged for writing, &c. It is intended to be drawn by two horses.

2. Wire, poles, insulators, &c., which are conveyed in ordinary waggon drawn by four horses. The wire is copper, about No. 16 (Birmingham) gauge, and weighs about 70 lb. per mile. The poles are about 20 ft. long, 2 in. diameter, slightly tapering, and are carried, in the proportion of one for each hundred yards of wire. The poles are provided with round-headed iron spikes, to which gutta-percha insulators can readily be attached. A pole and insulator would weigh about 20 lb.

3. A hand-barrow, which is specially arranged to carry a vertical drum for laying out or coiling up the wire. The barrow can be wheeled by one man.

Plain wire is preferred over insulated wire, on account of its cheapness, lightness, and the facility with which it can be fixed and repaired.

Insulated wire can, on the other hand, be laid on the ground, so as

not to attract notice; and it does away with the necessity for carrying a large proportion of posts. Insulated wires suitable for military telegraphs are exhibited by Hooper, Siemens (England), Madsen, Bouis, and Hattier et Cie. (France).

The cost of insulated wire very much exceeds that of plain wire. The weight varies with the degree of protection required; but a wire of No. 16 gauge can be well insulated at a total weight of about 230 lb. per mile.

Hooper's cable consists of a metallic conductor, insulated, first, by a thin coating of raw indiarubber; then, by a mixture of indiarubber and oxide of zinc; next, by a coating of vulcanized indiarubber—the whole being subjected to a very high temperature. An outer protection of felt, tape, or hemp, tarred, is applied to land lines; and to this is added, for submarine purposes, a protection of iron wire.

Siemens' new cable consists of a metallic conductor, covered with Chatterton's compound, then with a coating of vulcanized indiarubber, and over this placed hemp painted with whitelead; copper tape is, when required, wound round the cable.

The French cables referred to are insulated by means of gutta-percha.

The instruments which may be used with military telegraphs are of the following kinds:—

1. Needle instruments.—2. Dial instruments.—3. Recording instruments.—4. Sounders.

The advantages claimed for needle instruments are that they are cheap, simple, portable, easily repaired, require but feeble currents of electricity, and are easily worked by battery power in a very portable form. It is not, however, always convenient to carry or use batteries. The instruments cannot be worked by an inexperienced person, and they do not leave a record of the message.

Dial instruments are frequently worked by magneto electricity, an important advantage in countries where voltaic batteries are liable to freeze. They are very portable, and can be used by any intelligent person without special training. The disadvantages are the cost, the slowness of communication, the necessity for more perfectly insulated wires when a magnetic current is used, and the absence of any record of the message.

Examples of dial instruments are exhibited by Wheatstone

(England), Siemens (England and Prussia), Guillet and Gatchet (France), Maccus (Vienna), and many others.

Maccus, of Vienna, exhibits a dial instrument, with seat and table to arranged that the whole can be readily carried by a soldier. Recording instruments suitable for military purposes are shown by Siemens and by Digney Frères, Paris. They are both of the Morse type, but with variations in the manner of recording the message. The Siemens is recorded in ink by dots and dashes on a slip of paper which is gradually unwound by clockwork.

The Austrians also use a Morse recorder with clockwork in a compact form.

Recording instruments possess advantages over others in accuracy and speed, as well as in the important matter of leaving a record of the message. The greater responsibility which devolves on the operator when messages are recorded tends to care in their transmission, and in military telegraphs this is most important. They can also be used on lines charged either with volatile electricity or by currents induced from permanent magnets. They require, however, more perfect insulation than the needle instruments, and are not so easily repaired in case of order.

Siemens exhibit a compact plate to be used with their recording instrument, by means of which a person unacquainted with the Morse alphabet can send messages in a perfectly accurate manner by simply passing a steel pin connected with the circuit along grooves in which the contacts necessary to produce the required letters are arranged. The development of this arrangement will very much simplify the use of recording instruments of the Morse type.

Of the "sounders" exhibited, the most interesting is a small instrument bearing the name of J. D. Caton, Illinois (shown in the American Court, Gallery No. 3), contained in a box measuring about 7 in. in length, 3 in. in width, and 4 in. high. It is said to be used by guards on railway-tracks; and by attaching the instrument at any point on a charged line, messages can be received and transmitted, or a message passed through the line can be read. Anecdotes have been told of lines having been tapped during the American War with instruments of this class, so that information was obtained by persons for whom it was least intended.

Siemens exhibit a sounder, which may be worked with feeble currents of electricity, or with badly-insulated wires; it is larger than the American instrument.

Sounders may be very useful to officers and others employed to reconnoitre a fortress or enemy's position at night. The person reconnoitering would in this case take with him a small sounder attached to a coil of very light insulated wire, which would be kept constantly charged with electricity from a battery in the trenches, or other safe position. By means of the sounder he could transmit information as to his movements or observations to the officer in charge of the covering force.

The disadvantages of sounders are that they require skilled operators, have no record of the message, and can only be used on lines charged by battery power.

MILITARY HOSPITAL AND BARRACK BUILDINGS.

CLASS 37.

BY MAJOR LEAHY, R.E.

DURING the twelve years which have elapsed since the last Paris Exhibition great attention has been directed to the construction, equipment, and administration of military hospitals and barracks; valuable statistics have been collected, important principles of construction have been enunciated and carried out, the system of hospital administration has been improved, and greater importance has been attached to sanitary science in all its branches. It is not proposed in the present report to do more than indicate, in a very general way, the improvements illustrated in this Exhibition of 1889, and for further particulars reference should be made to the published reports of the commissions which have inquired into the subject.

The following are some of the more interesting reports, &c., on barracks and hospital construction and administration:—

Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Sanitary Condition of the Army (London, 1886); General Report of Commission for Improving the Sanitary Condition of Barracks and Hospitals (London, 1884); Etude sur les Hygiènes Considérées dans le Rapport de leur Construction, &c., par M. Armand Masson (Paris, 1887); Suggestions in regard of Sanitary works required for improving Indian Stations (London, 1884); Report descriptive of the Herbert Hospital by Captain Galton (late R.E.), F.R.S., Assistant Under Secretary of State for War (London, 1885); La Commission Sanitaire des Etats-Unis (par M. W. Evans, Paris, 1887); Notes on Nursing, by Miss Nightingale, 3rd edition, 1887; Regulations for Medical Officers and Parapet (British Army).

The English Government has, more than that of any other country, directed its attention to improvements in permanent military hospitals and barracks. In 1857 a Royal Commission, under the presidency of the late Lord Herbert, was appointed to inquire into the sanitary state of the Army, and on the recommendation of this Commission a committee was nominated to follow up the inquiry, and make recommendations in detail as to the improvements to be effected in barracks and hospital construction. Acting on the recommendations of these bodies, and supported by the influence which attached to the opinions expressed by Lord Herbert and others, the successive Ministers of War have proposed and obtained the sanction of Parliament and of the nation, to an extensive programme of military dwellings far in excess of that which had been incurred prior to the Crimean War, and the result has been that in no country are the troops, especially the private soldiers, so well housed as in the new hospitals and barracks which have been constructed within the last ten years.

A building has been constructed at the expense of the British Government in the park of the Paris Exhibition which affords examples of some of the improved types of arrangement in permanent barracks; and, although the structure is of a temporary character, and has been roughly finished, it will give an idea of the principles adopted, and of the nature of the accommodation now provided for British soldiers.

In the collection of Dr. Evans, and in the American section of the main building, gallery No. 2, will be found models and plans of some of the general hospitals established by the United States Government for the reception of soldiers disabled during the civil war of 1861-4.

In the Austrian section, gallery No. 6, of the main building will be found plans of a new barracks now being constructed at Vienna.

The French Government exhibit models of most of the barracks buildings erected at the camp at Chalons; but models of hospitals do not appear among the selection.

The question of hospital construction and army sanitary administration has not, however, been neglected in France. The earlier examples of the type of building which is now most generally approved are to be found in the Lariboisière Hospital in Paris, and in the great military hospital at Vincennes.

The statistics of the French army in Algeria show that the improvements which have been introduced since 1848 in the sanitary and hospital arrangements of that army have reduced the mortality to one third the proportion which formerly obtained.

In England the proportion of men constantly sick is, at certain seasons where improved constructions have been adopted, less than half the average number under treatment before accommodation was provided on the scale now considered necessary.

In India the sanitary improvements which are now being carried out promise to produce a most important effect on the health of the troops employed in that country.

These and other advantages are due to the interest taken in sanitary matters, and they must be satisfactory, not only to the scientific men by whom the questions have been investigated, and who have proposed the improvements, but also to the statesmen and others who have urged the subject on the consideration of Governments.

It ought, also, to be satisfactory to the public bodies or nations by whom the necessary funds have been provided, to know that the expenditure incurred has produced good results.

The leading sanitary principles to be observed in the construction of military hospitals and barracks have been laid down as follows:—

1. Avoid the collection under a single roof of too large a number of persons—especially of sick.
2. Give ample floor and cubic space.
3. Give ready and direct access from the outer air.
4. The position of a barracks must primarily be determined by military considerations, and that of the necessary regimental hospital is generally regulated by the site of the barracks.
5. The advantages to be sought for, and which should not, without sufficient reason, be dispensed with, are:—
 1. Avoidance of marshes and stagnant water, which might give rise to malarial fever.
 2. Abundant water-supply.
 3. Sufficient elevation for drainage to an accessible outfall.
 4. Porous subsoil.
 5. Ample space, not only for the healthy disposal of buildings, but also for exercise and recreation.

The structural arrangement of military buildings should provide for the maintenance of discipline and for administration under military regulations; but in the construction of hospitals the main object sought—viz., the recovery of the large number of sick men to health in the shortest possible time—should never be lost sight of. Hence, if, for very special reasons, a barracks be placed on a site which is not, or cannot be made, healthy, the possibility of placing the hospital elsewhere should be considered.

The principles which govern the construction of permanent buildings are generally the same or less applied in the field; and, if a pressure for hospital accommodation should arise, it will be better to provide temporary structures, arranged in accordance with recognised sanitary principles, rather than to occupy houses which do not fulfil the conditions requisite for the preservation or restoration of health. This was the opinion of the sanitary commission of the United States, and was acted on by the Government of that country, in the provision of hospital accommodation on the very large scale required to provide for the reception of men disabled during the Civil War.

Some idea of the vast extent of the operations of the sanitary administration of the United States army may be formed from consideration of the fact that in August, 1864, the number of hospitals was 214, and that accommodation was provided for 133,860 beds, of which 37,781 were occupied.

The American hospitals were generally made up of a number of wooden bays containing from thirty to sixty beds, the construction and general arrangements being in accordance with the principles laid down by the British Commission of 1857.

The annexed illustrations, page 249, will, better than any written description, convey an idea of the mode of construction adopted. It represents only a single ward. The number and arrangement of wards are varied in each case. The offices for administration and accommodation of the hospital staff, &c., were provided in separate structures.

The following are the principal features of the mode of construction which has been generally approved for military hospitals:—

1. The arrangement of the wards in pavilions is that which is considered to carry out most fully the principles of isolation and ventilation from the outer air.
2. Hospitals for any given number can be built on this system, and it has the advantage of being readily adapted to any form of site, but it requires a considerable extent of ground in order that the pavilions may be completely separated from each other. A plan of a small hospital on this system is annexed. (See the illustrations annexed, page 249.)
3. General hospitals should be made up of a number of independent pavilions, arranged according to the nature of the ground, and connected for administrative purposes in such a manner as to prevent the emanations from one pavilion passing into another.
4. No pavilion should contain more than two floors of wards, and it is very desirable that the pavilion should run north and south, so that as large a surface of the building as possible may be exposed to the sun.
5. Hospital wards should not contain more than thirty-two beds; the width should not be less than 24 ft., the height 14 ft.; the wall space not less than 7 ft. 3 in. per bed, which will give a superficial area of not less than 87 ft. and a cubic space of 1200 ft. for each patient. In tropical climates the cubic space should not be less than 1500 ft.
6. For lighting and ventilating wards the arrangements which have been recommended are as follows:—Windows, to open at top and bottom, to be provided on opposite sides of the wards, the beds being arranged between the windows. Inlets to be provided between the windows for fresh air, and flues for carrying off heated air—both inlets and flues being near the ceiling. The total sectional area of the inlets to be from 10 to 15 square inches per patient, according to the heights of the flue.
7. The grates for hospital and barracks purposes shown in the War Department building deserve special attention. These warm the rooms partly by direct radiation and partly by warming slightly a large mass of fresh air taken from the outer atmosphere. The air is led by means of horizontal flues, to a fire-brick chamber behind or around the grates, and thence disseminated through the rooms by flues and inlets arranged for the purpose. In hospitals the grates, if possible, be placed in the centre of the ward, the smoke-flue being carried horizontally under the floor, and the flue to warm fresh air admitted along its side and led to the fire-brick chambers in the stove, whence it passes into the ward.
8. Suitable egress should be provided for each ward, the closets and sinks being of the best construction, efficiently drained, and cut off from the wards by a ventilated lobby.
9. An arrangement of a building with this object is shown in the type of a ward which forms part of the building erected in the park by the British War Department.
10. Among the important items of hospital construction must be classed the apparatus for cooking, which will be noticed in the report on class 20.
11. The walls and ceilings of wards should be lined with parian cement or other material which will not absorb moisture containing organic matter, and which can be cleaned by simple washing.
12. The windows of wards should be double, or glazed with plate glass, for the purpose of saving heat.
13. The upper half of the doors in large wards should be glazed, so as to facilitate inspection.
14. It is desirable that hard wood should be used for floors, doors, &c.

The sanitary principles which govern the construction of wards for the reception of sick are also applicable to barracks-rooms intended for occupation by a number of men in health, the details should therefore be arranged with reference to the numbers to be accommodated and the amount of expenditure which it may be intended to incur.

It is desirable that, in each country, a unit of size should be laid down for barracks-rooms, the number accommodated bearing a certain proportion to the strength of a regiment or corps; and that barracks or any given site should be constructed by simply increasing the number of units.

The following are details of some of the improvements which have been effected in barracks construction within the last few years:—

1. Barracks-rooms are constructed to contain from twenty to thirty beds, with a wall space of not less than 5 ft., and a cubic space of not less than 600 ft. per bed; the height of the rooms being from 11 ft. to 12 ft., breadth, 20 ft. to 22 ft.; windows, equal to about half the number of beds, arranged on opposite sides of the room.
2. Sergeants' rooms open from the passage or landing leading to the barracks-rooms; and at one end of the latter, and separated from it by a ventilated lobby, are placed the necessary ablution-rooms, &c.
3. The means of ventilation and the lighting of barracks-rooms generally have been very materially improved. Kitchens, cleaning-rooms, and offices are built away from the barracks-rooms. Cooking-ranges of improved construction, which consume a small quantity of fuel, are provided, and the men are instructed in cooking by sergeants specially trained for the purpose.
4. Day-rooms, well lighted, plainly but comfortably furnished,

and supplied with games, newspapers, &c., are provided. The day-rooms are in the latest plans placed near the canteen, and a library is allowed within reasonable bounds, for recreation and for obtaining refreshment, so that soldiers are no longer driven to resort to public houses. Facilities are afforded to the troops for managing their own canteens and for appropriating the profits to regimental improvements.

5. Schools, workshops, and drill-sheds are provided. Gymnasia are being gradually constructed in all large barracks, gymnastic exercise being made a part of the ordinary drill.

6. Special quarters are constructed for married soldiers, and also houses and apparatus for washing linen.

In respect of cavalry stables, a consideration of the various existing buildings has led to a recommendation that the construction indicated in the annexed plan should be adopted as the best suited for preserving the health of horses. The characteristics of this plan are:—

1. An arrangement of the stalls which admits of the perfect lighting and ventilation of each. The stalls are usually arranged on each side of the building, with windows above each, and air-bricks, admitting the outer air, are placed at a low level so as to afford fresh air to the horse when lying down at night.
2. Open roofs, partially glazed, and with ventilators in the ridge. Laths or other constructions over the stalls are objected to as interfering with ridge ventilation.
3. A wide central passage between the stalls.
4. Provision of impervious paving, drainage being effected by means of shallow open drains with rapid slopes, and not by covered drains or cesspits.
5. Two stalls of approved construction may be seen in the British War Department building.

FURNITURE, CLOTHING, AND FOOD, FROM ALL SOURCES, REMARKABLE FOR USEFUL QUALITIES COMBINED WITH CHEAPNESS.—CLASS 31.

BY H. H. BODEN SMITH, ESQ.

CLASS 31 is defined as including Furniture, Clothing, and Food of all kinds, distinguished by the qualities of utility combined with cheapness. It is, therefore, an epitome of the important groups 3, 4, and 5—namely, furniture, clothing and personal ornament, and food—and includes thirty-three sub-classes, and occasionally objects from some others; but it is distinguished from these, and rendered in some degree definite, by the price being required to be stated with every object, as a point for consideration in judging of its merit.

The importance of the objects forming class 31 is too obvious to require much comment. The abundance and the perfection of their supply test the advance in civilisation of any country; the home life of the bulk of the population can be judged of by their use; and, if a comparatively comfortable home-life be secured, by food, clothing, and furniture, at reasonable price, it is needless to repeat here the trite conclusions—which are not the less important for their truthness—as to the moral effect of such advantages upon the humbler classes of any population.

Therefore, these objects of small domestic economy, apt enough to be overlooked or despised in a universal exhibition, have, notwithstanding their little external attraction, an importance of which the ordinary visitor may not be aware, and of which it is not out of place to remind him. They possess little external attraction; they are wanting in beauty of form or in excellence of colour, and yet they surround the daily life of the mass of our people, almost invisibly influencing the eye and the mind. It is, moreover, notable that the want of art-beauty in these homely objects is most conspicuous among nations claiming to be the highest, according to the present scale of civilisation. The people whom we are content to regard as semi-civilised—Oriental nations, tribes of Northern Africa, races in the distant parts of the Russian Empire—show an understanding of colour, at least, which renders their otherwise rude household goods models for the skilful European to study and strive to imitate. Art is not thus instinctive among Western nations. The objects that minister to the daily wants and conveniences of common life are for the most part wholly wanting—and it is a lamentable want—in every quality that can give pleasure to the eye.

The whole household furniture, carpets, fittings, objects of daily use, and even clothing of young and old, may be selected from the contents of class 31, and yet not one object which such ministers in the smallest degree to that art-instinct which is gratified by the commonest productions of Oriental workmanship; neither colour nor form is truly understood by any of those who have contributed their quota to the heterogeneous series which forms this class. Utility is the professed object of everything exhibited; and, while it may be admitted that this object is frequently attained with ingenuity, it is to be regretted that in its necessary attainment the workman never even deviates into good taste or strays as it were by accident into the slightest appreciation of beauty. Where any exception can be made to this censure it will be found hereafter studiously noted. A French writer, indeed, observes, as one of his conclusions from the consideration of the whole contents of the class, that cheapness has not been obtained, so far as France is concerned, at the expense of good taste. We should be glad could we agree in his conclusion; but not only as regards France, but also with respect to all other countries represented, we are compelled to arrive at one entirely the opposite.

In the objects composing this class, according as they are furniture, objects of domestic use, or clothing, there is room for taste to display itself, notwithstanding the essential requirement of cheapness, either in personal outline, as in pottery; in colour, as in carpets, mats, and clothing; or even in raised surface ornament, as in objects moulded or cast. Among Oriental nations what may be called an instinct of art-feeling guides their work unconsciously in colour, and to a lesser degree in the other sources of beauty. It is not so among the most civilised Western nations—not so in France, any more than elsewhere. The common conclusion of colourists is that the senses are as false and painful as notes out of tune in music; and the surface ornament is unattractive in character and inappropriate in application. Where traditions of Orientalism still exist, as in Spain, Portugal, and Sicily, art lingers upon household objects—the pottery, the matting, and parts of the clothing. Where manufacture has wholly triumphed in rapidity, certainty, and cheapness of production, the results are usually unattractive examples of the power of making common and really useful objects hideous. In one manufacture at length—namely, in pottery—a step beyond this is beginning to be gained. In addition to the triumph of manufacturing skill, producing a body and a glaze excellent for everyday use, form is occasionally considered, and even colour and decoration that can be commensurate in accordance to stray downwards to the home furniture in stone and dealt away of the humbler dwellings. This is a pleasant augury for the future. The slightest indication of art-feeling is a gain; and we may, perhaps, look forward to a time when household furniture can be cheap and yet cease to be an eyesore, and when the costume of ordinary life will no longer be abused in form—take a swallow-tailed evening coat, for example—as well as wanting in every quality that can combine usefulness with beauty or grace.

In the following observations on the objects exhibited, the order in which the various countries are mentioned, and the numerical references appended to exhibitors' names, are in accordance with the French catalogue.

FRANCE.

France is more fully represented in class 31 than any other nation, upwards of 500 exhibitors being enumerated, and the variety of objects shown being so great that an enumeration of them would occupy much space. It was to be expected that France, on her own ground, would largely display objects of domestic use; but it is to be observed that, while in the British division of the catalogue a marked poverty and deficiency under class 31 is observable, in fact, absorbed in other groups, where, under pottery, glass, hardware, and textiles, especially woollen goods, examples are to be found superior in quality at their price to those which, perhaps any other country. The British goods of cheap price have not been placed by

for the qualities of fitness and cheapness, that specially bring them within scope of class 91, deserve also to be noticed for satisfactory colour and form of good outline. The texture of the porous pottery is good, and well fitted for the purpose; some of the other kinds want strength and solidity. A green glaze, used on many pieces, is admirable in colour, and varies in tone sufficiently to escape the dead monotony and fitness often remarkable in English and French glazes. Several pieces are marked with the Davenport anchor. They are inferior in texture to but better in colour than their prototype. The principal exhibitors are the Commission of Poyares and others, from Coimbra. Eugénia Vasconcelos (9), from Lisbon, exhibits some vessels of cheap character notable for good form.

ITALY.

Chairs and specimens of straw and willow plaiting are the objects of exhibition most to be noticed from Italy. Of the former, those shown by J. Canepa (17), from Chiavari, Genoa, and by L. Decarli (18), are to be commended. Most of their specimens come fairly into class 14 of furniture, but some for plain household use are included in class 91. They show well-made light chairs of beech, maple, &c., with woven willow seats, varnished wood, at 3s. 4d., and at 3s. 8d. Straw-plait is shown by J. F. B. (25), from Sestri-baths of cheap work and material, chiefly for the peasant class. V. Bertolani (27), from Modena, exhibits willow-plait, for hat-trimmings, of even work and well-prepared material.

CANADA.

Class 91 is represented in Canada by objects of considerable importance, though the number of exhibitors is small. One of the valuable industries of the country is the home manufacture, during the long winter, of woollen stoves, cloths, shawls, blankets, &c.; these employ the females of the families and the young women generally in the farmers' households, and the results of this home work as shown in the Exhibition are most satisfactory.

Mrs. B. B. B. (10), from St. Valier (1), exhibits various stuffs made with considerable skill, of excellent material, and apparently of the most durable character. In classes 28 and 30 she also exhibits strong unbleached linen of home manufacture at 1s. per yard, and dark check, a strong material for plain dresses, at 1s. per yard. Marcel Fortin (11) shows stout woollen cloth of dark dye 3s. per yard; good grey material, fit for shooting-suits, 3s. 6d. Mrs. Chandler (12) and James Basted show woollen socks and stockings of good quality, also of home manufacture. The conditions of the production of these objects at a period of the year when the severity of the climate causes a cessation of much ordinary female industry, and when a practical and profitable resource is of double importance, give their manufacture a greater social value than its extent would otherwise entitle it to claim; moreover, their excellent quality for purposes of domestic use and their cheapness, considering this quality, claim notice and commendation.

Messrs. Jacques and Hay (2), and Owen McGarvey, Montreal (3), exhibit household furniture, perfectly plain in character, commendable for its substantial nature and cheapness. The work is thoroughly honest, unpainted or varnished, but the surface finished up with glass paper, each article delivered in pieces for putting together. Oak and hickory are the woods chiefly used, the lighter parts, where no strain occurs, being of white pine; also the whole is machine-made. A chair of hickory costs 1s. 3d.; an arm-chair, 2s.; a chest of drawers, about 3 ft. 6 in. high, framed of oak, with hickory mouldings and white pine drawers, costs 15s.; a lock and metal-pole handles are forwarded for fitting on, and these are extra. This furniture is almost entirely made for exportation, and the West Indian Islands are the chief market.

The portable food-clothes-houses—four movable arms radiating from a centre—as well as the leuvre shutters for windows and meat cupboards, exhibited by George Hager and Co., Montreal, and made at their factory, Shearers Mills, Lacrosse Canal, Montreal, come within class 91, as examples of convenience and economy; these are all machine-made, of hickory and white pine, and are manufactured chiefly for exportation.

In the preceding report incidental allusions only have been made to objects exhibited by Great Britain. In point of fact, our country cannot be said to be represented at all in class 91, the objects, as has been already observed, that would have fairly come within the class on the score of their cheap production being distributed under their several heads in other groups, and no selection having been made by their producers to illustrate the very class which would have explained the condition and quality of their manufacture. Thus, the surplus of the war, the case of the soldier, the cheap manufactured goods are unrepresented in an exhibition of the very objects of her principal commerce. In some instances, indeed, this failure seems to have been accidental. Amongst the woollen goods sent by Messrs. Firth, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, were some intended for class 91, as examples of cheap manufacture; but they are shown in class 30, No. 23, where their quality of cheapness is not necessarily noticed. The asymmetrical case of the soldier, sent from the industry of its manufacture in India, and the Society for Promoting Female Education in the East, shows needlework, &c. Silver and Co., London, exhibit ready-made clothing and various objects of household use, at very low prices.

VEGETABLES.—CLASS 85.

BY ROBERT HOGG, LL.D., F.R.S.

THE only vegetables that are exhibited in a fresh state are a numerous collection of potatoes, consisting of no less than 158 sorts, in the Prussian department, and a number of excellent roots in the Algerian department. The latter will, perhaps, prove the more interesting to the visitor, as furnishing excellent examples of some of the excellent roots of tropical and sub-tropical regions, which are not frequently to be met with. Among these are large rhizomes of *Coccoloba edulis*, *C. antiquorum*, *C. viciosa*, *C. agnitifolia*, and *C. esculenta*. Of these, the latter is the one most extensively used. It is known by the names of Egyptian ginger, coccoloba, eddis, and yams; but the last name is more properly applied to a very different root. The rhizomes or large fleshy roots of this plant abound in starch, and form an important article of food to the inhabitants of the countries where they are grown. A peculiarity of the flowers of this plant is that they have such a cadaverous smell that flies deposit their eggs in them as they would in a dead carcass. Several roots of *Coccoloba edulis* and *Coccoloba viciosa* are also exhibited, the roots of which are used as food; and numerous varieties of *Dioscorea alata*, a species of yam, which appears to assume every form of round, long, and palmate in the shape of its tubers. There are also numerous varieties of the tubers *Batatas* or sweet potato—the potato of Shakespeare, which was largely imported every year from Spain and Portugal, and the name of "Spanish potato" during the sixteenth century. They are now extensively grown in the south of Europe, but are too tender for outdoor cultivation in Great Britain.

Of dry farinaceous vegetables there are some very extensive collections in the Portuguese, the Italian and the Russian departments. In the Portuguese will be found a large collection of many varieties of haricots, which, unfortunately, are not distinguished by any special names, but are all called by the name of "haricots" or "beans" to any of them individually. Here may also be seen many samples of "Gesso," or, as it is called in England, chickling vetch. It is the Lathyrus sativus of botanists, and its seed is used in Italy, Spain, and Portugal for making bread; but so remarkable an effect does it produce on the animal system that it is necessary to mix it in half the quantity with wheat or other flour. If used alone for any length of time it produces extreme rigidity of the limbs; and wine fed upon it entirely loses the use of those members and becomes exceedingly fat, lying on the ground. In all the departments already named will be found numerous examples of the ram's-head or chick pea. It will

be found marked "Pois Chiche." It has been called by botanists *Cicer arietinum*, from the great similarity the seed bears to a ram's head; and its English name of chick pea is in allusion to a fancied resemblance it has to a young bird coiled up in the shell. The seed is used in the south of Europe in the same way as we do garden peas, in soups and other dishes; and about Naples the children and common people eat them raw when they are yet tender. By the Spaniards they are called "garbanos," and the Neapolitans, who call them "coco casso," eat them roasted, ground, and formed into an agreeable infusion resembling coffee. A remarkable peculiarity of the plant is that during the excessive heat of summer the leaves and stems sparkle with minute drops of an extremely acid, thin, viscous liquid, which has been found to be oxalic acid in a state of purity.

In the Italian collection of vegetables there is one that might be introduced with advantage into English gardens; it is called *Fagioli del Giappone*, and has been cultivated successfully by the Acclimatization Society of Paris. It is a small round seed of the shape and colour of a green pea, and its colour would doubtless prove a high recommendation.

In most of the departments preserved vegetables may be found, but particularly in Holland and Russia. The Dutch are remarkable for the brilliancy of their colour and for the fine condition. They consist of carrots, peas, cauliflower, red cabbage, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, chick pea, and turnip-rotted celeriac. Besides these, in the Russian department there is a large collection of preserved mushrooms.

BRITISH WAR MATERIAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE exhibits of British war material afford a clear and comprehensive view of the state at which our armaments have arrived. Those of the Secretary of State for War are arranged, not in the interior of the main building, but in a large annexe entirely devoted to them, and situated near the English lighthouses. It is only just to acknowledge the care which has been taken to contribute everything which could give an insight into our resources for the manufacture of munitions of war, and the good taste shown in refraining from exhibiting all that the progress of science has rendered useless or out of date.

Each step in the construction of the rifle is presented for study; the shot, the projectile, the breech, and the rifle are not merely to be seen as they would be in an arsenal or battery, but are shown in most beautifully prepared sections, which not only facilitate the task of comprehension, but cunningly draw the eye of the observer to their essential and characteristic features. The weight of the more important parts is labelled over each article; the guns and carriages are accompanied by drawings which fully explain how they have been built; and clever series of photographs detail what has been the past, and what will, probably, be the future history of attack by our ordnance upon masonry and iron plating. No warlike display in the Exhibition can compare with this, and England has certainly given other nations lessons from which they ought to derive considerable profit. The annex is generally well filled with visitors, who seem to take a far greater amount of interest in that which contains than it is the lot of more peaceful wars to attract.

To give even a curtailed description of all exhibited would be to attempt a résumé of what has been done in the past ten years for our arms, a task which we certainly will not commence, but, at the risk of repeating much that is known, some few points must be noticed. Field guns are made, and shown, by elaborate sections of specimens, how the slab of metal and the block of walnut are dovetailed into the lock, stock, barrel, and bayonet of a rifle; then, having put together the various parts, each teaches, by similar skillfully-arranged examples, what changes must be made in the old muzzle-loader, and what fresh pieces must be added in order to convert it into the Snider. The necessary alterations are less than one might be disposed to fancy; a small bit of the breech is dispensed with, short portions of the barrel is taken off, a new breech cut upon the outside of the breech; to this the breech-closing arrangement is screwed on, and the rifle is ready to take the new cartridge.

Below the Sniders themselves are the gauges by which the exact dimensions of its different constituent parts are tested, and here a reader's fears of the weapon should be noticed: all its parts, with one exception, are made so exactly that any part, say the trigger, of one rifle is fit to take its place without alteration in any other; thus, if all the muskets of a battalion were taken to pieces and the parts put into a bag, fresh rifles might be immediately constructed by putting together the portions first coming to hand. With the exception of the United States, we believe the arms of no other nation possess this advantage.

In the case of the British rifle, the barrel of these are central-fire cartridges, with a strong base. The powder is held by this roll of copper, the bullet is hollowed out in front as well as in rear, so as to throw the centre of gravity back, and also to bring the weight, or, to speak technically, the radius of gyration, near the rim of the projectile—changes which add so much to its stability and accuracy of flight that the use of such a bullet has often been considered superior to that of a solid bullet.

The essential difference between cartridges for portable guns, including the Chassepot, and our own is that the cases of the former are made very slight, so as to be consumed by the heat generated in each discharge, while ours are constructed of solid material; and the old case, as in following pieces, has to be pulled out before a fresh charge can be inserted. The bore of our present Snider is too large; the twist of its rifling too slow; perhaps the side pin is rather weak; still it looks and has proved a good breech-loader, and for a patchwork—that is, a converted arm—is a decided success.

Our light artillery is represented by a 12-pounder Armstrong gun. Compared with the field-pieces of other countries, its shapely lines, its delicate grooving, its highly-finished sights, and its screws for adjusting vertically and laterally, give it the appearance of a racer among sub-marines. As a foil to its beauty, the woodwork of the carriage gives an impression of heaviness and old-fashioned conservatism.

Underneath the 12-pounder are its three projectiles—case, to disperse a number of hardened lead bullets amongst an enemy not more than three or four hundred yards distant; common shell, containing 11 oz. of powder, to burn villages or to level an opponent's defences; and a somewhat shorter shell, the interior of which, built up of little segments of cylinders, holds only an ounce of powder, just sufficient to open the shell at the right moment, and to allow of the segments continuing their onward flight against a hostile column. A section of this shell shows two faces fixed in it—the upper to scatter the segments three, four, or any assigned number of seconds after the firing of the gun; the lower, a percussion one, to fulfil the same office upon the projectile touching the ground.

Directly opposite the field-piece, which it closely resembles, is a 40-pounder gun of position. There are besides three or four other guns, averaging about 5 tons in weight, and apparently well to show the different ways in which we have constructed our 64-pounders and our lighter 7-in. guns. Two are breech-loaders—one on the original Armstrong plan, the other on Sir William's wedge system; a third is on the now abandoned shunt system of rifling. These represent our failure rather than our successes; for Sir W. Armstrong's original system of breech-loading, though answering fairly in small pieces, has been found to require the lifting of too great weights to be used in guns of even medium size. His wedge system has also been considered open to objection. As to his shunt plan of rifling, there was never any harm in it; but it was found that the shunt gun rifled without the shunt did just as well as with it. The form of rifling which we have now adopted, and which is shown in the two largest guns we exhibit, is the so-called Woolwich system, really an adaptable adaptation from the French as any English comedy imported from the Vandeville or the Yemassee.

Both these guns resemble the French, only in the shape of the grooves, but in having an increasing twist—that is, the rifling twists

very little at the breech, and a good deal at the muzzle, so that the strain of spinning round the projectile comes gradually, and not all at once, upon the grooves and gun.

The advocates of this system were a long time stopped by the difficulty of making the buttons of the projectile take or fit into the different curves at breech and muzzle. This objection has been overcome by making one button smaller than the other. Major Palliser and the French artillery have both claimed priority in this invention. The smaller of the two large pieces is a 9-in., and is probably capable of piercing any armour about 10 in. thick, or of passing through iron naval carriage and slide, and is provided with very complete fittings, both for checking the recoil and for running forward the gun after loading.

Our show article is a 12-in., 23-ton muzzle-loader, mounted as the 9-in. in point of size, it is only the third largest in the Exhibition, the French gun being 13 and the Prussian (Krupp's) 24 tons heavier. It must be remembered, however, that no piece of the same class as the largest French has ever been tried; that the one shown is the first-born of its race, and is made of very inferior material. The material of Krupp's gun is indeed excellent, but only two of this class have ever been constructed, and probably they have never been fired. On the other hand, we have made between Elswick and Woolwich at least eight or ten of our large cannon, and three of these have undergone a very fair amount of proof, one with great success, so that, though our 12-in. or 200-pounder is not yet quite a market article, it is years nearer to being produced on a large scale than any French or Prussian monster.

Before this piece stand two huge coils—one finished, the other in the rough. These represent the Fraser system of making Armstrong guns. All Armstrong guns are made from bars of iron, which are coiled, while hot, round a cylinder, as a piece of string is round the finger of the hand; the coil is then cut into a coil of iron, and as the coil thus formed was not nearly as thick as a gun four or five feet in diameter, on one over the other. This necessitated an enormous amount of highly-skilled labour in turning and boring, to ensure exact fits.

Mr. Fraser discovered that two or three bars might be coiled one over the other, as a coil can be wound round a cylinder in ten minutes, while it takes eight days to bore it out and to turn it down to proper dimensions; this improvement is attended with an enormous saving of labour. He also advocated the employment of a class of iron cheaper than that first used, and possessing better welding qualities. These, and some minor alterations, have effected a revolution in the system upon which heavy guns are now made in Woolwich Arsenal. From a military point of view the Fraser method is very important, as it facilitates production; and in an economic, it should be remembered that in this year's estimate it has already saved the country £130,000.

In a large glass case are exhibited our projectiles; besides the segment there is Boxer's shrapnel for rifled ordnance; these have the head made very light, to keep the centre of gravity of the projectile towards its rear, and have the bursting charge behind the bullets, so that the action of the powder upon the opening of the shell may tend rather to assist than to disarrange the flight of the contents.

The Hale rocket is another ingenious novelty. Formerly rockets had all sticks attached to serve them as rudders in their course through the air. The objection to the sticks lay in the fact that they always tended to steer the rockets into the eye of the wind. Hale's rockets have no sticks, but instead possess a rife motion, caused by the escaping gas being so directed as to make the projectile rotate on its axis as it travels on its way.

There are shown other rockets and also shot destined to carry lines to shipwrecked vessels that cannot otherwise establish a communication with the shore—life-saving apparatus somewhat out of keeping with the elaborately destructive character of the surrounding stores.

Although the Government keep the main room to themselves, they are not the only exhibitors of British war material. In an adjacent apartment Sir W. Armstrong, Mr. Whitworth, and Messrs. Brown, of Sheffield, show what the private enterprise of Englishmen can effect.

Sir W. Armstrong's collection, which comprises a fine 3-inch gun, is, as we might expect, very much a repetition of what the Government room contains. In one point he is ahead of our War Department, as he exhibits a wrought-iron field gun-carriage and limber, even part of which, except the axle, is made of metal.

Messrs. Whitworth show a 2-pounder mountain gun, weighing only 144 lb., a 7-inch steel muzzle-loader to throw a 150 lb. shot, several other pieces, and a case of rifles, some converted on the Snider system.

Messrs. Brown exhibit steel shot and iron armour plates, one of these latter being 1½ in. thick; a plate of the same thickness, and of the same iron, shows how long it would have been the attempt of projectiles, some fired from a 12-ton gun, to effect penetration.

Major Palliser has a 9-inch gun made on his system by Sir W. Armstrong, of cast iron, round a tube of coiled wrought iron. This piece has fired four rounds with 35 lb., and over 100 with about 45 lb. of powder, and a 250 lb. projectile.

To ascertain the relative velocity of guns it is necessary to know the velocities of the shot. Electricity has been found to be the only agent sufficiently quick and subtle to enable us to appreciate the small intervals of time which we must notice for this purpose. Two electrical instruments exhibited stand out far above all others employed for this work—the first, by Captain Schultze, of the French Artillery, is in their portion of the Exhibition; the second, by the Rev. Mr. Bashforth, a celebrated Cambridge mathematician, is in our own. The accuracy of which these instruments are decided superiority over all others is that the latter can only give the velocity of a projectile in one portion of its flight; hence we can never be sure that the answer given is not liable to error, and must only take the word of the operator that he has used every possible precaution. Schultze and Bashforth's, on the other hand, take the velocities of the same shot in six or eight parts of its path; and any good mathematician, upon being given the six or eight answers, can, by comparing them, tell whether they are iron or masonry. It would be difficult to pronounce upon the relative merits of the two machines, but the English appears to be more simple and the easier to work.

THE CHASSEPORT RIFLE.—The Prussian gunmaker Specht has received from Paris a Chassepot gun similar to those adopted in the French army, and experiments have been made with it which, according to the Prussian journals, have furnished important results. The Chassepot is certainly superior to the Prussian needle rifle. Competitive essays have been made with the two. More than fifty officers of all arms witnessed them. The Chassepot was in the hands of M. Specht, the needle gun in those of one of our own officers. The result was that the Chassepot was to fire with each weapon for a minute. The needle gun was the first; it fired eight rounds and struck the target eight times. The Chassepot fired ten shots and was loaded the eleventh within the minute; it also reached the target eight times. The two guns were afterwards fired together during half a minute; the needle gun discharged three shots, the Chassepot five. Six of them were found to have struck the target, but from which of the guns was not known.

The second volume of the "Paris Guide," published at the Librairie Internationale, 15, Boulevard Montmartre, and by Messrs. A. Lacroix, Vercheval, and Co., of Brussels, is worthy of the first, which we noticed two or three months ago. It contains, in 1600 closely-printed pages, with a profusion of engravings, clever articles on the social life of Paris, in all its phases, by day or night; on the ways and manners of different classes of foreign visitors; "the English in Paris" being humorously caricatured by M. John Leconte; on the newspaper press of Paris; its public promenades, parks, and gardens; its suburban resorts and places of entertainment; its markets and food supply; its railways, omnibuses, and the Morgue. There is also an account of the municipal administration; the whole concluding with the Grand Exposition of 1907. Among the contributors to this volume are M. de Maistre, Georges Sorel, Albert Vissier, Victor Hugo, the younger, Raymond Abbot, Paul Feral, Jules Janin, Legouvé, Edmond Texier, Pierre-Louis Gattina, Emile de Girardin, Jules Hameon, and many other well-known French writers of the day.

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and those of Prussia, Austria, and Denmark were called upon to practically discharge their functions during the campaign of 1865.

The good results attending the operations of the Prussian ambulance during the campaigns of 1865 and 1866 have gained for it the special patronage of the Government, the Queen and Crown Prince taking personal interest in the subject.

The committee besides furnishing each army corps with a proportion of volunteer nurses (more than 600 Prussian ladies acted as such), procured with funds raised by voluntary subscriptions supplies of medical comforts, dressings, &c., to the value of over two million of francs. These supplies were periodically dispatched, under the personal direction of members of the society, to the different theatres of war, and were there dispensed to wounded and sick soldiers without distinction of nation.

The formation of a corresponding committee in England has been advocated, and is much to be desired. Objections have been made to the proposal on the ground that it is the duty of the Government to provide the military hospitals with all that is necessary, and that, if private individuals were to organize themselves for the purpose and allowed to assist, the responsibility of Government would be lessened.

As the volunteer forces have been recognised and organized as auxiliary to the regular troops, so, it is conceived, might a national branch of the "Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires" be recognised and encouraged as auxiliary to the military medical administration.

The assistance of the volunteer nurses might be very valuable in the "temporary hospitals" established during a campaign, and which occupy a position intermediate between the "field hospitals" (or "ambulances") which accompany the troops and the "general hospitals" established in buildings specially constructed or adapted for the purpose.

The want of means for promptly removing the wounded from the field of battle has added largely to the suffering and mortality resulting from recent wars; and occasions are likely to arise during campaigns on which any amount of volunteer assistance would be acceptable. The number of wounded left in the hands of the allies after the Battle of Solferino was 26,000, the total loss of the French alone having been about 1 to 11 of the soldiers engaged. At Sedan there were more than 18,000 wounded scattered over the field of the engagement extending from Sedan to Clam and from Nechanitz to Königgratz.

It will readily be conceived that to attend so large a proportion of wounded would overtax any military hospital which could be maintained as accessory to the combatant troops; and that there is no more difficult problem in army administration than to organize a hospital personnel and equipment which, while not too costly or cumbersome, will be equal to the emergencies which may arise.

It has been estimated by some that the lives of 40 per cent of those who have perished on the field of battle might have been saved, had it been possible to remove them without delay to places where their wants could have been attended to in safety. The aid of intelligent persons willing to assist, under military regulations, in the arrangements for the first dressing of wounds, and the speedy and careful removal of the wounded to the ambulances, should not, therefore, be declined.

The "exhibits" of ambulance equipments to accompany an army in the field comprise medicine-chests, medical appliances, instruments for medical officers, stretchers, litter, caskets, ambulance conveyances, &c.; of patterns which have been used during the last European and American wars, as well as others shown by the French and English Governments, and by manufacturers and persons interested in the subject.

The several articles may be classified as follows:

1. The appliances for dressing wounds on the field of battle, and for the removal of wounded men to the field hospitals, which are usually established immediately in rear of the armies engaged.

2. The equipment of field hospitals or "ambulances," and the conveyances specially constructed for the removal of sick and wounded during the march of a column, or to a fixed hospital or ship.

3. The means for removing sick and wounded from temporary to general hospitals by railway and other land conveyances.

Of the equipments exhibited a large and very interesting section has been collected by Dr. J. W. Evans, an American gentleman, who has taken great interest in the subject, and who has devoted much time to the study of military medical regulations, and of their working in time of actual war. Dr. Evans' collection consists chiefly of examples of equipment actually found to be useful during the American war.

Count F. de Breda, one of the secretaries of the "Société de Secours," having carefully studied the equipment in use in the French and other armies, has also collected, for the consideration of the international committee, a large number of objects of the patterns which appeared to him to be most worthy of consideration.

Messrs. Fischer and Co., of Heidelberg, who are largely engaged in the manufacture of hospital appointments, have exhibited a large number of litters and apparatus for the removal of wounded, and of other appliances which have been proposed or manufactured by them for the national committees which have been established in Germany and Austria.

The whole of the equipments are being examined in detail by an international committee of the Société de Secours, which has been charged with the task of proposing, with a view to its adoption by the national committees, a model equipment, which shall combine the best points of the patterns exhibited and satisfy the requirements laid down by competent authorities. As this committee includes among its members military medical officers, delegated by the Governments of the principal Powers, it may be expected that military ambulance equipments will be organized on the model which may be eventually approved.

The medical appliances to be taken on to the field of battle should be selected with reference to operations which are necessarily there performed, and ought not to include the medicines, &c., required for treatment of disease, or the appliances required for the more difficult operations which are best performed in the hospitals.

There are several examples of field medicine-chests exhibited, but attention is more especially directed to the two army medicine-pamphlets exhibited by the British Government and to the model pamphlet proposed by Count Breda. The former are baskets covered with hide, and together contain a very complete assortment of medicines and of medical appliances and comforts. The contents are conveniently arranged and securely packed, but they have not been tested with special reference to the requirements of the wounded. Baskets containing medicines and comforts are constructed so as to be readily distinguished from those holding more simple preparations. The pamphlets will form an operating-table. Their weight is 190 lb. In connection with them is shown a "Medical Field Companion," a kind of pouch containing a small assortment of medicines and dressings. The weight of this pouch is 114 lb., and it is intended to be carried by hospital attendants. (See the Illustrations, engraved on page 248.)

The pamphlets in Count Breda's collection have been arranged by Mr. Arnault. Each is complete in itself, and, besides instruments and medicines, contains dressings for 250 wounds; the linen, lint, &c., being compressed so as to occupy about half the space usually required. The cases are made of wicker-work and covered with leather. They are lighter than wooden caskets, and they afford more security to the contents. It is said that one of those exhibited has been thrown from a second-floor window without injury to the bottles therein. The weight of each pamphlet complete is about 90 lb.

In addition to the pamphlets Mr. Arnault has arranged knapsacks to contain the dressings, &c., more immediately required on the field of battle, and intended to be carried by the hospital attendants of infantry regiments. The knapsacks weigh 16 lb., and contain dressings for fifty wounds.

Count Breda also exhibited a model pack equipment for mounted hospital attendants. The saddle-bags are arranged to carry an assortment of dressings, &c., similar to that in the knapsack of the infantry attendant. The appointments can be used as draught harness, and the saddle and saddle be applied so as to form a kind of

tent. The appointments of this equipment are the invention of M. Cogent, retired Captain in the French cavalry, and some special advantages are claimed for them. The saddle is said to be strong, very light, cheap, and well adapted to cavalry service. Its framework is made of rolled iron, and so formed that it can be adjusted to any horse.

A medical pouch, intended for small detachments which are not accompanied by medical officers, is worthy of attention.

Among the instruments for which merit is claimed is a "coupolette," or knife for cutting off the boots of men wounded in the foot.

For the removal of wounded from the field of battle a great number of contrivances have been proposed and exhibited; but a large proportion are wanting in qualities desirable for the purpose.

There is no one example which combines the conditions necessary to produce a good litter, and which may be stated to be—

(1) Simplicity of construction, with means of taking to pieces, so as to facilitate transport and the replacing of damaged parts.

(2) Lightness, so far as is consistent with strength; capability of being carried by one man.

(3) Means of placing the appliances on wheels, with good springs or suspension, so as to travel over rough ground with ease and motion, and thereby facilitate and expedite the removal of wounded.

(4) Cheapness and durability.

Of the stretchers exhibited, there are none which appear better adapted to field service than the English War Department bearer, consisting of two poles and canvas sacking. It is strong, light, and cheap. The canvas can be easily detached, cleaned, or replaced; and the stretcher can be placed on logs, so as to form a bedstead.

No litter, however, can be satisfactory which requires two men for the removal of one; and attention is now being directed to wheeled litters, by means of which the wounded may be removed, more rapidly and with less fatigue, by half the number of men required for carrying the ordinary stretchers.

One section of the "Société de Secours" collection is shown a wheeled litter constructed by Messrs. Neumeier of Berlin, which was used in the campaigns of 1865-6, and which is made of canvas stretched between two light wooden poles, and placed on springs affixed to an iron axle. The side poles are provided with handles at each end, so that the litter may be drawn, pushed, or lifted. It is provided with a hood to form a protection against rain, and preps are attached to the poles, by means of which it can be supported in a horizontal position when at rest. Litters of this pattern were used to transport wounded from Dippel to Flensburg (a distance of about twenty-five miles) in 1865, and it is said that a number were supplied to the French army in Mexico, and were there considered to have advantages over the male-litters used in the French service. The litters of Messrs. Neumeier are light (weight about 110 lb.), but do not admit of being packed in a small space, and are not so stable in construction as desirable.

A wheeled stretcher will be found in Count Breda's collection, but it has no springs, and admits of many improvements in detail. Messrs. Fischer and Co. exhibit a wheeled litter which will carry two men—one lying, the other sitting. Conveyances of this kind (see Engraving, page 245) were proposed by Dr. Neudörfer, an Austrian military surgeon, and were used, it is said, with success in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign of 1865. The example shown appears to be constructed on a principle of great simplicity, and it would not be easy to place a helpless patient in it. It is more economical in labour than Neumeier's litter, and if the construction could be simplified might, doubtless, be advantageously used.

It may be interesting to observe that litters of this kind were proposed for use in the Crimea, in February, 1855, by Mr. G. Evans, a surgeon in practice in London. They were examined by a committee of military medical officers, and the report was unfavourable to their introduction into the military service. (See Medical Report, 1863.)

Any prejudice which may have existed against wheeled litters appears to have been removed by the reports of their successful use during the campaigns of 1865-6. And it may be expected that they will supersede, to a great extent, if not entirely, the caskets or male litters which enter largely into the equipment recently proposed by the Committee on Army Transport. (Appendix No. III.)

The British War Department shows a joint stretcher, with hood, which can also be used as a chair or bed. This, if placed on wheels, would be a good type of litter.

Messrs. Deane, of London Bridge, exhibit a stretcher forming also a bedstead, which deserves attention.

The stretcher for the "Société de Secours" ambulance wagon is one of the best of its kind; it is provided with springs and fitted with rollers to facilitate its insertion into the carriage. The springs, the material used for covering the mattress, and other details could be improved.

The American stretchers do not differ materially from the English patterns, and can equally be improved upon.

Dr. Lill, of Philadelphia, proposes that hospital attendants shall wear a canvas apron, which can be used for carrying wounded.

Numerous other devices for carrying wounded are exhibited; but, on practical trial, many failed to satisfy the conditions required, as to strength, &c.; and others are too costly for field service.

The class of equipment which next merits attention is that connected with the ambulances, or field hospitals.

It comprises medicine wagons or carts, ambulance wagons and vans, litter carts, horse-trucks, and other appliances connected with the ambulance equipment, and examples are exhibited by Dr. Evans and by the "Société de Secours" (Prussian Section).

The medicine wagons in the collection of Dr. Evans are deserving of attention; particularly that known as M. Perce's, said to have been largely used during the war in America. In this wagon the drawers and compartments are adapted to the carriage of medicines in bulk or in bottles, and, by an ingenious arrangement, the latter are secured from frosture. A spring is placed under each bottle, which secures it in the compartment allotted to it, and admits of its being readily taken out and replaced. The rear of the wagon is so constructed as to shelter the surgeon while dispensing. And a set of hand litters, and an amputating table, are carried.

Count Breda exhibits a model of a medicine cart, the peculiarity of which is, that it is constructed so that medicines and appliances shall be arranged in boxes or knapsacks (as above described), containing assortments applicable to a certain number of wounded.

The English medicine-cart, of which an example is shown, is used to carry hospital tents, bedding, cooking and other utensils for twenty patients; also boxes containing medical comforts and appliances, examples of which are exhibited.

The English ambulance wagon weighs 820 lb., when loaded. The English ambulance wagon weighs 820 lb., including fittings. It will carry eight wounded, two lying and six sitting. This, as well as the store cart differ in but few details from the ordinary transport waggon and carts, the wheels and framework being of a very substantial character.

The ambulance conveyances in general use in the French army is also an adaptation of the "Volante unique" in that service; and differing in character from that exhibited in the British section, being if anything heavier.

This wagon, however, is not exhibited, and the French Government shows two ambulance conveyances now in use experimentally—viz., a two-wheeled cart, weighing 650 lb., intended to be drawn by one horse; and a wagon, weighing 2350 lb., to be drawn by two horses.

The use of two-wheeled carts is attended with disadvantages, which render it undesirable to adopt them in a model ambulance equipment. In the first place, the motion is most unfavourable for the transport of wounded; and, if the cart were to proceed at a pace quicker than a walk, might be intolerable. Secondly, there would be great risk of serious accidents to the wounded if the horses were to stumble or the shafts to break.

The new pattern wagon shown by the French Government is simply a bad omnibus. It will carry ten sitting, or two men sitting and two on stretchers. It does not appear to possess any of the qualities peculiar to a good ambulance conveyance, and which may be stated to be as follows—

1. Very easy motion.

2. Convenient arrangement of beds and seats, with sufficient space and ventilation.

3. Facility for mounting and for inserting the stretchers on which badly-wounded men could be placed.

It is also very desirable that the waggon specially constructed for conveyance of sick should be light, so as not to require, under the ordinary circumstances of a campaign, more than two horses; and that they should admit of being carried in a small space. It is a question whether they should not be driven from a seat rather than by a postilion.

A suitable four-wheeled wagon, which could carry two, or, on an emergency, four, men lying and three sitting, or which could be arranged to carry a larger proportion of men sitting, might, it is conceived, be devised.

Of the special conveyances exhibited, none possess the conditions desirable in ambulance conveyances to a greater degree than those used in America, examples of which are shown in Dr. Evans' collection, and in the shed for exhibition of American agricultural machinery. These wagons are of the character of light four-wheeled carriers' carts, with extra springs and seats to adapt them to the particular use for which they are intended to be applied. It is said that this class of wagon was adopted after the trial and failure of the heavier description still in use in France and England. Five wagons, being types of those used during the American War, are exhibited. Of these the most interesting is

The Howard ambulance wagon, a light, two-horse, four-wheeled carriage, designed to carry four persons (two recumbent and two sitting), or eight sitting, besides the driver; it is said to weigh 1200 lb. The body of the wagon is mounted on elliptic springs, and the stretchers and mattresses are fixed on a second set of "counterpoise" springs inside the carriage, which are said to modify or altogether prevent concussion, and contribute greatly to the safety and comfort of the patients transported. There is also connected with the wagon a sling for the suspension, if necessary, of wounded limbs. The cover is of canvas, and admits of perfect ventilation. The stretchers-mattresses are furnished with rollers, so that the severely wounded are placed in and removed from the carriage with the least disturbance. The wagon does not turn in as small a space as desirable; the seats are not sufficiently wide or deep, and it is difficult to get into them.

Dr. Evans also exhibits a wagon, called "The Wheeling ambulance," of a kind extensively used by the Government of the United States during the war; but with improvements proposed by Mr. Perce, of Philadelphia. The improvements comprise the application of springs of canvas attached to levers on the springs from the axles, so as to give easy movement. Indian springs are not, however, found to answer in very hot climates.

A wagon made by Bealman, of Boston, will carry four persons recumbent or ten persons sitting; and the example exhibited was used for hospital service for several months.

Another wagon is one of thirty given by the citizens to the French of Philadelphia, and volunteered to convey the sick soldiers across the city from the Baltimore to the New York station, a distance of four miles. Three thousand soldiers were transferred from station to station by these conveyances.

An American wagon (Baker), shown in the agricultural machinery shed (Avenue Suffren), is worthy of notice. It differs in some details from the Howard ambulance wagon; and, in place of "counterpoise" springs inside, the wagon has a second set of springs underneath. It will carry four persons lying, and is said to weigh 1400 lb.

It will be noticed that all the American wagons are light, drawn by two horses, and driven from a seat. They carry from four to ten persons besides the driver.

The Italian committee of the "Société de Secours" exhibit an ambulance wagon, designed and constructed by Mr. Locati, a carriage-builder at Turin. This carriage is a four-wheeled, with coach, and driver's seat in front. The coach will hold three persons sitting, and in the interior may be placed five patients recumbent—one on the floor and two on each side. The upper bed on each side can be lowered by means of a handle in rear of the carriage, so as to admit of the patient being placed on it more easily. The interior can also be arranged so as to carry five sitting and two recumbent or eight sitting. The horse is seated on the carriage, and the medicines, medical comforts, and utensils necessary for the treatment of patients conveyed, so that the conveyance forms a complete travelling hospital.

It is said that carriages constructed after this model were used to transport a large proportion of the badly-wounded volunteers who served in the Tyrol during 1865; and that, when used for ten persons, they were carried by two horses.

An ambulance wagon exhibited by the Swiss committee deserves notice. It consists of a platform on low wheels, and can be arranged so as to carry four persons lying or twelve sitting. The carriage is well suspended, and is said to be light of draught; but it is a question whether the small front wheels would not make its motion very uneasy on broken ground.

So-called ambulance wagons fitted up for the head-quarters equipment of the King of Prussia during the campaign of 1865 is exhibited; but as it is specially fitted and adapted for only one person it is not a fair type of the conveyances for army service.

There are occasions when, owing to the absence of roads or tracks for wheeled carriages, it is necessary to employ pack animals for general army transport, and consequently for the conveyance of wounded. This was the case during the first occupation of Algeria, and it is still necessary to have recourse to pack animals for supplies sent to the advanced posts in that colony. In reference to this necessity, the French some years since organized a very complete field ambulance, the stores for which as well as the sick are carried on mules specially trained and selected for that purpose. The male train on an expeditionary column of one thousand men usually consists of forty-nine animals, each led by an hospital attendant or soldier from the train of the sick, and equipped for the conveyance of the equipment and thirty-three for that of sick.

There are two kinds of mule-litters—the "cacolet," so-called from its resemblance to the contrivances used in conveying milk ("cacao au lait") and the litter. The former is a kind of arm-chair, one being slung at each side of the pack-saddle, in which the sick or wounded soldier sits upright. The second is a couch similarly carried, in which the man lies down, and is protected from sun or rain by a hood.

Examples of "cacolets" and "litters" are exhibited by the French Government, by Dr. Evans, and in the collection of the "Société de Secours"; but this kind of transport is not looked upon as a model except in cases where wheeled transport cannot be made available.

For removal of wounded from the field of battle on cacolets, a large proportion of attendants and well-trained animals are required, and loss of time results from the operations necessary in placing the wounded on the animals, especially if the mules are in any degree restive. For transport on the march the motion of cacolets is probably easier than that of the old type of ambulance wagon, but not so much so as that of the improved models.

For the conveyance of invalids from the temporary hospitals to the general hospitals, the carriage is used to transport the general hospital, use has to be made of the ordinary transport waggon, by which the supplies of food, &c., are brought up for army service; it is therefore desirable to contrive arrangements by which such conveyances or railway carriages may be made fit for the conveyance of sick. With this view, it has been suggested that each invalid shall be provided with a spring litter, to be placed in the wagon, or that the litters should be suspended in some way, probably by interior springs similar to those of the Howard ambulance wagon.

The Baden committee of the Société de Secours exhibits an arrangement for suspending the litters in railway carriages; and M. Locati, of Turin, submits a plan for fitting up a third-class carriage as a hospital wagon.

The most interesting example of this class of conveyance is a model of the hospital railway cars used by the United States Sanitary Commission, and exhibited by Dr. Evans. The model (on scale of 1) is a facsimile of a "sanitary car" in all its details, and shows coaches, dispensary, closets, means of heating and ventilation; externally, it represents an ordinary American passenger-

car. The annexed drawing shows the mode in which the stretcher-matresses were arranged.
In cold weather the cars were heated by stoves, and fresh warm air was introduced from ducts leading into the carriage near the stove.

MILITARY TELEGRAPHY AND SIGNALLING.

CLASS 37.
BY MAJOR A. LEAHY, R.E.

GREAT importance has at all times been attached to the arrangements for conveying intelligence with accuracy and rapidity during active warfare, but the influence of these arrangements on military operations has been largely increased by the use which may be made of railways in the movements and concentration of troops.

The introduction of railways for ordinary travelling and transport rendered necessary an improved system of signalling, and led to the development of the electric telegraph as being incomparably the quickest and most accurate means of conveying intelligence.

The English Government was the first to acknowledge the advantage which might be derived from using telegraphs for military communications; and an equipment intended to accompany the army while on the march was sent out to the Crimea in 1854. There was not, however, any opportunity of testing its fitness for that purpose, and the *estafette* was used for establishing communication between the British headquarters and the ports of Kars and Balaklava. A light submarine cable was subsequently laid across the Black Sea from Varna, and the lines of telegraph were extended to the camps of the different divisions and to the trenches, so that there was uninterrupted telegraphic communication between the latter and London.

During the Indian mutiny the telegraph wires were laid so as to keep pace with the advance of the Commander-in-Chief, and were of essential service in keeping up communication with the seat of Government. In this case the necessary equipment was improvised under the direction of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, R.E., to



PORTABLE SIGNALLING APPARATUS FOR SHORT DISTANCES.

For communicating between an army and fleet signals are indispensable.

Troops can be manoeuvred by means of signals, and their application for this purpose will, it is expected, become more general, as, owing to the distance at which armies may now be brought into action and the length of the lines of battle, it will probably be found that orders, preliminary to the engagement, can be conveyed more conveniently and expeditiously by means of signals than through the agency of mounted officers or orderlies. Signalling was extensively used for this purpose during the civil war in America.

A regular system of signalling is now being devised for use in the British Army, and it is intended that a proportion of men in each regiment or corps shall be instructed to act as signalmen.

There are two examples of signal apparatus shown in the Paris Exhibition:-

1. The Austrian signal-post, in the military collection of that country, Gallery No. 6.
2. Bolton and Colombe's flashing signals, in the British Admiralty shed.

The Austrian apparatus consists of a pole about 20 ft. high, having three discs of about 9 in. diameter, arranged in the form of an equilateral triangle at the top. The two lower discs are moved by one handle and the top disc by another, so as to turn either surfaces or edges to the front. The message is transmitted by displaying the surfaces or edges in various positions. It is claimed that the use of three discs facilitates the communication; but, on the other hand, an alphabet different from the Morse or other telegraph alphabet in common use has to be employed.

Bolton and Colombe's signal apparatus gives the means of convey-

ing signals by long and short flashes, corresponding with the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet. The system is equally available for land and sea service, and, with good operators and apparatus, messages may be transmitted with considerable speed; seventeen words per minute is stated to have been attained.

It will best be explained by the following extracts from the printed descriptions:-

"Flashing signals are made by the motion of any single object. In most instances the object is made to appear and disappear, and in others it is made to change its position, so that one position shall represent the appearance and the other the disappearance of the object. The symbols are determined by successive appearances and disappearances at regulated intervals, constantly recurring after a fixed pause, in a manner precisely similar to those of revolving or flashing lights in light-houses."

"The appearance of the object are termed 'flashes' and are of two lengths, termed respectively 'short' and 'long' flashes, which are used in combination to express the signs required. The long flash is usually about a second and a half in duration, and the short flash about half a second."

In the daytime the different apparatus shown in figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 may be used, under the varying circumstances of service. At short distances no apparatus is necessary, the simple waving of the arm, with a hat, flag, handkerchief, &c., being perfectly efficient; or the flashes may be represented by long and short sounds.

At night signals are made by the exposure and obscuration of a single light; the lengths of the intervals and flashes, and the period of their recurrence, may be regulated by machinery, in order that the signals may be absolutely free from error, which is never the case when they are dependent on the skill of the operator, and also to facilitate the continued repetition of the signals which in naval signalling is often necessary.

"In all cases the signals are made in precisely the same manner; so that an observer, having seen one apparatus in use, may be able to read and make signals with every other description of apparatus without further instruction." (See illustrations on page 248.)

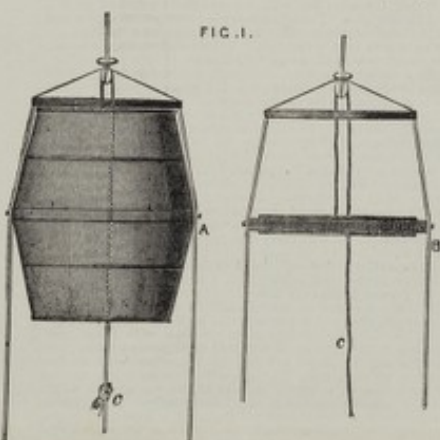


FIG. 1.

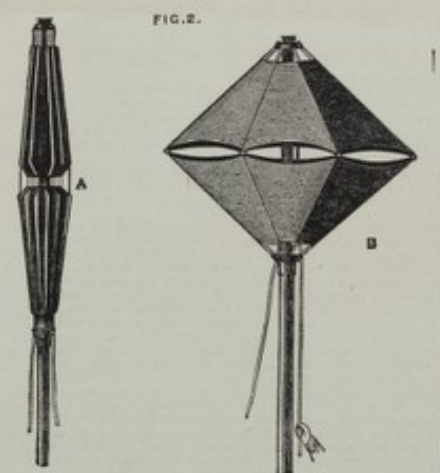


FIG. 2.

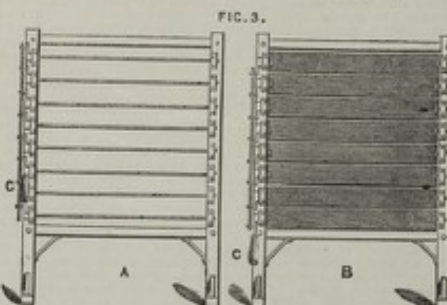


FIG. 3.

SHUTTERS FOR SIGNALS BY DAYLIGHT.

Fig. 1 represents a collapsing drum, which is used for distant and other signals in the daytime; A shows the drum extended by the line c, representing an exposure of the light; and B the drum collapsed, representing a concealment of the light.

The drum is to be hoisted where most convenient; 20 ft. is a sufficient height for the most distant signals; it is self-collapsing, and is worked by hand.

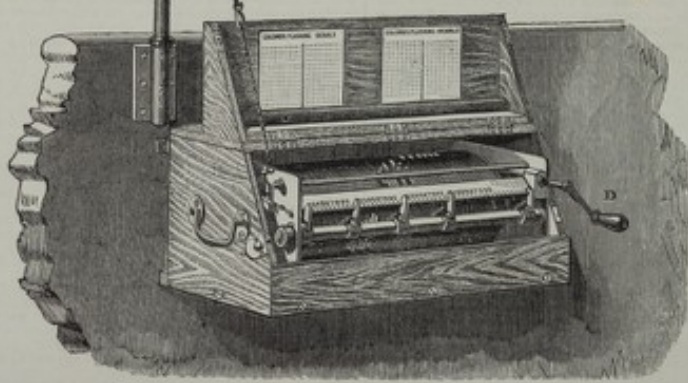
Fig. 2 represents an apparatus which consists of a pair of collapsing cones, on a staff, fitted on a principle resembling the opening and closing of an umbrella. A shows the apparatus closed, and B open.

Fig. 3 represents an apparatus to be used for permanent stations. It may be made of any size, corresponding to the distance required to transmit signals. An apparatus exposing a surface of 72 sq. ft., as at A, gives a range of fifteen miles in clear weather. It consists of a series of shutters, each working on a pivot, and all connected together in such a manner as to move simultaneously by the motion of the handle C. When the shutters lie horizontal, as at A, representing the obscured state of the light, an observer sees nothing, as, at a short distance, the slight skeleton frame is unseen; but when the shutters lie vertical, as at B, representing an exposure of the light, a very large surface comes into view. Signalling by this apparatus may be carried on with great rapidity, as the appearances and disappearances may be produced a hundred times in a minute with ease. If this apparatus is used against a dark background, the shutters should be kept whitewashed, and the framework painted black; otherwise, the shutters are to be painted black and the framework white.

Fig. 4 represents an apparatus to be used for short distances, when great portability is desirable. It consists of a light disc on a handle, having a cross piece at its extremity. The disc is painted white on one side and black on the other, so as to employ either side, according to the nature of the background. A represents the disc edge-on to the observer, meaning an obscuration of the light; B represents the flat side towards the observer, meaning an exposure of the light.

The disc is held as represented in the figure, and is turned by the right hand; whilst a small piece of tubing, held by the left, forms a bearing for the staff to work in. The range of this apparatus is about three miles.

For signalling at night Captain Bolton has produced a portable apparatus, which is effectual for distances up to twenty-five miles. It consists of a lamp provided with a lime light, and a combination



CAPTAIN BOLTON'S SIGNAL-BOX FOR WORKING THE LIME-LIGHT.

COLLAPSING DRUM AND CONES FOR SIGNALS BY DAYLIGHT.

whom great credit was accorded for the excellent arrangements made under difficult circumstances.

The French, during the war in Italy in 1859, turned the telegraphs of the country to account in keeping up communication along the line of operations and with their base. In the civil war in America the telegraph was very largely used by both armies. The advantages derived from the use of telegraphs during those wars has led to the formation of equipments specially adapted to military telegraphy and to the organisation of telegraph trains in nearly every European army.

The organisation of the military telegraph department of the British Army has not yet been completed; but the estimates of the present year include a vote for an experimental equipment; and it may be expected that ere long an established equipment and a proportion of telegraphists will be attached to every army division or mixed military force.

Although the electric telegraph possesses many advantages over other systems of conveying intelligence when the communications are secure, it is liable to interruption, and cannot be trusted in cases where the lines of wire pass through a country the population of which is unfriendly. It also requires some time, labour, and transport for establishing the first communications.

For these reasons it is frequently necessary to have recourse to signalling for communicating between bodies of troops, and no military telegraph equipment is complete without means of extending the communications by signals when there would not be time or space to lay down a line of wire.



MESSRS. PETO, BRASSEY, AND BETTS' OFFICE, WATERLOO-ROAD.

MESSRS. PETO, BRASSEY, AND BETTS, AND THE RAILWAY FROM BALACLAVA TO SEBASTOPOL.

In consequence of the advertisements put forth by the above mentioned contractors, on their having been requested by the Government to supply a Civil Engineering Corps for the Crimea, their office in the Waterloo-road, on the Surrey side of Waterloo-bridge, adjoining the York Hotel, was on Saturday and Monday last besieged by masses of fine stalwart men, eager to be engaged for that service, in the capacity of carriers, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, plate-layers, and engine-drivers; and also as gangers, time keepers, and foremen.

They came in crowds, and the only difficulty was that of selection. The outer room was filled, and the office doors bent like the pit-door of a theatre. Judging of them by their conversation, it would appear as though the men thought they were going out to fight rather than to work in a civil capacity. "Hope we shall get out quick," remarked one athletic fellow, to his neighbour in the crowd, as he stood with his hands in his pockets; "Hope they'll hold out till we come." "Well give it 'em with the pick and crow-bar, them Russians, instead of the rifle," said another.

The men employed in our engineering works have been long known as very different kind of men, and as possessing power—brawn, muscular, massive fellows, who are scarcely to be matched in Europe. Animated, too, by an ardent British spirit as beats under any uniform, if ever these men come to hand-to-hand fighting with the enemy, they will tell them like nipskins. Disciplined, and enough of them, they could work from end to end of the Caucasus.

The applications were so numerous that the office was closed on the second day, and the notice posted on the door, "no more men wanted."

Some, nevertheless, lingered about, loth to leave the spot. Those engaged quit England in steamers from Liverpool, Sunderland, and Southampton; which also carry out the necessary materials for constructing the railway. Mr. Betts, the engineer, will immediately

follow his chief assistant, who goes out in the first steamer from Marseilles. Most of the workmen have been employed, under Mr. Betts, on the Canadian railways, and are, consequently, well acclimatised for a Crimean winter.

They are not pensioned in case of wounds, but they are very highly remunerated—a labourer obtaining five shillings per day and soldier's ration, and his passage paid out and home. The engagement is for six months.

Those now going out will form a nucleus to direct our troops and the Turks. There are now about 25,000 men, 200 carpenters, 10 masons, 50 blacksmiths, 12 engine-drivers, and about 20 well-known, besides gangers, foremen, and plate-layers.

The Railway will be a double line from Balaklava to near the batteries. From a certain point single lines of rails will radiate to each of the latter, and supply them with coal, shell, guns, and stores, from the depot. Materials for fifteen miles are to be immediately dispatched. The rails will resemble those of the Great Western. The line will be worked by means of stationary engines, four or five in number, and the trucks be drawn by wire rope.

It is not intended that this body of men, or that which will follow them, shall work in the trenches. Such labourers would, however, be most efficient in that capacity. It is well known to military men that our soldiers, unlike the Roman infantry, have a great repugnance to spade-work. They regard themselves as fighting men only, and do not appreciate the sallow of old Tilly, who contented with the great Gustavus, "that as many as he was won by the spade as the market."

The public will find with much satisfaction the departure of Government in this instance from the usual routine of office and military traditions. Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, will execute their business in a business-like manner. They are not likely men to land their work-people without tents or tools, or to fill the hold of a vessel with useless stores and pots of paint and such other over them, any more than they would lay the rails of a line and then tip an embankment on top.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE HEROES OF INKERMANN.—Among the passengers by the *India*, which brought the Indian and Australian mail to Southampton, were Lieutenant-General Torrens, Captain Torrens, his Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant-Colonel Gubbins, R.A.; Major Heyland, 25th Regiment; Staff-Surgeon Leggett, Lieutenant-Morris, 10th Regiment, &c. &c. W. Ambrose, of the Coldstream Guards; Captain Mearns, 6th Regiment; Dr. Skelton, of the Coldstream Guards; Lieutenant Harrison, of the 7th Regiment; Captain Taylor and Webster, and Lieutenant the Hon. A. Clifton—most of them wounded at the Battle of Inkermann. General Torrens nearly lost his life at Gibraltar. While on shore there the horses of his carriage ran away, and the vehicle was upset. Colonel Gubbins is severely injured. He was knocked off his horse by a 32 lb. shot, which had touched the ground and struck him afterwards in the chest. One of the above-named officers, a hardy youth, had his arm in a sling; another, scarcely older, was waiting on crutches. Some were carried, and others were led on shore. So many hundreds of people were in the docks when the *India* arrived, and the most intense curiosity was manifested to see the heroes of Inkermann. A lane was formed by the spectators, who treated the wounded soldiers as they passed with the greatest respect; the pale appearance and maimed state of the officers prevented anything like cheering. The labourers and coal-heavers working in the docks and on board ships stopped their work and ran to look at the men who fought so gloriously in the Crimea.

VOLUNTEERING FOR THE CRIMEA.—In consequence of a communication from Colonel Anderson, commanding the 2nd batteries at Woolwich, the men belonging to the Royal Artillery now lying in Leeds were informed that 20 men might volunteer for service in the Crimea. Instantly 25 stepped from the ranks and offered themselves. They were subsequently inspected by Colonel Anderson, who selected from them 20 unmarried men. The remaining officers, who were a good deal disappointed on being told that they could not go, were informed that, in all probability, further volunteers would hereafter be required; and, in that case they would have the preference.

THE 10th ROYAL HUSSARS, serving at Koon, Bombay, are held in readiness to embark for service in Turkey, should Lord Raglan send for the regiment, which he is empowered to do. Ships belonging to the East India Company's navy are held in readiness to convey the regiment from Bombay to India.

MILITIA VOLUNTEERING.—From all parts of the country reports arrive of the volunteering of militia men into regiments of the Guards or the Line. The Northamptonshire Militia has just offered 200 men to the Guards. The South-Middlesex Militia have given 200 volunteers to the 11th, 12th, and 13th; the Lancashire have also given upwards of 100 to the Line and Guards; the Essex Rifles have furnished over 100, and the Wiltshire 150 volunteers to the Line, and more daily join. The South-Lincolnshire Militia, which has for some months been quartered at Chichester barracks, under the command of Colonel Sibthorp, M.P., exhibit a great desire to join the Line, and no less than 150 of them have volunteered during the past week.

ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.—The bounty money for the corps of Royal Sappers and Miners has been raised to £12,000, and upwards of 600 men are wanted to complete the strength of that branch of the Ordnance service.

MORE NURSES FOR THE EAST.—Fifty nurses for the hospitals of the East arrived at Boulogne on Saturday last by the Folkestone steamer, and departed by the 12.30 p.m. train for Paris, en route for Marseilles. They were accompanied by the Hon. J. Farrow, a medical gentleman, a lady, and two clerics. An excellent dinner, wine, &c., was ready for them at the Hotel des Bains; but, as before, the proprietor and his servants refused to receive a single son, and this generous offer was thus frustrated. The ladies, however, were not deterred, and a display of good nature was exhibited from the Calcutta House authorities and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hamilton, her Britannic Majesty's Consul, was in attendance, and kindly saw them off by the rail to Paris.

WINTER CLOTHING FOR THE TROOPS.—On Saturday the Messrs. Anderson completed the following contract with the Ordnance for the army in the East—£42,000 for coats, £4,000 for caps (balaclavas), £4,000 for gaiters (gaiters), £4,000 waterproof capes, £4,000 for boots (cowhide material), £4,000 for pairs of inner clothing, £4,000 for leggings, 10,000 pairs of fur clothing for officers.

MORE SAILORS.—So very numerous were the applicants for service in her Majesty's ships filling out and in commission, that police constables were stationed at the doors of the naval rendezvous, Tower-hill, on Tuesday, to prevent the overcrowding of the reception room. A large number of fine athletic young men were entered for general service, and will be sent to her Majesty's ship *Acorn*, at Portsmouth; and *Porpoise*, at Woolwich, for instruction.

A NUMBER of ladies in Southampton have advertised to receive contributions of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 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1255th, 1256th, 1257th, 1258th, 1259th, 1260th, 1261st, 1262nd, 1263rd, 1264th, 1265th, 1266th, 1267th, 1268th, 1269th, 1270th, 1271st, 1272nd, 1273rd, 1274th, 1275th, 1276th, 1277th, 1278th, 1279th, 1280th, 1281st, 1282nd, 1283rd, 1284th, 1285th, 1286th, 1287th, 1288th, 1289th, 1290th, 1291st, 1292nd, 1293rd, 1294th, 1295th, 1296th, 1297th, 1298th, 1299th, 1300th, 1301st, 1302nd, 1303rd, 1304th, 1305th, 1306th, 1307th, 1308th, 1309th, 1310th, 1311st, 1312nd, 1313rd, 1314th, 1315th, 1316th, 1317th, 1318th, 1319th, 1320th, 1321st, 1322nd, 1323rd, 1324th, 1325th, 1326th, 1327th, 1328th, 1329th, 1330th, 1331st, 1332nd, 1333rd, 1334th, 1335th, 1336th, 1337th, 1338th, 1339th, 1340th, 1341st, 1342nd, 1343rd, 1344th, 1345th, 1346th, 1347th, 1348th, 1349th, 1350th, 1351st, 1352nd, 1353rd, 1354th, 1355th, 1356th, 1357th, 1358th, 1359th, 1360th, 1361st, 1362nd, 1363rd, 1364th, 1365th, 1366th, 1367th, 1368th, 1369th, 1370th, 1371st, 1372nd, 1373rd, 1374th, 1375th, 1376th, 1377th, 1378th, 1379th, 1380th, 1381st, 1382nd, 1383rd, 1384th, 1385th, 1386th, 1387th, 1388th, 1389th, 1390th, 1391st, 1392nd, 1393rd, 1394th, 1395th, 1396th, 1397th, 1398th, 1399th, 1400th, 1401st, 1402nd, 1403rd, 1404th, 1405th, 1406th, 1407th, 1408th, 1409th, 1410th, 1411st, 1412nd, 1413rd, 1414th, 1415th, 1416th, 1417th, 1418th, 1419th, 1420th, 1421st, 1422nd, 1423rd, 1424th, 1425th, 1426th, 1427th, 1428th, 1429th, 1430th, 1431st, 1432nd, 1433rd, 1434th, 1435th, 1436th, 1437th, 1438th, 1439th, 1440th, 1441st, 1442nd, 1443rd, 1444th, 1445th, 1446th, 1447th, 1448th, 1449th, 1450th, 1451st, 1452nd, 1453rd, 1454th, 1455th, 1456th, 1457th,

Dear Mr Crisp,

I am most grateful to you for sending the picture of Netley hospital in 1859 and also the other extracts all of which are full of interest and which I shall hope to use in our Magazine.

The Netley pictures etc. couldn't possibly have arrived at a more opportune moment as the Centenary of the laying of the foundation stone takes place next Spring and we hope to make a special feature of it in our April number.

I am not sure whether there was any special item in the copies of the "Womans' Weekly" in which they were enclosed but I am reading them with the greatest of interest.

With renewed thanks for all your most valued help.

Yours,

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

CAMP, SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 22, 1855.

NEVER since the occupation of the Crimea by the Allies have they encountered such severity of weather as marked the past month. The heavy gales and deluge of rain, the snow and frost with which they alternated, were more continuous and lasting this winter than last year, and the Siberian days of the present week are without precedent within our knowledge. On the 18th, after a tremendous gale from the north-west, which lasted twenty-four hours, and covered the ground with upwards of a foot of snow, the wind shifted to the northward and eastward with a violence almost surpassing that of the southerly storms to which we have been accustomed. The snow, which had warmed the atmosphere during the early part of the day, began to drift shortly after the onset of the gale, and, whirling in wreaths over the camps, penetrated the chinks and crannies of the huts, drove its way into the most hermetically-sealed tents and froze every thing before it. Beer, wine, spirits, tea after leaving the pot, with every thing in the shape of a liquid, became ice in a marvellously short time. All the warm clothing in Camp was suddenly put in requisition, and failed to impart the desirable warmth. As the night advanced the cold increased, mercury in the thermometer falling gradually to two degrees above zero of Fahrenheit, and becoming then inappreciable by falling into the bulbs. A few sentries on the hills and in Camp were frozen to death or were severely frostbitten, whilst many soldiers in both Camps died of cold in their beds. In the 30th Regiment, close to my hut, a private was found dead of cold on the morning of the 19th; and the sergeant-major had one of his ears frozen. Several men of other regiments went into hospital on the 19th and 20th, suffering more or less from the effects of cold. The usual animation and high spirits of the men seemed to desert them; and, where parties had been seen assembled to play at snowballs or erect giants of snow, nothing was seen but forlorn and shivering sentries. The night of the 19th-20th was equally cold; but the wind abated in the morning, and a splendid sunshiny day succeeded. At sea the wind had been so great that no ships could come into port, and great anxiety was felt as to the fate of the French mail-boats, two of which (due on the 14th and 18th) had not yet made their appearance. In the evening of the 20th the usual flags announced the arrival of a mail; but it appeared that the boat due at Constantinople on the 12th had not arrived there when that of the 17th left for Kamiesch. This day, the 22nd of December, is well nigh past, and no signs appear of the arrival either of the mail due on the 12th, or that which should have reached us on the 20th.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather and the extraordinary cold of 30 degrees, large fatigue parties from the regiments which still remain unhurt have been daily sent to Balaklava, from whence they bring, with much labour and on foot, the various pieces of wooden houses which are required. This labour has become more continual in consequence of the enormous losses suffered by the Land Transport Corps during the severe weather. No less than 1100 mules and horses have perished within the past week from exposure to the weather, and the wretched Turks and Armenians are dying daily in their thin and ragged tents: a melancholy result this of the delay in sending out wood to roof the stables—of which the masonry was long since erected—with the necessary covering of planks.

Fortunately for the French army encamped on the Tchernaya, the cold was many degrees milder there than on the heights above Sebastopol; but, notwithstanding this advantage, there is no doubt of the sufferings encountered by our allies, whose preparations for hunting were delayed after the capture of Sebastopol by the impression prevalent in Paris that the occupation of the town would supersede the necessity of housing the troops elsewhere.

The natural result of this unusually hard weather has been to stop most of the amusements of the Camp. Dog-hunts, frequent in the early part of the winter, had been given up in consequence of the unwillingness of the game to give sport. Wild as these animals are—lying *perdu* in the rocks and ravines which surround the Camp—there are very few of them that will afford the hunters any sport; and, notwithstanding all the hallooing and whipping of the riders, I have seen the wretched hound lie down and turn looks of pity towards its persecutors, instead of flying from them. The inhumanity of running down a beast who thus appeals in dumb show to the better feelings of his pursuers has, perhaps, produced the abandonment of the sport. A far more amusing and inspiring game was invented later:—Two or three officers on horseback proceed from a given point laden with bags of paper shavings, which are strewed along the ground to form a track; and, twenty minutes' start being given, a vast hunt is organised on the principle of "Follow my leader." At a brook formed near the Monastery of St. George, on the steeplechase course, no less than seventeen falls occurred on the last day of the meet; General Eyre leading the successful chase to the last with great spirit and applause. General Barnard has been amusing himself with a little sleighing, but the roads are rather rough for the amusement.

In the mean while a successful experiment has been made to test a new method of propelling guns in bad weather. An artillery carriage of the largest size, fitted with five flat beams moving on pivots fixed to the wheel, is found to act extremely well in wet and slippery weather, the beams being so arranged as to transform the carriage into a sledge where the nature of the ground requires it.

The works commenced long since for the destruction of Sebastopol docks have been actively carried on since the frosts under more favourable circumstances than before. The wet weather and snow of the previous weeks impeded the engineers in their progress by filling their shafts with water. It will not be long now before the mines are ready for springing, and we shall then witness the destruction of the most compact and well-built naval docks ever constructed. I may notice cursorily the fact that, though numerous and well built, these dry docks are not of the large size suited to the wants of armed vessels of the greatest size, being smaller in their dimensions than those in our great naval arsenals.

Sir Edmund Lyons, in the *Royal Albert*, has left Kamiesch for Malta, taking with him General Della Marmora, the Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian forces.

ILLUSTRATED



SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1856.



THE PHONOS GATE, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—SEE

the chief of the State, he is but part of a great machine—
a machine on which he may safely ride if he will conform himself
to the law of its movements; but which will inevitably



air--

28 Norwich Ave.

Bournemouth.

9th Aug. 55.

Dear Sir,

In my last letter to you, I quite forgot to give my warm approval to handing over any cuttings to the Nursing Services as you approve.

I also note your remarks about the old Army Lists of 1807, 1842, and a later one (if reqd) 1912. The last one 1912, you are quite welcome to any cuttings therefrom, as I have already sent some to Regt's. I'll defer further cuttings for a month or two.

Yours respectfully
Joseph Crisp

Ex-Army School.

I. L. N. Jany. 19. 1850.

Navy & Military Intelligence.

Ordnance Medical Staff.

It is said that a change is about to take place in the management of the Army Medical Department, and that the Ordnance Medical Staff will be incorporated with that of the Line.

The present Director General Sir J. M'Grigor has been 56 years in the Service, for 40 of which he has been a member of the Medical Board in London. He has £2,000 per annum & other allowances.

R. A. MED. CORPS.

Subst. Rank.	Regiment and Name.	Date of Rank.	Subst. Rank.	Regiment and Name.	Date of Rank.
ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.			Royal Army Medical Corps—contd.		
Lt.-Col.	✕Smythe, G. F. A., <i>F.R.C.S. Edin.</i>	6Mar.00	Lt.-Col.	✕Greig, F. J. (Stirling) (Hon. Consulting Surg., Q.V. School, Dunblane)	1Aug.05
Lt.-Col.	Heffernan, W.	31July00	Lt.-Col.	✕Mills, B. L., <i>M.D., F.R.C.S. Edin.</i>	30Jan.06
Lt.-Col.	✕Nicholson, R. W. E. H. ..	31July90	Lt.-Col.	✕Kearney, J., <i>M.D. (Wrexham)</i> ..	30Jan.06
Lt.-Col.	✕Dugdale, W.	31July00	Lt.-Col.	✕Buchanan, J. B. W., <i>M.B.</i> ..	30Jan.06
Lt.-Col.	✕Franklin, D. F., <i>F.R.C.S. Edin.</i> ..	31July00	Lt.-Col.	Corkery, T. H.	30Jan.06
Lt.-Col.	McCreery, B. T., <i>M.B., F.R.C.S.I. (late h.p.)</i>	5Feb.01	Lt.-Col.	Fayrer, Sir J., <i>Bt., M.D., F.R.C.S. Edin.</i>	28July06
Lt.-Col.	✕Mosse, C. G. D., <i>F.R.C.S.I. (Guernsey)</i>	5Feb.01	Lt.-Col.	✕Tatham, C. J. W.	28July06
Lt.-Col.	✕Barnes, H. J. (<i>late h.p.</i>) ..	5Feb.01	Lt.-Col.	✕Clarkson, T. H. F.	28July06
Lt.-Col.	✕Baker, W. J.	5Feb.01	Lt.-Col.	✕Garner, C., <i>M.B. [F] (Empld. under Egyptn. San. Dept.)</i>	28July06
Lt.-Col.	Allport, H. K., <i>M.D. (late h.p.)</i> ..	5Feb.01	Lt.-Col.	✕Hennessy, D., <i>M.D.</i>	28July06
Lt.-Col.	✕Townsend, S., <i>M.D.</i>	5Feb.01	Lt.-Col.	✕Saunders, D. M., <i>M.D.</i>	28July06
Lt.-Col.	Rhodes, J. H. A.	5Feb.01	Lt.-Col.	✕Whitty, M. J., <i>M.D. (Liverpool)</i>	28July06
Lt.-Col.	✕Pope, W. W.	5Feb.01	Lt.-Col.	✕Scott, G., <i>M.B.</i>	28July06
Lt.-Col.	✕Tuckey, T. B. A. (York Castle) ..	5Feb.01	Lt.-Col.	✕Hosie, A., <i>M.D. (Sandown, I. of W.)</i>	28July06
Lt.-Col.	✕Laffan, R. C. K. [F]	5Feb.01	Lt.-Col.	✕Dowman, W. S. (Northampton) ..	8July06
Lt.-Col.	✕O'Brien, R. F.	30July01	Lt.-Col.	✕Austin, H. W. (Fort Stamford) ..	28Oct.06
Lt.-Col.	✕Younge, G. H., <i>F.R.C.S.I.</i>	30July01	Maj.	✕Beatty, J. W., <i>M.D.</i>	30July93
Lt.-Col.	✕McLaughlin, J., <i>M.D.</i>	30July01	Maj.	✕Thomas, G. T. H., <i>F.R.C.S. Edin.</i>	3Feb.95
Lt.-Col.	✕Brazier-Creagh, G. W., <i>C.M.G.</i> ..	30July01	Maj.	Durant, R. J. A.	2Feb.96
Lt.-Col.	✕Wilkinson, F. T.	30July01	Maj.	✕Birch, H. P. (<i>late h.p.</i>)	2Feb.96
Lt.-Col.	✕Nicholson, J. E. [L]	4Sept.01	Maj.	✕Clement, R. H.	2Aug.96
Lt.-Col.	✕Longheed, S. F., <i>C.M.G., M.D.</i> ..	4Feb.02	Maj.	✕Russell, G. B., <i>M.B.</i>	2Aug.96
Lt.-Col.	✕James, H. E. R., <i>C.B., F.R.C.S. (attd. Staff War Office)</i>	4Feb.02	Maj.	✕Spence, A. E. C., <i>M.B. (Warwick)</i>	2Aug.96
Lt.-Col.	✕Fayle, R. J. L., <i>D.S.O.</i>	4Feb.02	Maj.	✕McCormack, R. J., <i>M.D. (Omagh)</i>	2Aug.96
Lt.-Col.	✕Haywood, L., <i>M.B. (Warwick)</i> ..	4Feb.02	Maj.	✕Colledge, L. R., <i>F.R.C.S. Edin.</i> ..	2Aug.96
Lt.-Col.	✕Wight, E. O. (Hounslow)	4Feb.02	Maj.	✕Butterworth, S. (Carlisle)	2Aug.96
Lt.-Col.	Brooke Pechell, Sir A. A., <i>Bt., M.B.</i>	29July02	Maj.	✕Holmes, C. J., <i>M.D., F.R.C.S.I.</i> ..	2Aug.96
Lt.-Col.	✕Deane, H. E.	29July02	Maj.	✕Stables, A., <i>M.B.</i>	31Jan.97
Lt.-Col.	✕Phipps, E. V. A.	3Feb.03	Maj.	✕Moir, J. D., <i>M.B. (Fort Efford and Mutley)</i>	31Jan.97
Lt.-Col.	✕Baird, A., <i>M.B., F.R.C.S. Edin. (Worcester)</i>	3Feb.03	Maj.	✕Crofts, R., <i>D.S.O.</i>	31Jan.97
Lt.-Col.	✕Hamilton, T. W. O'H., <i>CM.G., M.B.</i>	3Feb.03	Maj.	✕James, H. D.	31Jan.97
Lt.-Col.	✕Wyatt, H. J., <i>F.R.C.S.I.</i>	4Aug.03	Maj.	✕Dobson, G. M., <i>M.B.</i>	24Mar.97
Lt.-Col.	✕Mallins, J. R., <i>M.B.</i>	2Aug.04	Maj.	Long, J. W. F.	30May97
Lt.-Col.	✕Freyer, S. F., <i>C.M.G., M.D.</i> ..	2Aug.04	Maj.	✕Fitz Gerald, A. O.	30May97
Lt.-Col.	Scanlan, A. DeC. (Guildford)	31Jan.05	Maj.	✕Elderton, F. D.	30May97
Lt.-Col.	✕Davis, E. (Jersey)	30May05	Maj.	✕Thompson, R. G., <i>M.D.</i>	30May97
Lt.-Col.	Molesworth, R. E.	30May05	Maj.	✕Power, R. I. (Waterford)	30May97
Lt.-Col.	✕Josling, C. L.	30May05	Maj.	✕Brannigan, J. H. [L]	1Aug.97
Lt.-Col.	✕Day, W. B., <i>M.B.</i>	30May05	Maj.	Maturin, B. A.	1Aug.97
Lt.-Col.	✕Wills, S. R.	30May05	Maj.	✕Griffiths, A. P. H.	1Aug.97
Lt.-Col.	✕Nicolls, J. M., <i>M.B. (Cork)</i> ..	30May05	Maj.	✕Burke, J. F. (Penally)	1Aug.97
Lt.-Col.	✕Curtis, J. H.	30May05	Maj.	✕Black, J. G.	30Jan.98
Lt.-Col.	✕Harris, F. W. H. D.	30May05	Maj.	✕Squire, W. P.	30Jan.98
Lt.-Col.	✕Pinches, W. H. [F]	1Aug.05	Maj.	✕Baylor, H. T.	18May98
			Maj.	✕Woods, C. G., <i>M.D.</i>	18May98

R. A. MED. CORPS—*contd.*, and A. MED. SERV.

Subst. Rank.	Regiment and Name.	Date of Rank.	Subst. Rank.	Regiment and Name.	Date of Rank.
<i>Royal Army Medical Corps—contd.</i>			<i>Royal Army Medical Corps—contd.</i>		
Maj. ..	✕Moir, J., M.B.	28July98	Capt. ..	✕Morris, J. I. W.	27July02
Maj. ..	✕Cummins, H. A., C.M.G., M.D. ..	28July98	Capt. ..	✕V.C. Crean, T. J.	3Sept.02
Maj. ..	Hall, R. J. D.	28July98	Capt. ..	✕McLoughlin, W. M.	17Nov.02
Maj. ..	✕Marder, E. S.	28July98	Capt. ..	✕Ford, E. G., M.B.	25Apr.03
Maj. ..	✕Allport, C. W., M.D. (Gt. Yarmouth)	28July98	Capt. ..	✕McGrigor, H. J., M.B.	29Nov.03
Maj. ..	✕Browning, T.	28July98	Capt. ..	✕Cantley, J. R.	29Nov.03
Maj. ..	✕Watson, J. J. C., C.I.E., M.D. ..	28July98	Capt. ..	✕Wells, A. J. W.	29Jan.04
Maj. ..	Buist, R. N., M.B.	28July99	Capt. ..	✕O'Donoghue, D. J. F.	27June04
Maj. ..	✕Hayes, J. P. S.	30Jan.99	Qr.-Mr. ✕Gillman, D. J. (hon. maj.)	.. ..	7Aug.89
Maj. ..	✕Trotter, W. J. (Naas)	5Feb.99	Qr.-Mr. ✕Moss, E. P. (hon. capt.)	.. ..	18Nov.99
Maj. ..	✕Poole, W. C., M.B.	5Feb.99	Qr.-Mr. ✕Clarke, W. M. (hon. lt.)	.. ..	18Nov.99
Maj. ..	✕Raymond, S., M.B.	5Feb.99	Qr.-Mr. ✕Glennon, J. (hon. lt.)	.. ..	13Dec.99
Maj. ..	✕Hinde, A. B.	5Feb.99	Qr.-Mr. ✕Morrison, A. (hon. capt.)	.. ..	2Jan.00
Maj. ..	✕Reilly, A. Y., M.B.	5Feb.99	Qr.-Mr. ✕Bruce, F. (hon. capt.)	.. ..	3Feb.00
Maj. ..	✕Kynaston, J. W.	5Feb.99	Qr.-Mr. ✕Holway, W. G. (hon. capt.)	.. ..	3Feb.00
Maj. ..	Hore, H. St. G. S.	5Feb.99	Qr.-Mr. ✕Duncan, W. (hon. capt.)	.. ..	24Jan.00
Maj. ..	✕Watson, A. O. C., M.B., F.R.C.S. Edin.	5Feb.99	Qr.-Mr. ✕Benson, G. A. (hon. capt.)	.. ..	2June00
Maj. ..	✕Stiell, D., M.D.	5Feb.99	Qr.-Mr. ✕Jacomb, T. J. (hon. lt.)	.. ..	2June00
Maj. ..	Salmon, L. E. A.	5Feb.99	Qr.-Mr. ✕Pilgrim, A. J. (hon. capt.)	.. ..	5Aug.00
Maj. ..	✕Wade, G. A., M.D., F.R.C.S.I. (Horfield)	5Apr.99	Late Militia.		
Maj. ..	Boles, W. S., M.B.	10May99	Capt. ..	✕Beggs, S. T., M.B. (hon. Lt. in Army) (late Capt. No. 3 Co. Ir. Comd.)	19Jan.04
Maj. ..	✕Kelly, R. E., M.D. (late h.p.)	27July99	Lt. ..	✕Adams, D. V. M., M.B. (late Lt. No. 1 Co. Sco. Comd.)	25Mar.05
Maj. ..	✕Alexander, G. F., M.B.	27July99	ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE		
Maj. ..	✕Spong, C. S., D.S.O., F.R.C.S. (F), (Prin. Med. Offr., Egyptian State Rlys.)	27July99	Surg. Gen. ✕Keogh, Sir A., K.C.B., M.D. (Ranking as Lt. Gen.)	.. ..	18Sept.05
Maj. ..	✕Freeman, E. C., M.D., (Warley) ..	27July99	Col. ..	✕Webb, C. A., s.	16Feb.07
Maj. ..	✕Paterson, J., M.B.	27July99	Col. ..	✕MacNeece, T. F. .. ..	.. ..
Maj. ..	✕Davoren, V. H. W. (Bury St. Edmunds)	27July99	<i>(Officers who retired previous to the Royal Warrant of 23 June, 1898, who are liable to be recalled to service.)</i>		
Maj. ..	✕Wright, A.	27July99	Maj. ..	Smith, E. F.	6Mar.92
Maj. ..	✕Peeke, H. S. (late h.p.) (Derby) ..	27July99	Maj. ..	✕Morgan, A. H., D.S.O. (Hon. Lt. Col. ret. Vols.)	5Feb.93
Maj. ..	✕Parry, H. J., D.S.O., M.B.	29July02	Maj. ..	✕Nealon, P. J. M.D.	4Feb.94
Maj. ..	✕Jackson, R. W. H., M.B. [U] (Lichfield)	29July02	Maj. ..	✕Pinching, Sir H. H., K.C.M.G. [F]	2Feb.96
Maj. ..	✕Jennings, J. W. D.S.O., [F].	31Jan.03	Maj. ..	✕Perry, Sir A., Knt., M.D. (I.G. Hospitals, Ceylon)	31Jan.97
Maj. ..	✕Williams, E. McK.	31Jan.03	Maj. ..	✕Mitchell, H.	6July97
Maj. ..	✕Pearse, A.	31Jan.03	Maj. ..	✕Chevers, H. L. G.	18Oct.02
Maj. ..	✕Stalkartt, C. E. G., M.D.	28July03	Capt. ..	✕Bigg, G. K. S., F.R.C.S. Edin.	6Mar.80
Maj. ..	✕Healy, C. J., M.B.	28July03	Capt. ..	✕Landon, E.	6Mar.80
Maj. ..	✕Wade-Brown, F. J.	28July03	Capt. ..	✕Carmody, J. P., M.D.	6Mar.80
Maj. ..	✕Lenehan, T. J., M.B.	28July03	Capt. ..	✕Clabburn, C. H., M.B., F.R.C.S. Edin.	31July80
Maj. ..	✕Duggan, C. W., M.B. (Lincoln) ..	28July03	Capt. ..	✕McGeagh, R. T., M.D.	30July81
Maj. ..	✕Fleming, C. C., D.S.O., M.B. ..	30Jan.04	Capt. ..	✕Morse, T. R.	3Feb.83
Maj. ..	✕Rivers, J. H. [F]	30July04	Capt. ..	✕Myles, J. P. [F]	2Feb.84
Maj. ..	✕Carter, G. B., M.B.	28Oct.09	Capt. ..	✕Bean, W. H.	30May85
Capt. ..	Hughes, G. E.	30Jan.95	Capt. ..	✕Dent, H. C.	1Aug.85
Capt. ..	✕Farmer, J. H.	30Jan.96	Capt. ..	✕Bostock, R. A.	28July86
Capt. ..	✕Vaughan-Williams, H. W., M.B.	28July97	Capt. ..	✕Bailey, W. F., M.D.	28July86
Capt. ..	✕Heaton, A. F.	29Jan.98			
Capt. ..	✕Cooper, R. M. Le H., M.D.	29Jan.99			
Capt. ..	✕Phillips, R. E. G.	28Jan.00			
Capt. ..	✕Berne, J. G.	28Jan.01			
Capt. ..	✕Hearn, L. J. C., M.B.	28July00			
Capt. ..	✕Clapham, J. T.	21Oct.01			

General

Subst. Rank.

Capt. .. To
Capt. .. Re

Lt. .. Co

Lt. .. Ma

General Staff Officers, 3rd grade ..

Capt. G. Windsor Clive, C. Gds., p.s.c. ..	..	{	23Feb.09
Maj. G. C. Merrick, D.S.O., R. Art., p.s.c. [L] ..	..	{	18June08
Capt. P. Howell, Corps of Guides, p.s.c. ..	..	..	7Sept.09
		..	21Sept.09
Maj. J. W. O'Dowda, R. W. Kent R., p.s.c. ..	..	{	1Apr.10
		{	28Mar.08
Maj. D. S. MacInnes, D.S.O., R. Eng., p.s.c., q.s. ..	..	..	1Apr.10
Capt. W. H. Moore, D.S.O., R. Art., p.s.c. [l] ..	..	..	20Apr.10
Capt. E. L. Ellington, R. Art., p.s.c. ..	..	..	9Aug.10
Capt. R. H. Mangles, D.S.O., R. W. Surr. R., p.s.c. ..	..	..	15Oct.10
Capt. P. W. Game, R. Art., p.s.c. ..	..	..	31Dec.10
Capt. R. J. T. Hildyard, R. W. Kent R., p.s.c. ..	..	..	10Oct.11
		{	17Oct.11
Maj. A. J. - B. Percival, D.S.O., North'd Fus., p.s.c., q.s. ..	..	{	1Apr.09

R.F.A. - ROYAL ENGINEERS and INFANTRY.

Subst Rank.	Regiment and Name.	Date of Rank.	Subst. Rank.	Regiment and Name.	Date of Rank.
	1st West Lancashire Brigade.			HOME COUNTIES.	
Capt. ..	Townsend, C.V.M., p ..	23Jan.05		2nd Home Counties Field Co	
Capt. ..	Robinson, H. A., M.D., R.A.M.C. (attd.), p. ..	28Sept.09	Capt. ..	✕ Buckwell, C. W., p.s., ® (H) ..	15Oct.04
			Lt. ..	Small, A. (p) ..	23Oct.07
	4th West Lancashire (Howr). Brigade.			1st LONDON.	
Lt. ..	Cook, A. E., p.s. ..	19July07		2nd London Field Co.	
	2nd London Brigade.		Capt. ..	Robinson, J. H., p. ..	8Oct.04
Lt. ..	Massey, N. A. E., p. ..	21May07	Lt. ..	Webb, H. L., p. [l] ..	5Mar07
	3rd London Brigade			LOWLAND.	

Director-General,
Army Medical Service } Surg.-Gen. (ranking as Lt.-Gen.) Sir W. L. Gubbins,
K.C.B., M.V.O., M.B., K.H.S. 6Mar.10

Deputy Director-General ... DC Surg.-Gen. W. Babbie, C.M.G., M.B... .. 6Mar.10

Asst. Director-General Lt.-Col. C. H. Burtchaell, M.B., R.A. Med. Corps .. 1June10

Dep. Asst. Director-Generals { Maj. E. T. F. Birrell, M.B., R.A. Med. Corps 18Aug.06
Lt.-Col. E. Eckersley, M.B., R. A. Med. Corps.. .. 20Jan.09
Lt.-Col. B. H. Scott, R.A. Med. Corps 1May10

Inspector of Medical Services .. O'Keeffe, Col. M. W., M.D. Horse Guards, S.W.).. .. 28July10

Dept. of The Adjutant General to the Forces
JAN. 1912. R. & C. ARMY LIST

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE.

JAN. 1912.

(Established by Royal Warrant, dated 23rd October, 1906).

Subst. Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	Subst. Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.
Capt. ..	Murphy, J. F. ..	1Nov.10	Capt ..	Cable, W. G. H. ..	1July11
Capt. ..	Adams, S. K., M.B. ..	1Nov.10	Lt. ..	Millard, A. S., M.B. ..	1Feb.07
Capt. ..	Taylor, M. R., M.B. ..	1Nov.10			

ARMY LIST. JANU. 1912.

(1600a)

LISTS OF UNITS OF THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.—*contd.*

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Units.	County Associations.	Units.	County Associations.
1st East Anglian Fd. Amb. ..	Suffolk.	5th Northern General Hospital ..	Leicester.
2nd East Anglian Fd. Amb. ..	Norfolk.	1st Northumbrian Fd. Amb. .	Northumberland.
3rd East Anglian Fd. Amb. ..	Essex.	2nd Northumbrian Fd. Amb. ..	Durham.
1st Eastern General Hospital .	Cambridge.	3rd Northumbrian Fd. Amb. ..	E. Rid. of Yorks.
2nd Eastern General Hospital. ..	Sussex.	Notts & Derby Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb.	Nottingham and Lincoln.
Eastern Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb. ..	Bedford.	1st Scottish General Hospital ..	City of Aberdeen.
1st Highland Fd. Amb. ..	City of Aberdeen.	2nd Scottish General Hospital ..	City of Edinburgh.
2nd Highland Fd. Amb. {	Aberdeen. City of Aberdeen.	3rd Scottish General Hospital }	City of Glasgow.
3rd Highland Fd. Amb. ..	City of Dundee.	4th Scottish General Hospital }	
Highland Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb. ..	Inverness.	South-Eastern Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb.	Kent.
1st & 2nd Home Counties Fd. Amb.	Kent.	1st Southern General Hospital ..	Warwick.
3rd Home Counties Fd. Amb. ..	Surrey	2nd Southern General Hospital ..	Gloucester.
Lanc. Fd. Amb., 1st, 2nd & 3rd East.	Lancashire (ast),	3rd Southern General Hospital ..	Oxford.
Lanc. Fd. Amb., 1st & 2nd West	Lancashire (West).	4th Southern General Hospital ..	Devon.
Lanc. Fd. Amb., 3rd West ..	Lancashire (West). and Westmorland.	5th Southern General Hospital ..	Southampton.
1st, 2nd & 3rd London Fd. Amb. ..	City of London.	1st South Midland Fd. Amb. }	Warwick.
4th, 5th & 6th London Fd. Amb. }	County of London.	2nd South Midland Fd. Amb. }	
London Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb. }		3rd South Midland Fd. Amb. ..	Gloucester.
London General Hospitals, 1st and 2nd	City of London.	1st South Midland Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb.	Warwick.
London General Hospitals, 3rd & 4th	County of London.	2nd South Midland Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb.	Buckingham.
1st London Sanitary Co. ..	City of London.	South Wales Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb ..	Hereford.
2nd London Sanitary Co. ..	County of London.	1st South-Western Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb.	Wilts.
1st & 2nd Lowland Fd. Amb. ..	City of Glasgow.	2nd South-Western Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb.	Somerset.
3rd Lowland Fd. Amb. ..	City of Edinburgh.	Welsh Bord. Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb ..	Chester.
Lowland Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb ..	City of Glasgow.	1st Welsh Fd. Amb. .	Monmouth.
North Midland Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb.	Stafford.	2nd & 3rd Welsh Fd. Amb. ..	Glamorgan.
1st North Midland Fd. Amb. ..	Derby.	1st & 2nd Wessex Fd. Amb.	Devon.
2nd North Midland Fd. Amb. ..	Leicester.	3rd Wessex Fd. Amb. .	Southampton
3rd North Midland Fd. Amb. .	Stafford.	1st Western General Hospital ..	Lancashire (West).
1st Northern General Hospital ..	Northumberland.	2nd Western General Hospital ..	Lancashire (East).
2nd Northern General Hospital }	York (W. Riding)	3rd Western General Hospital ..	Glamorgan
3rd Northern General Hospital }		1st, 2nd & 3rd West Riding Fd. Amb.	York W. Riding.
4th Northern General Hospital ..	Lincoln.	Yorkshire Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb }	

LIST OF UNITS OF THE TERRITORIAL FORCE—contd.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Units	County Associations.	Units.	County Associations.
Cheshire Brig. Co. ..	Chester.	Manchester Brig. Co. ..	Lancashire (W. st).
Devon & Cornwall Brig. Co.	Devon.	Middlesex Brig. Co., ..	Middlesex.
Durham Light Infantry Brig. Co.	Durham.	Norfolk & Suffolk Brig. Co. ..	Norfolk.
East Anglian Div. (Hd.-Qrs.) Co. } Eastern Mtd. Brig. Transport & Supply Col.	Essex.	North Midland Div. (Hd.-Qrs.) Co.	Staffordshire.
East Midland Brig. Co. ..	Northampton.	North Midland Mtd. Brig. Trans- port & Supply Col.	Leicester.
Essex Brig. Co. ..	Essex.	Northumberland Brig. Co. ..	Northumberland.
Gloucester & Worcester Brig. Co.	Gloucester.	Northumbrian Div. (Hd.-Qrs.) Co.	Durham.
Hampshire Brig. Co. ..	Southampton.	North Wales Brig. Co. ..	Denbigh.
Highland Divisional 1st (Hd.-Qrs.) Co.	Perth.	Notts & Derby Mtd. Brig., Trans- port & Supply Col.	Derby.
Highland Divisional 2nd Co. .	Stirling.	Notts & Derby Brig. Co. ..	Nottingham.
Highland Divisional 3rd (Gordon Brig.) Co.	City of Aberdeen.	South-Eastern Mtd. Brig. T. & S. Col.	Surrey.
Highland Divisional 4th Co. ..	City of Dundee.	South Midland Div. (Hd.-Qrs.) Co.	Warwick.
Highland Mtd. Brig. Transport & Supply Col.	Inverness.	South Midland Brigade Co. .	Buckingham.
Home Counties Div. (Hd.-Qrs.) Co.	Sussex.	1st South Midland Mtd. Brig., Transport & Supply Col.	Worcester.
Kent Brig. Co. ..	Kent.	2nd South Midland Mtd. Brig. Transport & Supply Column.	Berks.
Lancashire, East, Div. (Hd.-Qrs.) } Co. Lancashire, East Brig. Co. Lancashire Fusiliers Brig. Co. }	Lancashire (East)	South Wales Mtd. Brig., Trans- port & Supply Col.	Glamorgan.
Lancashire, North Brig. Co. Lancashire, South, Brig. Co. Lancashire, West, Div. (Hd.- Qrs.) Co.	Lancashire (West).	South Wales Brig. Co. ..	Somerset.
Lincoln & Leicester Brig. Co. ..	Leicester.	South-Western Brig. Co. ..	Wilts.
Liverpool Brigade Co. ..	Lancashire (West).	1st South-Western Mtd. Brig. Transport & Supply Col.	Somerset.
1st London Div. (Hd.-Qrs. Co. 1st Lond. Brig. Co. 2nd Lond. Brig. Co. 3rd Lond. Brig. Co. 2nd London Div. (Hd.-Qrs.) Co. 4th London Brig. Co. ... 5th London Brig. Co. .. 6th London Brig. Co. .	County of London.	2nd South-Western Mtd. Brig. Transport & Supply Col.	Stafford.
London Mtd. Brig. Transport & Supply Col.	City of London.	Staffordshire Brig. Co. ..	Surrey.
Lowland Div. 1st (Hd.-Qrs.) Co. ..	City of Glasgow.	Warwick Brig. Co. ..	Warwick.
Lowland Divisional 2nd Co. .	City of Edinburgh.	Welsh Border Mtd. Brig. Trans- port & Supply Co.	Chester.
Lowland Divisional 3rd (Scottish Rifle Brig.) Co.	Lanark.	Welsh Div. Hd.-Qrs. Co. ..	Hereford.
Lowland Divisional 4th (Highland Lt. Inf. Brig.) Co.	City of Glasgow.	Wessex Div. (Hd.-Qrs.) Co. ..	Southampton.
Lowland Mtd. Brig. Transport & Supply Col.	City of Edinburgh	West Riding Div. (Hd.-Qrs.) Co. } 1st West Riding Brig. Co. 2nd West Riding Brig. Co. 3rd West Riding Brig. Co.	York (W. Riding).
		York & Durham Brig. Co. ..	York (E. Riding).
		Yorkshire Mtd. Brig. Transport & Supply Col.	York (W. Riding).

ARMY LIST. JANY. 1912.

(1600a)

LISTS OF UNITS OF THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.—*contd.*

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Units.	County Associations.	Units.	County Associations.
1st East Anglian Fd. Amb. ..	Suffolk.	5th Northern General Hospital ..	Leicester.
2nd East Anglian Fd. Amb. ..	Norfolk.	1st Northumbrian Fd. Amb. .	Northumberland.
3rd East Anglian Fd. Amb. ..	Essex.	2nd Northumbrian Fd. Amb. ..	Durham.
1st Eastern General Hospital .	Cambridge.	3rd Northumbrian Fd. Amb. ..	E. Rid. of Yorks.
2nd Eastern General Hospital. ..	Sussex.	Notts & Derby Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb.	Nottingham and Lincoln.
Eastern Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb. ..	Bedford.	1st Scottish General Hospital ..	City of Aberdeen.
1st Highland Fd. Amb. ..	City of Aberdeen.	2nd Scottish General Hospital ..	City of Edinburgh.
2nd Highland Fd. Amb. {	Aberdeen. City of Aberdeen.	3rd Scottish General Hospital }	City of Glasgow.
3rd Highland Fd. Amb. ..	City of Dundee.	4th Scottish General Hospital }	
Highland Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb. ..	Inverness.	South-Eastern Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb.	Kent.
1st & 2nd Home Counties Fd. Amb.	Kent.	1st Southern General Hospital ..	Warwick.
3rd Home Counties Fd. Amb. ..	Surrey	2nd Southern General Hospital ..	Gloucester.
Lanc. Fd. Amb., 1st, 2nd & 3rd East.	Lancashire (ast).	3rd Southern General Hospital ..	Oxford.
Lanc. Fd. Amb., 1st & 2nd West	Lancashire (West).	4th Southern General Hospital ..	Devon.
Lanc. Fd. Amb., 3rd West ..	Lancashire (West). and Westmorland.	5th Southern General Hospital ..	Southampton.
1st, 2nd & 3rd London Fd. Amb. ..	City of London.	1st South Midland Fd. Amb. }	Warwick.
4th, 5th & 6th London Fd. Amb. }	County of London.	2nd South Midland Fd. Amb. }	
London Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb. }		3rd South Midland Fd. Amb. ..	Gloucester.
London General Hospitals, 1st and 2nd	City of London.	1st South Midland Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb.	Warwick.
London General Hospitals, 3rd & 4th	County of London.	2nd South Midland Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb.	Buckingham.
1st London Sanitary Co. ..	City of London.	South Wales Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb ..	Hereford.
2nd London Sanitary Co. ..	County of London.	1st South-Western Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb.	Wilts.
1st & 2nd Lowland Fd. Amb. ..	City of Glasgow.	2nd South-Western Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb.	Somerset.
3rd Lowland Fd. Amb. ..	City of Edinburgh.	Welsh Bord. Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb ..	Chester.
Lowland Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb ..	City of Glasgow.	1st Welsh Fd. Amb. .	Monmouth.
North Midland Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb.	Stafford.	2nd & 3rd Welsh Fd. Amb. ..	Glamorgan.
1st North Midland Fd. Amb. ..	Derby.	1st & 2nd Wessex Fd. Amb.	Devon.
2nd North Midland Fd. Amb. ..	Leicester.	3rd Wessex Fd. Amb. .	Southampton
3rd North Midland Fd. Amb. .	Stafford.	1st Western General Hospital ..	Lancashire (West).
1st Northern General Hospital ..	Northumberland.	2nd Western General Hospital ..	Lancashire (East).
2nd Northern General Hospital }	York (W. Riding)	3rd Western General Hospital ..	Glamorgan
3rd Northern General Hospital }		1st, 2nd & 3rd West Riding Fd. Amb.	York W. Riding.
4th Northern General Hospital ..	Lincoln.	Yorkshire Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb }	



MONUMENT ERECTED AT PENNYCUICK, NEAR EDINBURGH, TO THE MEMORY OF 300 FRENCH PRISONERS.

THE present seems a fitting time to give a representation of the above monument. In the early part of this century, when there were many thousands of French prisoners in this country, it was difficult for Government to procure dépôts for their safe custody. Mr. Alexander Cowan, the well-known paper-manufacturer, disposed of his extensive works at Valleyfield, Penicuik, to Government, for the purpose of being converted into a prison, which contained from 5000 to 6000 prisoners of war. Of these there died during three years 309—a record of the names, birth-place, and times and places of capture, of whom is preserved at Valleyfield. After some years, when Mr. Cowan had repurchased the property, and reconverted it into paper-mills, he felt that there was wanting some kindly tribute to

But as this did not appear to convey in any degree the sentiment of the original, the suggestion of the author of "Waverley" was not adopted in all its integrity.

memory of the poor young and sailors who died far from their native land. He therefore, in the year 1830, erected at his expense, the monument of which we give a Sketch. The inscription as follows—on one side in English and the other in French:—

The Mortal Remains of 309 prisoners of War, who died in this Neighbourhood, between 21st March 1811, and 26th, July, 1814, are interred near this spot.

Grata Quies Patrie: Sed et Omnis Terra Sepulchrum.

Certain Inhabitants of this Parish desiring to Remember that are Brethren, caused this Monument to be Erected, in the Year 1830.

Près de ce Lieu Reposent les Cendres de 309 Prisonniers de Guerre morts dans ce Voisinage, entre le 21 Mars, 1811, et le 26 Juillet, 1814, et pour Benir les Vœux de V. Mères.

Par le sort Appelés A Devenir Amants, Aimés, Epoux, Ils sont Morts Exilés.

Plusieurs Habitants de cette Paroisse, Aimant à Croire, que tous les Hommes sont Frères, firent Elever ce Monument l'an 1830.

It is pleasing to learn that there was such a kindly feeling so many years ago towards those who were looked on as our natural enemies but who we earnestly trust are now destined long to remain our allies and our brethren.

The monument, which was completed on the 26th June, 1830, the very day on which King George IV. died, during whose Regency the events referred to took place was visited in 1831 by the then youthful Duke of Bordeaux and a numerous suite, then exiles from their native land and residing at Holyrood, who expressed their high gratification for this tribute to the memory of their fellow-countrymen.

It may, perhaps, be interesting to our readers to be informed that Sir Walter Scott, who expressed a warm interest in the erection of the monument, suggested the Latin line—which is, we believe, from Saumazarius a poet of the middle ages—that forms part of the inscription. Sir Walter also offered the following translation, or phrase of that quotation in English, viz.:—

Rest in fair France 'twas vain for them to crave;
A cold and hostile clime affords their grave.

FOUR ROUTES TO PARIS.

BUT all ways lead to Paris," remarks a French friend, lazily drawing him a sheet of paper with the above words, waiting for the article to follow. "Paris is not Rome," is our exceedingly prompt and brilliant reply; "whatever an army of occupation may think upon the subject. But, in revenge for spoiling a proverb, and finding fault with a title, you shall supply the material for the very article you object to. Now, if you please, mention the four ways by which an Englishman can get to Paris, and give a comparative sketch of their advantages."

Our friend, who is reclining at his fullest length upon a sofa, in an apartment *au quatrieme*, whose windows open upon the Italian boulevard, pointed with his toe at the thermometer, and emitted a peck puff from his cigarette. Evidently there is no information to be elicited from that quarter. We must conquer France in our own way. Who was it—Kehama—that suddenly entered the principal quartier d'Enfer eight ways at once? So says Southey, who has the sublime arrogance to insist on the process being "realised." Come, have only half Kehama's work to do in order to reach this very boulevard. *Allons!*

For our own part, we prefer to go to France via Boulogne. At this may be from a prejudice. With Boulogne were the scenes of our earliest love and *mal-de-mer*. When two men and a dog were working at the columns of the Cathedral which is not finished yet, we used to come this way; and now, twenty years later, when they have actually managed to make a little chapel ready for Divine Service (with a sculptured "Virgin and Child" in a boat on the sea, and a twinkling star, made by a hole through the stonework, for an tarpiece, pretty and fanciful), we continue to take to Boulogne. Don't go by rail—heat, hurry, and dust—you are in no hurry—go by one of the boats from London-bridge. It is a delicious voyage of ten hours, and an enjoyment all the way. "Sick?" Nonsense. Take three drops of creosote on a lump of sugar two or three times during the voyage, if you feel qualmy; and, if you are sick after that, the remedy is not so efficacious as people assert, and they ought to be ashamed of themselves—but we believe that it is an excellent thing. So, come to Boulogne—lively, sunshiny place—and stay there a day or two; improve your French, if you can find anybody who will answer you except in English; keep off the port, here gents go to swagger, and gentesses to show their mineline; get on the heights, and meditate on the changes that have occurred since Henry VIII. took the place, and Edward VI. restored it. This will take you some time, if you are well up in history, and especially if you have your own tobacco with you (the French cigars are atrocious), and you may call and refresh yourself at the Swiss Cottage, where one Brother Buckle sells English beer. Finally, some morning, go to the pretty terminus, and get into the train for Paris—if you take a fast train, you may be sitting on that sofa, opposite to us, in some six hours.

But some English people like to go "with the mail." They think that such companionship involves some sort of advantages. We never knew what they were, except that once we very nearly got drowned by accompanying a gallant mail-guard in a little boat, by means whereof he had determined to save certain hours, the sea being too high for the vessel to get in. Upon that occasion we recollect that the grip upon a wet, sea-weedy flight of steps on Calais pier was more delightful to our clutch than if we had plunged both hands into Aladdin's biggest basket of emeralds. But we do not recommend the preliminary sensation to persons who conceive that they have any mission in this world, or friends who would be sorry not to hear of them again. Not, of course, that, as a rule, there is any danger or difficulty in coming via Calais. Some people call the place stupid. Well, there is no great attraction there; but you may live very well, and the town is far more interesting than any day in London. Further from the coast, the French have a reputation for being so stupid, that you may chatter or clatter or blather all day long, and not be noticed. Lorettes and of one's

THE LUTHERANS BACKSLIDING.—The *Hamburg News* contains a letter from Berlin of the 4th, which gives the following rather improbable piece of intelligence:—"Some of the minutes of the general conference of the Lutheran communities, which took place in May last, have just been published. It results from them that the conference was of opinion that auricular confession should be re-established, and that the clergymen should be invested with the power of pronouncing excommunication."

A WEALTHY GREEK.—The late Baron Sina, a native of Greece, and of humble extraction, has left 1,000,000 of drachmas (at 108. a piece) to his fatherland, to be expended in the following manner:—540,000 drachmas to be spent in the erection of a building for the Academy of Athens, the plans of which have been already made by M. Theophilus Hansen, of Vienna, the architect who erected the Otto University and the observatory in the Greek capital; 200,000 drachmas are to be capitalised to increase the salaries of the professors at the academy; 60,000 drachmas for the completion of the cathedral of Athens, &c.

The Tuscan Government has prohibited the *Charivari* of Paris within its territory.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the imports of gold have been on a liberal scale, we have had a most inactive week for all national securities, the prices of which have not been supported. The heaviness in the quotations has arisen from two powerful causes in operation; viz., an unusually active demand for money for commercial purposes, and the large quantities of gold which continue to be taken for the Continent—chiefly, we understand, for the Bank of France. The arrivals of gold have been 75,000*l.* from New York; 6000*l.* from the Brazils; and 734,000*l.* from Australia; but the whole have been disposed of for shipment.

As regards the present state of the Discount Market we may observe that money is tolerably abundant, and that the general rate of interest on first-class paper is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A few bills have, however, been done at $4\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Very large accommodation has been afforded the mercantile community, both by the Bank of England and the private bankers.

The English Stock Market was heavy on Monday, and prices fluctuated to some extent. The Three per Cents Reduced were done at from $95\frac{1}{2}$, closing at $95\frac{1}{2}$; the Three per Cent Consols marked $95\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ for Account, and $95\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ for Money. The New Three per Cents were $96\frac{1}{2}$; Long Annuities, 1860, 3 7-16; Ditto, 1859, 3 3-16; Ditto, 1860, $3\frac{1}{2}$; India Stock, 236; India Bonds, 98. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 98. to 128. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 100 $\frac{1}{4}$. On the following day prices ruled as follows:—Bank Stock, 218 $\frac{1}{2}$; Three per Cents Reduced, $95\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$; Three per Cent Consols, $95\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ for Money, and $95\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ for Account. The New Three per Cents were 96 to $96\frac{1}{4}$; Long Annuities, 1860, $3\frac{1}{2}$ 7-16; India Stock, 235; India Bonds, 108. to 148.; Exchequer Bills, 98. to 128. prem. The dealings on Wednesday were limited nevertheless, very little change took place in the quotations, which ruled as follows:—Bank Stock, 217 $\frac{1}{2}$; Three per Cents Reduced, $95\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; Three per Cent Consols, $95\frac{1}{2}$; Consols, for Account, $95\frac{1}{2}$; New Three per Cents, $96\frac{1}{4}$; Long Annuities, 1855, $18\frac{1}{2}$; India Stock, 235 $\frac{1}{2}$; India Bonds, 108. to 148. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 98. to 128. prem. On Thursday the funds were very dull. The Three per Cents Reduced realised $95\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$; Consols, for Money, $95\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$; Ditto, for the Account, $95\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$; New Three per Cents, $96\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ to 96. India Stock, 234. India Bonds, 118.; Exchequer Bills, 98. to 138. prem. The Directors of the Bank of England made no change in the minimum rate of discount.

In the Foreign house the transactions have been very moderate; yet, on the whole, prices have ruled steady. Mexican Three per Cents have realised $22\frac{1}{2}$; Russian Five per Cents, 111 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sardinian Five per Cents, $92\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish Three per Cents, $44\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New Deferred, $21\frac{1}{2}$; Turkish Six per Cents, $103\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Four per Cents, Guaranteed, $103\frac{1}{2}$; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, $92\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, $65\frac{1}{4}$; Peruvian Dollar Bonds, $60\frac{1}{2}$; Brazilian Five per Cents, $102\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Small, $102\frac{1}{2}$; Granada Deferred, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Venezuela Four-and-a-Quarter per Cents, $32\frac{1}{2}$.

There has been a moderate business doing in Joint-stock Bank Shares, as follows:—Bank of Egypt, 13; Bank of London, 70; Commercial of London, 31 ex div.; London Chartered of Australia, New, $16\frac{1}{2}$; London and County, 36; London Joint-Stock, $31\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Ottoman Bank, $11\frac{1}{2}$; and Union of Australia, 63 ex div.

All Miscellaneous Securities have met a dull market, and, in some instances, the quotations have had a downward tendency. Australian Royal Mail, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ex return; Berlin Waterworks, $6\frac{1}{2}$; Canada Government Bonds, $114\frac{1}{2}$; Crystal Palace, Preference, $5\frac{1}{2}$; Electric Telegraph, $96\frac{1}{2}$; General Steam Navigation, 28; General Screw Steam, $113\frac{1}{2}$; London Dock, 104; London General Omnibus, $4\frac{1}{2}$; National Discount Company, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ex new; Netherlands Land, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Oriental Gas, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Peel River Land and Mineral, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, $64\frac{1}{2}$; Scottish Australian Investment, New, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.

The Railway Share Market has been rather heavy, and prices have shown a disposition to give way. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Chester and Holyhead, $16\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Counties, $9\frac{1}{2}$; East Lan-

SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B.

Her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood, at Osborne on Thursday week, upon this eminent civil engineer, and most useful member of the Civil Service, who has long held the office of Civil Engineering Inspector of the Local Government Board, and has now retired, at seventy-three years of age, having been in the Government service thirty-five years, and having done a vast amount of very important work. He was, though born at Bristol in 1810, the son of a builder at Chorley, Lancashire, in which town he learnt to work with his own hands as a mason, bricklayer, and carpenter, and afterwards as a mechanical engineer, before entering the Liverpool Dock Engineer's office, in 1831, under Mr. Jesse Hartley. In 1836, he was employed under Mr. Robert Stephenson in the construction of the London and Birmingham Railway, after which he returned to Liverpool as assistant-surveyor of the Docks. At the end of 1844 he became engineer to the Bridgewater Canal. In 1847 he devised a scheme, which was admired, but never carried out, for supplying Liverpool with water from the Bala Lake; and he took part in the erection of St. George's Hall at Liverpool. He was appointed an engineering inspector under the first Public Health Act, 1848, Lord Morpeth, Lord Ashley, and Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., being Commissioners. Mr. Rawlinson held the first inquiry and wrote the first report, on Dover. Subsequently he visited, inspected, and reported upon the principal towns in England, from Berwick-upon-Tweed to Penzance, from Liverpool to Scarborough. He drew up suggestions for the use of local surveyors and sanitary engineers as to main sewerage, house-draining, water supply, and sewage irrigation. These plans have, from time to time, been extended, so as to be suitable not only for Great Britain, but also for British India and the Colonies; they have been accepted by foreign as well as by English engineers. In the spring of 1855 Mr. Rawlinson was sent as a member of the Sanitary Commission to the British Army, where he caused measures to be adopted which soon reduced the rate of mortality among our soldiers in the Crimea, and in the military hospitals on the Bosphorus, after a frightful number of deaths, from the want of proper care in cleansing, ventilating, and furnishing pure water, had taken place among our soldiers. Within six months, the measures which were taken by Mr. Rawlinson and his medical colleagues, Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Hector Gavin, brought the whole of our Army into a better state of health, with a lower rate of mortality, than it had ever before enjoyed in barracks at home. The improvement thus begun has been continued by the directions of other sanitary committees in the War Department, reducing the average mortality of British soldiers, at home and abroad, to less than half its former rate. In 1863, Mr. Rawlinson was sent by the Home Secretary to Lancashire as Commissioner to devise work for the people in the distressed cotton districts during the cotton famine. Mr. Rawlinson, with Mr. Arthur Arnold, his colleague, advised and superintended in ninety-four towns and places in Lancashire and Cheshire, works of road-making, public parks making, waterworks construction, street and road forming, main sewerage, and land draining. The sum of money expended under the signature of Mr. Rawlinson was £1,850,000, and upwards of 400 miles of roads and streets were formed, drained, sewered, channelled, and paved, the manual labour being done, for the most part, by cotton operatives. The administration did not cost the Government 3s. 6d. per cent. The money was advanced for a period of thirty years at 3½ per cent, and the entire sum has, up to this date, been regularly repaid. Sir Robert Rawlinson was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1865. He has served on three Royal Commissions in England and on one for Dublin, and since 1862 has been a member of the Army Sanitary Committee. He is a member of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and a vice-president of the Society of Arts.

The Portrait of Sir Robert Rawlinson is from a photograph by Mr. H. S. Mendelsohn, Cathcart-road, South Kensington.

ended by neglect or unworthy treatment, among the persons with whom he has gone afield in past years, carrying that old gun on his shoulder. Did not he exchange guns with his brother a quarter of a century ago, because he thought Jack liked the other gun best, and they had had a few words of dispute about paying that bill which poor Jack drew upon him in London? Then he thinks of Jack's going away to Ceylon, and how he died there, and—there is a drop of water on the gun-barrel, which must be wiped away; that is all.

RECOLLECTIONS OF ST. JAMES'S HALL.

It is *la saison morte*, and "London is empty." Everybody who is "somebody" is yachting, or grouse-shooting, or painfully toiling over "Le Continong"; enraptured with scenery, often inferior to that which he leaves behind. "London is empty," and there are barely four millions of people to be found in the deserted metropolis. For this miserable handful of stragglers there is no Italian opera; English opera has taken refuge in the provinces and the Crystal Palace; metropolitan music-lovers are restricted to the entertainment pro-

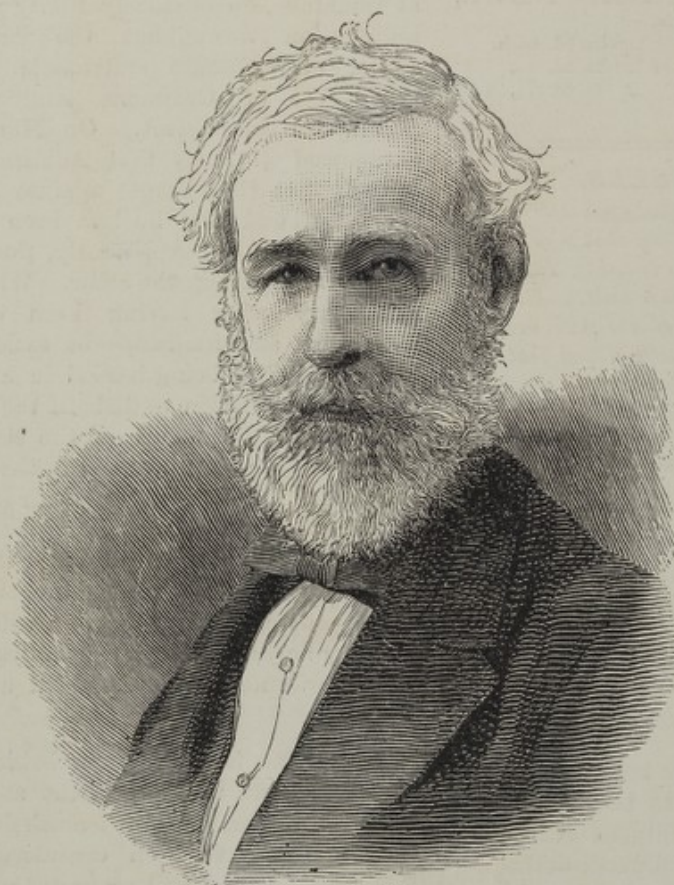




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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1883.



SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B.

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President—His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, K.G.

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ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

URDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1883.

melly weather as we have lately been
e a phenomenon to be passed over
nition and thankfulness. Cloudless
ashine, warm but subdued, extending
, had until this year become a tradition.

tourists, sportsmen, and yachtsmen
uriate in a charming holiday. But

ers deserve the warmest congratu-

has not promoted the stability of the Conservative party, to whom the prudence of the Duke of Richmond and the reticence of Sir Stafford Northcote have been of greater service than the headlong rashness of the Marquis of Salisbury. With candid frankness, their chief newspaper organ admits that the Gladstone Administration is as strong and popular as when it took office in 1880. A long recess, which is not this year to be broken by an autumn Session, will give her Majesty's Opposition the opportunity of repairing past errors, and, if practicable, of giving greater unity to its counsels. The Liberals enjoy the advantage of being ranged under a leader whose supremacy is unquestioned. No one can deny that the veteran statesman who guides the helm of State has come out of all the trials, conflicts, and mistakes of the Session with an enhanced reputation.

Soon after Parliament rose, one of the difficulties that disturbed our foreign relations came to an end. The arbitrary arrest and detention of Mr. Shaw, the missionary at Tamatave, on obviously flimsy pretexts, excited much indignation throughout the country; nor did the earlier and obscure statements of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons tend to allay the general anxiety on the subject. On Monday it was officially announced in Paris that Admiral Pierre has satisfied himself that the charges against Mr. Shaw could not be sustained, and that he had been set at liberty on the island of Réunion. Apparently, this is not a very gracious way of terminating the affair. Why should this innocent missionary—after having been unjustly subjected to annoyance and hardship—be exiled to a French settlement instead of being landed in Madagascar? There is, however, no reason to distrust the repeated assurances of the French Government on the subject, fortified by the emphatic promise contained in the Royal Speech that, in connection with the Madagascar incidents, her Majesty's "attention has been, and will continue to be, steadily directed to all which may affect the rights or liberties of my subjects." It would be unreasonable to doubt that, in due course, ample reparation will be made to Mr. Shaw. We may be sure that Lord Granville's attention to the subject will not be diverted till ample justice has been done.

This issue is the more probable in consequence of the moderate views that are in the ascendant in M. Ferry's Cabinet. It seems that the French demands upon the Hovas Government have been considerably abated. Admiral Pierre's successor will carry out with him proposals for a Protectorate over the north-west coast, and the right of acquiring land. But he will not march on the capital, nor insist upon the cession of Tamatave, nor claim any control over the policy of the native administration; and

March 24. 1856

(From a Correspondent.)

It has been recently asserted that the true heroism of the deeds of Miss Nightingale in the Crimea, and the generosity of Madame Goldschmidt in support of Miss Nightingale's cause, are proofs that the chivalry of England has changed sexes. Whether this be so or not, let us give honour to whom honour is due. Certainly numbers of the fair sex have been so patiently and earnestly devoted to the discharge not only of their natural gratitude, to grant them all the "rights" which Christian women can demand. There can be no question that this was a noble Christian woman and a woman's devotion, in the cottage as well as in the camp; and the peasant's wife who refused her usual allowance for the camp-linen, and created the donor "to send it to the soldiers—she could tear up her apron for her husband's leg"—was as earnest in her way, and gave as much, as those who have no nobly "freighted argosies" for our suffering countrymen.

And heartily have the soldiers—for whose sake Miss Nightingale became a nurse, and for whose health of mind and body she has now organised classes and promoted various games, and with such good effect that the canteen is deserted for the school-room—heartily have our fine fellows responded to the home movement in Miss Nightingale's honour.

Colonel Blane writes from the Crimea that "the subscription to the Nightingale Fund has been the result of voluntary individual offerings and the amount of £4657 16s. already received plainly indicates the universal feeling of gratitude which exists among the troops engaged in the Crimea, for the care bestowed upon them and the relief administered to themselves and their comrades, at the period of their greatest sufferings, by the skilful arrangements, the unwearied, constant, and their personal attentions of Miss Nightingale and the other ladies associated with her. This cheering information was communicated by the direction of General Sir William Codrington to the Committee of the Nightingale Fund, and proves that at all events our brave fellows know how to appreciate the "divinity of woman." One of the most singular characteristics in a mind so happily constructed, that of Miss Nightingale is the manner in which she combines the firmness of the oak with the pliability of the willow. Taking advantage of every circumstance, and unwearied in her purpose, she has gracefully bent her back to the education and amusement of—we had almost written it, "the troops committed to her care" but more properly—"with writing materials. She writes to be furnished with maps, with books, especially foot-balls, cricket-balls, with games of all kinds—but especially would she shrink from seeing them again in play, though thoroughly experienced, as no woman ever was before, in the horrors of war, did England's householders see her before, in the March at Exeter Hall. Mr. and M^{rs}. Goldschmidt, who on the 11th of the Nightingale Fund the sum of £1873 2s. Concert yielded paying the whole of the expenses of the concert out of their own funds, and these expenses much exceeded £4500. Mr. and M^{rs}. Goldschmidt were intreated to permit a portion of the proceeds to liquidate the debt; but they remained firm to their noble intention, and even after at Mr. Mitchell's suggestion, were circulated in the Hall. Truly diamonds and pearls from her lips—for the benefit of others, even more than for her own.

In this, as in all other good deeds of love and charity, these distinguished artists walk hand in hand; but we would intrude the women of England to look steadily at Mme. Goldschmidt's exertions in this matter, and see how they, born on the soil, can "go and do likewise" in honour of the victims of the Crimes, and for what she has resolved should be of lasting value to the "Azerbylar" of her country. The magnificence of Mme. Goldschmidt's offering should be an incentive: though the glory light which brightens our hearts here, we no less prize the farthing rasher and save the peasant's life.

We most earnestly desire to see the subscriptions to the Nightingale Fund wound up by a subscription from the women of England, commencing at each a penny, and not exceeding a shilling: this would indeed be following in the footsteps of *Mrs. Goldschmidt*.

MAY 10 1856

A NEW ambulance wagon has arrived at Fort Pitt, for the use of carrying invalids who are unable to walk. It is very easy, having some excellent springs, and wheels are covered with indiarubber. It is of sufficient space to accommodate three beds and about twenty men. The carriage rides exceedingly easy over a very rough road. It was used for the first time on Saturday, and was much approved of. It was ordered to have been received from the Government.

ORDERS have been received for the following number of men to be selected from the head-quarters at Chatham, under Captain Bambery's orders, to be held in readiness to embark for the Crimea. This corps now wants upwards of three hundred men. It is expected that they will commence recruiting on the 1st of next month.

GREAT MORTALITY ON BOARD A TRANSPORT-SHIP.—The *Great*

GREAT MORTALITY ON BOARD A TRANSPORT-SHIP.—The *Great Tennessee* arrived at Liverpool on Thursday week with discharged soldiers from India. Out of 1,600 men, 1,400 were suffering from dysentery and scurvy, and 140 were landed in such a state that they could not be taken in care to the workhouse, when it was found that one of the poor fellows had died on the way. The men complain loudly of bad treatment, and attribute their condition to the want of hammocks and proper provisions. Four more men have since died. The ship is one of the Indian fleet, and is under the command of a naval officer. A subject of inquiry in the House of Commons, and Sir C. Wood has stated that a searching investigation will be instituted by the Indian authorities. An inquest on the unhappy victims has been opened at Liverpool. The disclosures were of a most painful nature, and proved that the men were in a state of the grossest dereliction of duty. Four days after the vessel left Calcutta the food was found to be in a putrid state, smelling so offensively when cooked that it had to be thrown overboard; the beer was sour and undrinkable; the vinegar and limejuice—important preservatives against scurvy—were diluted and adulterated; the preserved vegetables were sodden and pappy, and emitted a disagreeable odor; the meat was rancid, watery, and rusty; and the biscuit was so utterly unfit for human food, that it was eaten only mouthily but maggoty, that 36,000lbs. were condemned, the greater portion being thrown into the sea, while that which was retained was kept only to serve as ballast. The *Great Tennessee's* stores have been examined since her arrival in the Mersey, and two naval officers and other competent witnesses have reported that the food was in a most filthy and disgusting state. The hospital stores were deficient, and notwithstanding that the men on board about one thousand men, the hospital contained only thirty-six beds. Ten per cent of the men, it appears, were ill when they left India; but, said Dr. Gee, "had proper food been supplied to them, they would not have been laid up, and many were at present; bad food, bad accommodation, and a deficient ventilation were the principal causes of disease and death on board."

I L N. March 24. 1860

CRIMEAN HEROES AT CHATHAM.—To show the great interest

CRAIMEN HEROES AT CHATHAM.—To show the great interest which the Queen attaches to everything connected with the late war we must mention that immediately after her last visit to the hospital at Chatham her Majesty caused that portraits of nine of those men whose names were mentioned in the preceding paragraph for the Royal Naval Hospital. One only, Corporal McArthur, of the 60th Regt., has been killed; the others are still alive. The man of his left arm from a bullet which passed through his breast and shoulder-blade is reported to have been a brave man as well as a soldier of the army, a volunteer in every former hope, and a brave man as well as a soldier of the enterprise. Another handsome fellow, with a beard and a few locks of hair, was John Dryden, of the 11th Hussars, received no less than thirty-one wounds during the memorable charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. He was surrounded by four or five times his number, and he was killed. He was taken back in his arms, side, and back, besides having two severe cuts—one on the forehead and one on the cheek, and a trifling wound on the head. He was taken to the prisoner to Stumpford, where his wounds were treated. He was taken there three months in the hospital, he was carried some 1500 miles, and after passing here he remained until he was exchanged at Odessa. Three more were photographed in a group, without so much as one leg amputated. These were

[illegible]

The Imperial Russian arms in cast iron taken from over the gates of the arsenal at Soujouk, in Circassia, have been sent to the United Service Institution by Capt. Spratt, R.N.

The Government has agreed to grant a pension to the mother of Dr. James Thompson, of the 4th, who distinguished himself so signally in waiting upon the Russian wounded after the battle of the Alma.

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May 24 1856

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SUSPICIOUS MORTALITY AMONG ARTILLERY HORSES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A very suspicious epidemic has broken out among the artillery horses belonging to the battery stationed at Galata Serai. On Wednesday, March 26th, the horses were as usual taken to be watered at the troughs enclosed within the enclosure of the building. Soon after they returned, the horses, which had been quite well before and in excellent condition, began to show symptoms of uneasiness; they refused to eat, and became restless. This restlessness soon turned into a spasmodic nervousness; the horses began to tremble in all their limbs, and the palpitations of the heart were so violent that they could be distinctly heard. In spite of the efforts of the veterinary surgeons attached to the battery, these symptoms in some of the horses soon changed into a state of the most acute agony. They stood up erect on their hind legs, or threw themselves in violent convulsions on the ground. The muscles seemed to become rigid in some, while others swelled to an enormous size. By next morning, thirteen of them were dead, while all the horses which had gone out first to water were more or less ill. Several of the horses were oozed, but nothing was found except a competition of the infestations, scarcely sufficient to cause death. Since then, the commission formed for the purpose. All the circumstances which have hitherto come to light seem to point out a case of poisoning which have hitherto been suggested was, that some poisonous plant might have impregnated the hay, but, on examination, not only no trace was found of this, but likewise, although all the horses received the hay indiscriminately from the same bales, there were many which were not attacked.

MISS NIGHTINGALE'S "SLIGHT INJURY."—The *Crimes* correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"I regret to state that Miss Nightingale has received a slight injury from the upsetting of a vehicle, in which, with other sisters, she was commencing her journey to the front of Russia. Her back is hurt, and she is at present at the Castle Hospital. We all hope for her speedy and complete recovery."

LORD STRATFORD DE KILDARE AND SIR E. LEON.—We have the best grounds for stating, that there is no truth in rumours which have lately been current, to the effect that Sir Edmund Lyons is about to replace Lord Stratford de Kildare as British Ambassador at Constantinople. Sir Edmund has gone to the Mediterranean to resume his command. Lord Stratford, there is no reason to doubt, will retain his post. —*MORNING POST.*

"*THE TIMES*" April 19 1856

SIR JOHN MACGREGOR.

Sir John MacGregor, M.D., K.C.B., a distinguished military surgeon and physiologist, who died, on the 14th inst., at Ryde, Isle of Wight, was the second son of Duncan MacGregor, Esq., of Culrose, Perthshire, by his wife, Mary, daughter of John McDermott, Esq., of Perth. He was born in 1794, and assumed, in August, 1863, by Royal license, the surname of MacGregor instead of his patronymic, his family being really of the MacGregors of Bora, but their surname had been penalized by Act of Parliament in Scotland. Sir John MacGregor, the subject of this notice, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and entered the medical branch of the Army in 1809, and saw considerable service. He was in the expedition to Walcheren, and was present at the taking of Terrover and Fort Hamelin, and at the siege of Finching. He was with the army in South Devon, and was in the Peninsula, in the second division of the army under Lord Hill, from 1811 to 1812. He served also in the Peninsulars of Madras, Bombay, twice in Bengal, and in the island of Ceylon. He was present in most of the famous actions that occurred during his time in the Peninsula and in India. MacGregor became Staff Surgeon in 1748, and Deputy Inspector-General in 1843, and was for some years stationed at Madras in that capacity before his retirement. He was made an honorary physician to her Majesty in August, 1850, and was, in recognition of his services, created a K.C.B. the same year. Sir John married, first, in 1816, Mary, eldest daughter of Daniel Wolf, Esq., of Manchester; and, secondly, in 1846, Ellen Grace, youngest daughter of the late Nathaniel Brassey, Esq., banker, of Lombard-street. Sir John leaves a family.

The fund has received a welcome augmentation by the transference to its account of £125 15s. 6d.—being a portion of the balance of the *Times* Crimean fund. We annex the *Times*' own account of the affair:—"We have ascertained from the bankers with whom the fund was lodged that the balance in their hands amounts, with interest, to £10,908 18s. 6d. Of this sum we propose to hand over £125 15s. 6d. to the Committee for Administering the Relief Fund, with the express understanding that three-fourths of it shall be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers who may fall in the present war, or of wounded or invalided soldiers who have no other means of support. The remainder of the balance we propose to assign to the Governors of the new Military Hospital at Aldershot, for the purpose of providing an auxiliary fund for the general purposes of the hospital."

SIR JAMES FELLOWES, F.R.S.

SIR JAMES FELLOWES, who died on the 31st ult., in his eighty-sixth year, at his son's (Captain Fellowes) residence at Havant, was the third son of Dr. William Fellowes by his wife, who was the eldest daughter of Peregrine Butler, Esq., of the county of Waterford. He adopted his father's profession—that of medicine—after receiving his education at Rugby School and the University of Cambridge, where he was Fellow of Grenville and Caius College. He graduated as Bachelor of Medicine in 1797, and Doctor of Medicine in 1803. Sir James served with the army on the Continent in 1794, and afterwards in the Peninsula, and rendered great medical assistance at Barossa, for which he received the war medal and one clasp. He also was at the siege of Cadix, under Lord Lynedoch. In consideration of his conduct generally, but especially during the pestilential fever at Gibraltar in 1804 and 1805, he was knighted by George III., in 1810. Sir James was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in February, 1816; was also a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He was appointed Hospital assistant in the medical department of the army in June, 1794; was made physician in October, 1795; Deputy Inspector-General in March, 1813; and Inspector-General in April that year. He had married, in 1816, Miss James, eldest daughter and coheir of J. James, Esq., of Ashbury House, Hants.

REPORT OF THE CRIMEAN COMMISSIONERS.

THE "*Times*," of Monday last, devoted nearly eight columns of its space to the publication of the first report of Sir J. McNeill and Colonel Talbot, sent out in the early part of last year to inspect the condition of the army. The report is dated Constantinople, June 10, 1855, and is addressed to Lord Palmerston. The commission commenced its inquiry at Balaklava on the 13th of March, and examined personally, and by written queries, all the officers of the army occupying positions of regimental or divisional command, all the staff, and all the officers engaged in the control of the commissariat or medical departments. The army, it was proved, suffered "excessive labour, watching, exposure, and privation." Yet the officers and men behaved admirably; discipline and a soldierly spirit were fully maintained. The men had sometimes to endure "short rations;" but, excepting in the 4th and Light Divisions, the deficiency was not such as to affect the health of the troops.

"In the 4th and Light Divisions the deficiencies in the rations were not only greater in amount, but also much more continuous. In those divisions the men were frequently on three-quarters, two-thirds, and sometimes on half rations of meat and of rum. On two occasions they had only quarter rations, and on one day they had none at all."

DEFICIENCIES.

Under this head, the report says:—"The deficiencies in the supplies provided by the commissariat, from which the army, and especially that part of it which was encamped upon the heights before Sebastopol, suffered most, were a deficiency of fresh meat, a deficiency of vegetables, a deficiency of fresh bread, particularly for the sick, and more especially for those whose guns were almost without muzzles; a deficiency of fuel, a deficiency of hay and straw, to such an extent that enough could not be procured to fill the palliasses of the sick, and, above all, a deficiency of land transport, to which many of the other deficiencies are mainly to be attributed."

As to vegetable food, the report says that the issue of rice ceased on the 15th of November:—"The Commissary-General states, and the returns show, that the supply of rice in store was such as would have enabled him to continue the issue; but he also states that, from the deficiency of land transport, it was impossible to carry that additional weight to the front. . . . It appears, from the evidence of the Commissary-General, that it has not been the practice in the British army to keep the general commanding informed of the amount of provisions in depot, or available for the use of the troops, but only of such as he is in the possession of the troops, and in the charge of the commissariat officers of divisions."

As to lime-juice, it appears that the Commander-in-Chief was not informed of the arrival of supplies; and as to "vegetables," they were not ordinarily included in the regular rations of soldiers.

"*THE TIMES*" Feb. 9. 1856

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

In consequence of the decrease which has taken place in the strength of the Indian regiments stationed in the Bengal Presidency, an order has been received from the authorities at the War Department by Colonel H. Jervis, Commandant of the Provisional Battalion at Chatham, directing that the whole of the non-commissioned officers and men under nineteen years' service, belonging to the depots of regiments in the Indian establishment, at Chatham Barracks, are to be medically inspected immediately at the Garrison Hospital, for the purpose of enabling the authorities at the Horse Guards to ascertain the number of troops fit for immediate embarkation, to join the service companies of their regiments in India. The following depots of regiments on the Indian establishment were accordingly inspected at Chatham, on Saturday, viz.:—the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 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ARMY HOSPITALS

1860

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Bhotan and the Story of the Dooar War. By Surgeon Rennie, M.D., 20th Hussars. (John Murray.) Some observers are pleased to think they can discover in the affairs of the world a rule of compensation whereby apparent advantages and apparent disadvantages are pretty evenly counterbalanced. The more insignificant, they say, anything with the power of annoyance is, the more annoying it is; and they maintain that Chang must suffer more than an ordinary man from mosquitoes and other tiny plagues because the greater the disparity of size, when the larger is the victim of the less, the greater is the ignominy and the acuter is the pang. They beg you also to observe how Naboth was a thorn in the side of King Ahab, and what a bitter pill Mordecai was to Haman. And they argue that it was the obscurity of Naboth which made the refusal so galling that the King of Israel fell (to use the language of a Sunday-school boy) "ill abed o' the sulks;" and that it was the obscurity of Mordecai which made his independence so offensive to Haman. A lion, too, must be more vexed at being stung by a hornet than at being attacked by a tiger; and the British lion, a peculiarly sensitive animal, is peculiarly exposed to the stings of what are contemptible as foes but formidable as persecutors. He lies extended many a rood, and offers many points of attack to his tiny enemies. Towards the East particularly he is liable to annoyance; and he has lately howled with anguish at the small injuries inflicted by swarms of Bhotanese. Dr. Rennie is, no doubt, correct in saying that "there is probably no country in the world that, until the present year, has been less a subject of interest than Bhotan; and, as a natural consequence, probably no one that there is less generally known about. In fact, it may be said without exaggeration that, until recently, comparatively few but those who made Asiatic geography a special study ever heard its name." Nevertheless, we had troubles with Bhotan as long ago as 1772, and, as we know to our cost, we still have troubles with it. The Bhotanese have not only been a considerable expense to us in point of money, but they have had the impudence to capture and to refuse the return of two guns. What is to be the result—whether Bhotan is to be annexed, whether the honour of the British arms is to be vindicated, and whether the two guns are to be recovered by force or regained by diplomacy—remains to be seen; but Dr. Rennie has, by his recent publication, deprived the reading world of any further excuse for ignorance touching the whereabouts of Bhotan, the nature of the country, the character of the inhabitants, the relation in which they stand to Thibet, our intercourse with them since 1772, the peculiarities—making negotiation a matter of great difficulty—of their government, and the missions sent from time to time to the Bhotanese by the Government of India. The proximity of Bhotan to the north-eastern frontier of our Indian empire was certain to lead to disagreements; predatory incursions and border warfare almost necessarily arose; and it will appear to the impartial that the Bhotanese were sometimes as much sinned against as sinning. Dr. Rennie had, during the time he was attached to the 80th Regiment at Darjeeling, a very favourable opportunity of "obtaining information regarding the few operations which were carried on," and "was also able to see something of Bhotan and the recently-annexed Dooars." By drawing freely upon official records he has been enabled to make up, with the assistance of his own observations, a very interesting account of one of those petty Powers, little wars with whom are wont to cost England, by dribblets, more good blood, good money, and prestige than a nation situated as we are in India can well afford. Dr. Rennie was ordered home in June, 1865, arrived here (it is to be presumed from his preface) in October, and had his work brought out in December, so that he evidently lost no time, and is entitled to all the indulgence he claims on the score of the inconveniences under which he wrote. He very properly considered that in such a case he "gives twice who gives quickly;" and the seasonableness of his book is unquestionable. The illustrations and the map are an acceptable addition to the narrative.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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prehend and decide, has just been determined. The "Dunaid" first appeared in May, 1728.

The many admirers of Turner are angry with Mr. Leslie, the painter for saying that Turner was a poor hand at painting a tree. "With the exception of here and there a willow, and, in his Italian views, the frequent pine and cypress, I look in vain," says Mr. Leslie, "for a specific discrimination in his trees; or in the vegetation of his foregrounds, in which there is little that is English. I cannot remember an oak, an elm, an ash, or a beech in any picture by him; nor do I remember anything much like the beauty of an English hedge. Neither has he expressed the deep verdure of his own country; and hence he is the most unfaithful among great painters to the essential and most beautiful characteristics of English midland scenery." This cannot satisfy either Mr. Ruskin or Mr. Munro; but the truth of Mr. Leslie's position is, to our thinking, not to be doubted.

The orthocentric article in the *Quarterly* on Mr. Leech, the deservedly-favourite artist of English domestic life, is, it is said, by Mr. Thackeray. In this case we may foretell a treat.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—On Thursday the exhibition of the Photographic Society was visited at eleven o'clock by His Royal Highness Prince Albert. The collection, which is rather an extensive one, has just been completed. The pictures include many by distinguished amateurs, and agreeably illustrate the progress made in the different branches of photography. Not the least interesting and attractive are the stereoscopic pictures. Several were exhibited by professional gentlemen—one stand being remarkable, as it not only exhibited the wonders of the stereoscope in producing the illusion of solidity, but presented wonderfully accurate likenesses of popular and well-known men, such as Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. G. V. Brooke, Mr. Charles Keen, Mr. Macready, Mr. Charles Mathews, J. B. Gough, &c. These portraits were from the photographic establishment of Mr. Mayall, in Regent-street.

POSTAL REGULATIONS FOR THE WAR.—The Post-office authorities in St. Martin's-le-Grand, in order to give increased facilities with respect to the transmission of correspondence to and from the seat of war, have determined to increase the staff of officers in the department at Constantinople and certain other stations between the United Kingdom and the Crimea. Orders were issued a few days since for the engagement of a number of clerks, letter-sorters, and letter-carriers, for the performance of this "foreign duty," preference being given to men in the General Post division, in the first instance, who might be inclined to volunteer. Yesterday the appointments of a number of sorters and letter-carriers were authorised by the Postmaster-General, and these officers will in consequence be despatched without delay. Most of them are of some years' standing in the office. Eight are destined for Constantinople, and others for other stations will follow. The pay is to be liberal, and a complete outfit is to be provided for them.

INCREASED SALARY TO COUNTY COURT JUDGES.—By an order of the Government, fifteen of the sixty County Court Judges have been selected to receive a salary of £1500 a year each. Under a recent act of Parliament the maximum salary to be paid to the County Court Judges was £1500, and the minimum £1200. The labour of all the Judges has been considered by the Government, and the result is, that the maximum salary is to be awarded to fifteen out of the whole number. The Judges are precluded, by a provision, from practising at the bar. It is understood that the metropolitan Judges have been included in the highest amount of salary to be paid. In some of the districts the causes entered have annually exceeded 10,000 in each. The County Court Judges are allowed their travelling expenses.

Vienna, on the night of the 1st inst., was visited by a tremendous hurricane. One of the old walls of the Church of St. Stephen was blown down, and the roofs of several houses were carried away. It will be remembered that here the new year was ushered in with a violent gale, and the great storm at Hamburg raged on the same day.

FIRST ACCOUNT OF THE

"They relate that immediately after there reigned in India a King, by name Sassa, who was a King, by name Sassa, and always proved victorious in war, and became sole master of the whole of that extensive region a single King's rity. At length, when he no longer was necessarily compelled to cease from war, he had already submitted to his authority to the lowest, passed their days in the while occupied in subduing the neighbourhood, fully gratified in the pursuit of conquest which he considered as the only means now that no enemy remained, peace of justice would not permit him to in the world; for is it not said that 'a kingdom governed by falsehood and oppression is void of stability, and it will soon pass away?' Tell me, then, O Sassa, for great is thy wisdom, what am I to do in order to regain my peace of mind and obtain relief from my present state of weariness and disgust?"

"When the wise Sassa had heard from his Sovereign this detail of his grievances, he instantly bethought him of a rare game, known to him by report, the invention of an ancient Grecian sage, by name Heron, which had recently been introduced into India by Alexander as his soldiers, who used to play at it at times of leisure. The was, in truth, the 'Shatranj Kāmal,' or 'Perfect Chess' of which the Hind had acquired a crude notion; but not one of them could play it correctly, because they were a stupid and ignorant race of people. This move, however, Sassa had learned, that the game of Chess, the invention of Heron, the Grecian sage, represented an exact image of war, such as might have been carried on between two Kings; and consequently that it might, in reality, prove to be a seasonable remedy in the case of his own Sovereign. Then said Sassa to the King, 'Sire, grant me a little time in this important business, and I believe I shall be able to accomplish something in your behalf, so that you may still enjoy all the excitements of war, and the delights of victory, while at the same time your servants and subjects may live safe and secure in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity.' At this proposal the King was highly pleased; he granted the Minister the time required, and said to him, 'On that day when you shall have relieved my mind from its present state of misery, I will freely confer upon you whatever boon you may ask.'

"Heron, Sassa, the wise Minister, reduced the fifty-six pieces of the 'Perfect Chess' to thirty-two in number; having thus discarded twenty-four pieces from the great board of the Grecian sage. All that had been difficult in the original game he rendered easy; and he conferred on all the Pawns the very same privileges, viz. that of becoming Pawns only, on reaching the opposite extremity of the board; and not that of becoming a Knight, or a Bishop, according to circumstances, as in the older game. And he made the board to consist only of eight squares by eight, that is altogether sixty-four squares—the form in which it is now used; and then he presented it to the King. The latter soon acquired the theory and practice of the game, and night and day it formed his supreme delight, so that he thenceforth gave up all thoughts of war and bloodshed in the real battle-field. One day he thus addressed his wise Minister, 'O Sassa, did I not promise thee that I would give thee as a boon whatever thou wouldst be pleased to ask of me? Now is thy time to claim thy reward. I am a King of my word; for base and contemptible is that Sovereign who desists in falsehoods, and who shrinketh from the fulfilment of his promise.'

"The sage Minister replied, 'O, my Sovereign, may you live a thousand years; I merely ask as my reward that for the first square on the board you give me one silver dramma, two for the second square, four for the third, and so on, doubling the number for each square, till the sixty-fourth square is attained.' To the King this demand seemed very insignificant, and thus he spoke, 'Friend Sassa, I have hitherto looked upon you as a man of wisdom; why will you render me ridiculous by limiting your demand to such a contemptible and trifling sum? You ought to have asked for something worthy at once of my munificence and of your own merit.' The Minister made his obeisance and said, 'Sire, I am quite satisfied with what I have asked, nor would it be becoming in your servant to alter his demand, merely because your Majesty is beautiful and liberal.' Once more the King said, 'Sassa, have you ever found me backward or niggardly in rewarding the faithful services of my friends? Your wife have altogether forsaken you; ask me at least to make you ruler of one of my kingdoms, or possessor of one of my well-stored treasuries.' To this Sassa replied, 'Sire, I will thus far comply with your commands, that if, after my present demand is settled, you should think that ought further to be due to me, I will freely accept the same as a mark of your Majesty's bounty and liberality.'

"To this proposal the King readily agreed. He then sent for his treasurer, and said to him, 'Take with thee the sage Sassa, and pay to him from our treasury the small sum he hath demanded of us.' Hereupon the treasurer, together with the accountants and the sage Sassa, went to the Royal treasury, and betook themselves to the calculation of the 'gross sum.' At first matters went on easily and rapidly, and the accountants indulged in sundry facetious remarks, not over-complimentary to Sassa, on the score of worldly wisdom. But by the time they had passed the thirty-second square or so their mirth was changed into gravity. The treasurer clearly perceived that all the dramma on the face of the earth, if multiplied millions of times over, would not suffice to satisfy Sassa's demand. This astounding fact was explained to the King; who, after due reflection, said, 'I now perceive the full extent of Sassa's profound wisdom. Verily I know

Sevenouks, 8th January, 1855.

In the report of the meeting which I held in St. Martin's Hall, on the 1st January, it is stated that I complained of obstructions from the press. I complained only of the *Times*, which is the only paper that refused my advertisement, and declined to give any reason for so doing, or to say on what principle it was rejected.

I have no complaint to make against any other paper; and your correction of this error will oblige,
Yours faithfully,
ROBERT OWEN.

WAR MEETING IN WESTMINSTER.—On Wednesday evening a public meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Ann, Westminster, was held in the vestry-hall, Dean-street. The meeting was convened in consequence of a numerous signed requisition addressed to the churchwarden, and for the purpose of expressing deep sympathy with the brave army now being sacrificed in the Crimea, and of petitioning her Majesty to increase the efficiency of the various heads of departments, that confidence may be restored, and a belief created that every effort will be made to preserve the remainder of the British army from destruction. Mr. George, the churchwarden, presided; and, in opening the proceedings, commented strongly on the culpable neglect of the Ministry, which had led to our forces being ruthlessly sacrificed. He had no hesitation in saying that the Government was not in earnest in carrying on the war, and had failed to avail themselves of the boundless resources placed by the country at their disposal. Mr. J. Rogers proposed, and Mr. H. Grant seconded, the first resolution, which was unanimously adopted, and was as follows:—"That the meeting, in expressing its sympathy for the brave army now being sacrificed in the Crimea, cannot help ascribing much of their sufferings, disease, and death to the delay and mismanagement on the part of the Government, and the neglect and indifference of those placed in authority." Resolutions were then passed to the effect that a petition, embodying the objects of the meeting, should be presented to her Majesty, and forwarded to the Earl of Derby for the purpose of such presentation. A vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

STORY OF A WILL.—We find the following anecdote in the *Times*:—"One of the most opulent of the Amsterdam capitalists died a few days ago, one Mynheer Van der B. He was during his lifetime very careful not to disclose to any one the amount of his possessions. He would not even confide in his notary. Thus, when a few years ago this worthy Dutchman—a Roman Catholic—made his will, he resolved not to permit even his professional adviser to have anything to do in its composition. In the privacy of his own cabinet he made such a division of his almost fabulous wealth as he deemed right. The document—his last will and testament—he then placed in an envelope, sealed it with his own signet, and transferred it to the archives of his notary, by whom (and four witnesses, as the law requires) it was signed, registered, and only legalised as the will of the person whose signature it bore. On his deathbed he communicated to certain of his friends the fact that one of the items in his will was 250 florins as a legacy for every Roman Catholic priest residing in Amsterdam. This was no great tax upon the good man's heirs, and Mother Church required some proof of affection from her dying son. He died shortly after, and the will was opened. But the shrewdness of a Dutch capitalist had been deceived. The Roman Catholic 'priests' were not mentioned in the document; that word had, by some accident, escaped the writer's pen, and 'I give and bequeath to every Roman Catholic (priests, of course, included) residing in Amsterdam at the time of my decease the sum of 250 florins,' or words to that effect, thrilled on the astonished ears of the late capitalist's children, as the notary read to them their father's will. Legal proceedings have been instituted by the family to obtain a rule against the enforcement of the will; but, as the error cannot be proved, the writer of it was never afflicted with an hour's insanity, and his profits will far more than meet all the claims resulting from this singular accident. It is not probable the plaintiffs will obtain a verdict. Several claims, I hear, have already been made, and it will require about 12,000,000 florins to carry out the liberal conditions of the will. However, 40,000,000 or 50,000,000, it is said, will still be left as a consolation for this injured family."

BALACLAVA IN DECEMBER.

COMPARED with the dull marshy solitude of the Camp, Balclava is quite a metropolis; in fact, there is not another village in the world which, for its size, could show the same amount of business and excitement as is perpetually going forward in that little collection of huts which all the world is talking of under the name of Balclava. The harbour is now like the basin of the London Docks, so crowded is it with shipping of all kinds; and from every one of these vessels, at all times of the day, supplies are being constantly landed. Along a flat, dirty causeway, rather beneath the level of the harbour, are boats and barges of all kinds, laden with biscuit, barrels of beef, pork, rum, bales of winter clothing, siege guns, boxes of trusses of hay, and sacks of barley and potatoes, which are all landed in the wet, and stacked in the mud.

The motley crowd that is perpetually wading about among these piles of unsteady cabbages is something beyond description. The very ragged, gaunt, hungry-looking men, with matted beard and moustaches, features grimed with dirt, and torn great-coats stiff with successive layers of mud—these men, whose whole appearance speaks toil and suffering, and who instantly remind you of the very lowest and most impoverished class of Irish peasantry—are the picked soldiers from our different foot regiments, strong men selected to carry up provisions for the rest of the Camp. Mixed with these are about 200 horsemen, whose lank, feeble steeds seem barely able to move about with their riders through the thick, tenacious mud. The horsemen themselves are all pretty much alike—that is, they are all ragged and all muddy; yet, on examining these men closely, you perceive that some have dingy brass helmets on their heads, others the small Scotch cap of the "Greys;" the remnants of red trousers indicate a Hussar; while a head-dress curiously misshapen discovers a Lancr. The led horse carries one bag of biscuit, and frequently is unable to bear this weight (80 lb.) more than half the distance to the Camp, when they fall and get rid of two burdens—their lives and their biscuits—together.

JAN. 13, 1855.



BALACLAVA AND HARBOUR.

JAN 27 1853

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THE GREAT CEMETERY, AT SCUTARI.

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offered another estate situated at East Retford, North Notts, which found equal favour in the eyes not only of local but of distant shareholders.

FOUR LIVES LOST ON THE ICE IN LONDON.—The ornamental water in St. James's park, London, being coated over with ice on Saturday last, many persons ventured thereon. That portion opposite to the Horse Guards had been marked "Dangerous" early in the day; but during the afternoon some foolhardy youths crossed the lake to the Wildfowl Island, and, while a number of them were sliding on a treacherous spot, one of the party fell down. The ice broke, and he and three others were in an instant precipitated through the fracture, and, before the officers of the Royal Humane Society arrived, all four sank. The bodies were shortly afterwards taken out of the water, but every effort to restore animation was unsuccessful.

EXECUTION OF BARTHELEMY.—The execution of this man for the murder of Mr. Collard took place on Monday morning. On Sunday he had been engaged in writing letters all day, and declined attending Divine service in the chapel. At ten o'clock at night he went to bed, and slept soundly till four o'clock the next morning. He was closely watched day and night, as he had held out a determination that, as he was tired of life, if the law was not executed on him, he would execute it on himself. He had been visited by a Catholic priest, who he said "had the good taste not to speak of religion to him." At eight o'clock on Monday morning he was visited by the Sheriffs, the Rev. J. Davis, the Chaplain of Newgate, Abbé Roux, a Catholic priest, and others; and in reply to the officers he said he had nothing to communicate. "I have," he said, "written to my father and friends, and I have given the letters to the governor." After leaving his cell he strode up the scaffold with an unflinching tread. Ten thousand persons had assembled to witness the execution; but the sight of this vast multitude failed, as everything else had failed, to move him. Whilst on the scaffold he asked Calcraft to do his work as quickly as possible. At the given signal the bolt was withdrawn, Barthélémy fell, and died without a struggle. The body was removed to the cell where an hour before he was in perfect health. A cast of his face was taken, and subsequently the corpse was buried in the precincts of the goal. The motives which prompted Barthélémy to the commission of the murder are still involved in mystery. There has been no confession beyond a statement which he volunteered to Mr. Davis, that the young woman who accompanied him to Mr. Moore's house was the illegitimate daughter of a Catholic priest, who was to receive money from Mr. Moore. (Some political subjects connected with the French Government were mentioned in connection with this money.) He denied that he took the formidable weapon found in Mr. Moore's back parlour with him to the house, and asserted that it was used by Mr. Moore for business purposes. Mr. Davis reports of him that he was the hardest criminal with whom he ever had to deal.

DOCK LABOURERS FOR THE CRIMEA.—On Tuesday fifty of the men selected by the Government agents from the London Dock labourers to go out to Balaklava, to assist in unloading the transports as they arrive out from England, and in warehousing the stores, went before the authorities to be finally approved. The men, having been medically inspected and passed, signed articles for 4s. per diem and rations, and the foremen 7s. and rations, with free passage out and home; each man received a bounty of £11 to provide himself an outfit, and was told to hold himself ready to embark at forty-eight hours' notice. Mr. Goodman, of 3 Ware-house, London Dock, goes out as head foreman over these men, and one of the Customs landing-waiters as superintendent. They are expected to sail in the Canadian screw-steamer, from Portsmouth, early next week.

THE RETRIBUTION. 28, paddle-wheel steam-frigate, arrived at Spithead on Tuesday night from the Crimea and Malta. She has brought home 49 invalided and wounded soldiers, who were landed next morning, and conveyed to the Military Hospital at Portsmouth. Lieutenant Cator, 6th Light Infantry, who is wounded, came home by this ship. The *Retribution* bears very strong proof of the severity of the treatment she received at Sebastopol, during the attack on the forts by the English and French fleets. Her mainmast is quite gone, having been knocked away by a shell, whilst her rigging is almost entirely destroyed. Her hull also has marks of shot and shell in several places. The *Retribution* made the voyage from Constantinople to Spithead in twenty-one days, including her stoppage at Malta.

Jane Powis, a pauper belonging to the City of London Union, has been compelled to refund to the parish authorities the enormous sum of nearly £250, invested in the Three per Cent Consols. She had been in the receipt of out-door relief for the last ten years.

on the 11th inst. Dr. Warneford was principally known as a Christian philanthropist. His donations in furtherance of public charity have been very great; in fact, such in number and extent as to have embraced colonial as well as domestic gifts—assistance to Scotch and Irish as well as English institutions, hospitals—particularly to the Queen's College Hospital, Birmingham—and to infirmaries, medical schools, and colleges, parochial schools for youth and infancy, and almshouses; while the clerical eleemosynary department of London has largely partaken of his benefactions. To the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (in addition to former gifts) he has left £2000, and the same to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. His benefactions were all done in his lifetime; they were donations *inter vivos*; he left them not to the casualties of life nor to questions of their legal validity. He was his own executor and superintendent, and in some degree the director of his own works, and all this in the full vigour of health and strength of mind and body. Very few have expended with such studious selection of purpose, such energetic and self-denying devotion, a sum which has amounted to at least £200,000. The donor of all this, Samuel Wilson Warneford, was born in 1768, at Sevinghampton, near Highworth, in North Wilts. His father, the Rev. Francis Warneford, was eldest son of Richard Warneford, B.D., Vicar of St. Martin's, Coney-street, York, and sub-chancellor of the cathedral of St. Peter's, and known as the author of two volumes of sermons. His mother was Catherine, daughter of Samuel Calverley, an opulent drug-merchant of Southwark, who resided at Ewell, in Surrey. At the usual age Samuel Wilson Warneford went to Oxford University, where he entered Pembroke College. In October, 1796, he married Margaret, daughter of Edward Loveden Loveden, Esq., M.P. (afterwards Edward Pryse Pryse, Esq.), of Buscot, near Faringdon, and a few years after became a widower. He leaves no issue. In 1809 Dr. Warneford (who took his degree of LL.D. about the same time) was made Rector of Lidiard Millicent, in Wilts—a preferment valued at £500 per annum; and in the following year he succeeded to an advowson of £765 per annum; but he was never ambitious of ecclesiastical distinction. A considerable provision having been made for younger children, under the marriage settlement of the doctor's father and mother, and his wife's fortune having devolved upon him on her decease, it may be easily supposed that the Doctor's income soon accumulated far beyond the requisite expenditure of a person of his delicate health and retired habits. It was this that suggested to Dr. Warneford the pious design of devoting as he did, even while living, almost his all to works of charity. The family of Warneford is the most ancient of those in North Wilts which have retained any of their original possessions, and which are traced from the period of the first Crusade.

WILLS AND PERSONALTY.—The Rev. G. H. Peel, of Great Marlow, has left personally estimated at £30,000; the Rev. Charles Lucas, of Devizes, £20,000; the Rev. E. Page, late Rector of Bawdrip, Somerset, £12,000; Mrs. E. Slaughter, of Southampton, £20,000; Lady Brunel, £18,000.

BEQUESTS.—Miss Millicent Hall, of Albany-street, Regent's-park, and of Hayes, Kent, has bequeathed £2000 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; £1000 reversion and £100 immediate for extending the Colonial Bishoptics; £2000 to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; £2000 to the Orphan Asylum, Regent's-park; and £100 to the Clergy Orphan Asylum.

SWEDEN PREPARING FOR WAR.—Orders have been given for placing the entire Swedish army upon a war footing. The measure is to be executed with the greatest promptitude, as it is required to have the troops ready to march.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE IN TURKISH COURTS OF LAW.—Since the promulgation of the firman for admitting before the tribunals the evidence of persons of all creeds, two cases have occurred in Damascus which show in the clearest possible manner that the principle contained in the new law can easily be carried out. The first case related to Jews, and the second to Christians, and in both the Mussulman accused was condemned. In the second case a custom-house officer had insulted and assaulted the Superior of the Lazarists. The Mussulman denied the charge, and the offence could not have been proved but for the evidence of Christians, who alone witnessed the affair. The examination into the matter took place in presence of an interpreter attached to the French consulate; and the tribunal, after hearing the evidence, condemned the defendant to three months' imprisonment.

than under its annual grant, all hail to Marlborough-house! We had no other object in making our remarks than a wish to serve the best interests of Ireland, and of the Department of Science and Art at Marlborough-house.

The "Local Schools of Art" in connection with Marlborough-house, Gore-house, and the Board of Trade, are at present (we are writing in January, 1855) forty-four in number. Of these four are in Scotland (Aberdeen, Dunfermline, Glasgow, and Paisley), six in Ireland (Belfast, Clonmel, Cork, Dublin, Limerick, and Waterford), the remaining thirty-four are in England and Wales. To the leading local schools elementary branches are attached. We first heard of Schools of Design in 1841, and between that year and 1852 nineteen local schools were established. This was thought a large number, but between 1852 and the January of the present year as many as twenty-nine schools have been established. Birmingham and Manchester date from 1842, Sheffield and York from 1843, and Coventry and Newcastle-on-Tyne from 1854. These are the earliest in point of time. The Marlborough-house influence had its origin in the Great Exhibition in Hyde-park.

SPRING CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES FOR 1855.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Lord Campbell (Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench) and Mr. Baron Martin. Assizes to be at Abingdon, Oxford, Worcester, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—Sir Frederick Pollock (the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer) and Mr. Justice Wightman. At Aylesbury, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Ipswich, Norwich and City.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—Mr. Baron Parke and Mr. Justice Cresswell. At Lancaster, Appleby, Carlisle, Newcastle, Durham, York, and Liverpool.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Coleridge. At Northampton, Oakham, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Coventry, and Warwick.

HOME CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Maule and Baron Platt. At Hertford, Chelmsford, Maidstone, Lewes, and Guildford.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Erie and Mr. Justice Crowder. At Winchester, Devizes, Dorchester, Exeter, Bodmin, Bridgwater, and Bristol city.

SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Crompton. At Cardiff, Haverfordwest, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Brecon, Presteign, and Chester.

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Williams. At Newtown, Dolgelly, Carnarvon, Beaumaris, Ruthin, Mold, and Chester.

The Right Hon. Sir John Jervis, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, will remain in town.

THE GREAT FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The Secretary of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition has addressed a circular to the presidents of such departmental committees as have not yet terminated the selection of articles to be exhibited, informing them that the period allowed for such selection has expired, and that they must complete their operations without any further delay.

NEWS OF THE NAVIES.—Captain W. S. Andrews, managing director of the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company, and under whose supervision the arrangements for the dispatch of the Crimean corps of Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Brassey's Navvies had been matured with so much promptitude and completeness, has had advices by the Peninsular and Oriental mail, on Tuesday, that the following vessels of the expedition had arrived at Gibraltar, at the dates annexed, viz.:—The *Mohawk*, Jan. 10; *Wildfire*, Jan. 12; *Prince of Wales*, Jan. 15; *Lady A. Lambton*, Jan. 9; *Great Northern*, Jan. 12; *Hesperus*, Jan. 16. All these had duly proceeded on their voyage to Balaklava, where their arrival was being looked for with daily-increasing eagerness, owing to the growing severity of the weather, and the corresponding necessity for those facilities of transport between the harbour and the heights which it is the mission of the Navvies to afford. The whole of the men were in excellent health and spirits, and their conduct such as to justify all that had been said respecting them before their departure by those who had most experience of them.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

The exposed condition of our gallant army in the Crimea has very naturally prompted a variety of measures to make up for the deficiency in their original outfit for that variable climate. Their sufferings, according to the latest accounts, from exposure to the violent rains and storms which have been rarely paralleled for the period, immediately suggested their supply with waterproof clothing, thoroughly impervious to moisture. These articles, it is stated, had not hitherto been supplied to troops: although the waterproofing of cloth by means of caoutchouc was one of the earliest of its new applications.

Her Majesty's Government, with this view, ordered of Mr. George Spill, of the Old Farm-house, Stepney-green, a vast quantity of this clothing, great demand caused an extraordinary exertion on the part of the manufacturer. The order, which extended to nearly 50,000 waterproof suits, within forty days, all hands set to work with energy almost amounting to enthusiasm; the factory at Stepney-green was open night and day; and the work was completed within the specified time, without accident to men or machinery.

The clothing thus supplied for the troops consists of (for each man) a large cape, with sleeves attached; a pair of leggings, to be worn over the boot-fronts; a hood to protect the head, and made to draw closely round the face, so that the soldier will be entirely incased in waterproof material, and altogether protected from damp. The material is a warm cotton fabric, caoutchouc, of which goods Mr. Spill is an extensive manufacturer. From examples sent by him to the Board of Ordnance for inspection, the contract was obtained for 45,000 suits, each consisting of a cape, boots, leggings, and cap.

At the works at Stepney-green, cloth was waterproofed each day to extend seven miles, until the whole quantity was prepared. It was then cut up into garments, the making of which gave employment to several thousand hands to make up and complete for wear; and quantities of these garments were forwarded, from day to day, to the Government, to be dispatched to the seat of war.

Several smaller contracts were also promptly disposed of during the same period: one for supplying the "navies" sent out for the Crimean Railway Expedition, by Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Co. They are provided with 500 warm woollen-lined oil-proofed coats, leggings, "sou'-westers," and canvas bags.

The "Old Farm-house," the seat of the works, is a place of some antiquity, popularly said to have been "King John's Palace." The inclosed premises extend to six acres, various branches of the manufacture. The steam-engine furnace had not been altered to consume its own smoke, according to the requirements of the new Act of Parliament; but, Viscount Palmerston had considerably ordered the police not to take cognizance of this non-compliance with the Act, lest the requisite alterations should impede the completion of the important Government contract.



THE INDIARUBBER WATERPROOF WORKS, OLD FARM-HOUSE, STEPNEY.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

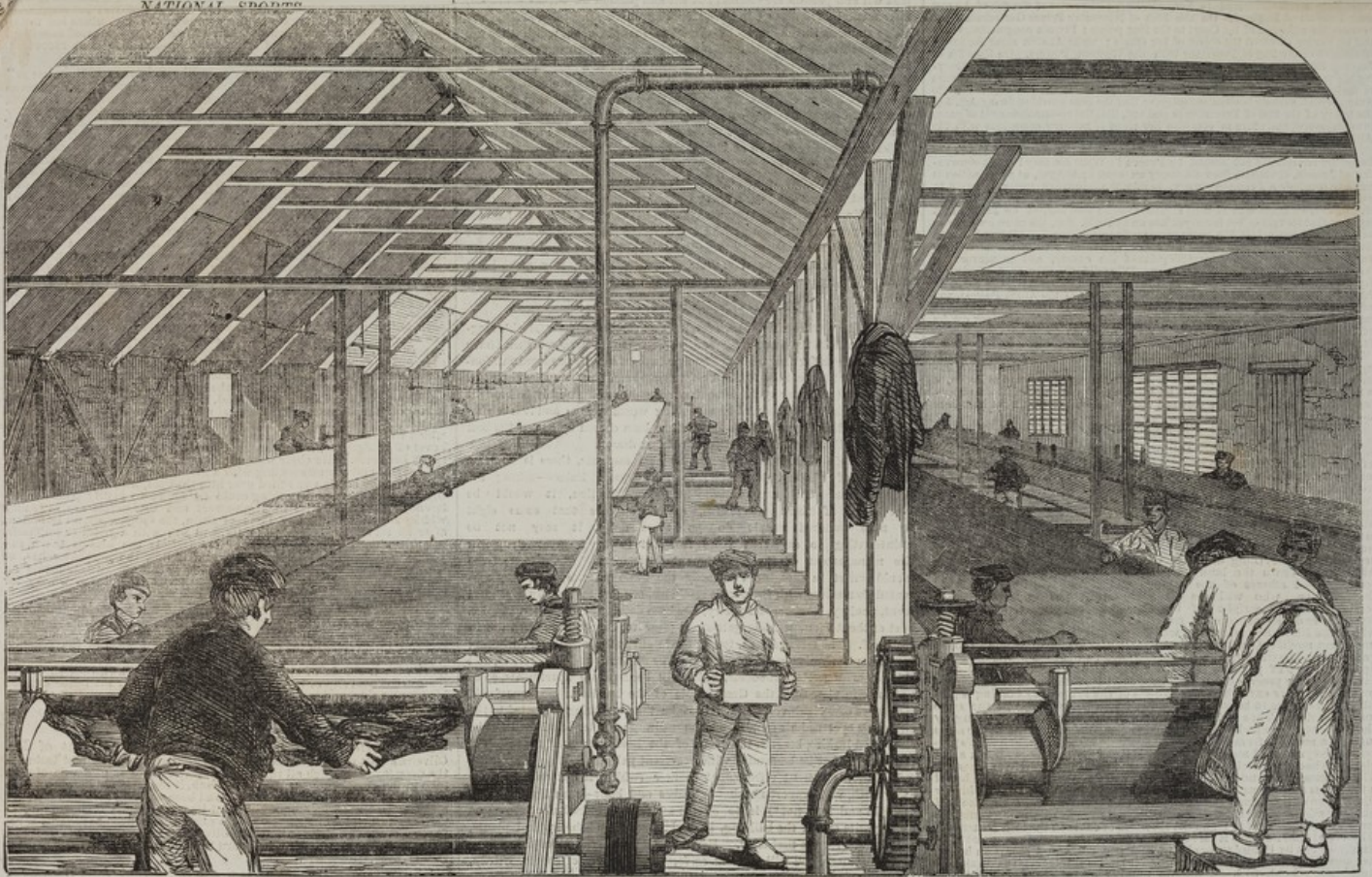
NOTES OF THE

CHARLES LAMB wrote several charming more learnedly, and scarcely less agreeable down a whole Sebastopol of "Vulgar I that greatest of humbugs, the first article that "the supply of any article is equal or any other newspaper possessing an of war, and judge whether the demand pickles, is not a good deal greater in the comfortable articles; inquire about the supply of that article which the *Times* can is a willingness on the part of Government are not obliged to do—is at all equal to the lessee of a theatre what chance there getically expressed, will get for him in good original dramas. There certainly talent were less inclined to write for there are hardly more than three or four manager could ask to write for him, having production would not help him down the hall-street. Not but that plenty of plays and sent into managers. Their tables manuscript. Five-act, two-act, three-act, prose—pieces tragical, comical, historical, short everything except *actable*, are found ago I looked over a bale (about the size of plays which had been sent to a manager attempt to read them—far from it—that time, with madness or idiocy at its close two dozen, and I protest that by no means in blank verse, written by a ballet-girl,

plates, that the negotiations had been protracted for this, then he hoped ringing of bells, throwing up caps, or preaching from pulpits would e for a moment shield a Government that had lent itself for any motives whatever to a deed so dark and indefensible. Major-General Thompson afterwards addressed the meeting.

FATAL SNOWSTORM.—During Monday and the two preceding days the southern coast was visited by a violent gale of wind from the north-north-east, and heavy falls of snow. In the height of the storm on Saturday morning a fine barque called the *Janet Boyd*, of Glasgow, from Hamburg, was totally lost on the Margate Sands, with every soul on board. Between eight and nine o'clock the attention of the boatmen was called to a bark of about 400 tons burden running in from the North Sea. She had a jack hoisted at her fore—a signal for a pilot—but help could not be rendered her at the time. The wind was blowing heavily, with a tremendous sea on, and her situation was at once observed to be most critical. Most of the luggers and hovelling-boats at Margate were aground, the water being low, and before the tide could flow to float them considerable delay ensued. The progress of the ill-fated bark was watched with much anxiety by some hundreds who thronged the pier. She had got a little to the westward of the Tongue Light, when she missed stays and struck upon the north-east spit of the sands. In a short time the crew were seen on the afterpart of the ship, apparently preparing for the worst. It was impossible for a boat to leave her, and their only chance seemed to be clinging to pieces of the wreck. The sea broke with tremendous force over her. At length the mizenmast went over the ship's side, and then the foremast and mainmast, and in little more than a quarter of an hour from her taking the sands not a vestige of her or any of her crew could be seen. On the tide flowing sufficiently, several luggers were floated and manned by some fifty or sixty boatmen, who proceeded to the scene of the catastrophe. The gale continued with unabated force, and the boats, in getting away, were placed in considerable peril, some of them striking with such violence as to threaten their instant destruction. The boatmen, however, kept on through the foaming surf, and, on reaching where the ship had gone ashore, nothing of her or her unhappy hands could be discerned—all had perished and disappeared. On the following day (Sunday) some of the luggers again went out to the scene

NATIONAL CHAMBER



THE INDIA RUBBER WATERPROOF WORKS, OLD FARM-HOUSE, STEPNEY.

of alliance of the 2nd of December with the Western Powers. On the 7th of January Russia accepts the interpretation of the four guarantees; Prussia, fancying the success of her policy complete, rejects the appreciation made by Austria of the treaty of the 26th of April, and refuses to call out her contingent; while Austria spontaneously listens to recognise the case provided for by Art. 5 of the treaty of the 2nd of December is realised, that the re-establishment of peace is not assured, and offers to combine her plans of military operations with the Allied Powers.

Is there a wish of maintaining that Austria finds in the alliance of the 2nd of December advantages not shared by Prussia? What are they? This observation of Prussia, doubtless, does not imply an assent; but yet, as a proposition is made to conclude a *Prussian* treaty, beside the *Austrian* treaty, it would be well to explain the exact meaning of the proposition. Was that the object of M. d'Usedom's mission to London? That mission was wrapped up in so much mystery that its real object is not yet known in Paris. But, the more endeavours were made to conceal it, the more were made to discover it. All that has been discovered is, that Prussia exerted all her efforts to prevent the Allies from waging the war upon the vulnerable point of the enemy, and to prevent the passage of their troops through Germany. What did she offer as a compensation? To place a *corps d'armée* on the Polish frontier—that is to say, that Prussia with one hand would turn aside the sword of the Allied Powers, and with the other cover Russia as with a shield. Might one not be authorised to suppose that M. d'Usedom had different treaties in his portfolio, and took out by mistake the wrong one at London—that which was to have been produced at St. Petersburg?

The French Government has not the intention, you may be assured, of hurting the feelings of Prussia. It expresses itself thus in a loyal and sincere expression (*apocryphe*); and, if it desires its language to be heard at Berlin, it is in the hope to see Prussia at least give up a position in which, if it had been happy enough to see its efforts crowned with success, she would not have been to-day.

THE BLACK SEA TELEGRAPH.—The screw-steamer *Black Sea* left the Wear on Thursday week, with the Balacava and Varna submarine telegraph cable on board, and Messrs. Newall and Co.'s staff of workpeople, who will be employed to submerge it. She had a fair wind, and has every prospect of a quick run out. She will call at Malta to take up Mr. Liddell, C.E., and Captain Du Cane, of the Royal Engineers, and will then proceed to the Crimea or Varna, as will be most convenient, to submerge the cable. Messrs. Newall and Co.'s managers and workpeople have taken due precaution not to be delayed, as they have taken everything out with them—carts, luts, &c.—for their use while laying down the land portion of their work, and have four non-commissioned officers of the Sappers and Miners with them aboard the steamer, who will be able to work the apparatus when completed. The weight of the four hundred miles of cable is 100 tons, and the contract is stated to be £25,000. The system upon which the Black Sea telegraph will be worked is Morse's, but with an important modification by Mr. Carl Frischen, of Hanover, which has been patented by Messrs. Newall and Co. Morse's apparatus prints messages upon long slips of paper as they are received into the office, and thus avoids the slow process of copying by pencil into slips. Mr. Frischen's invention further extends the usefulness of the system, by making it possible for messages to be sent along one wire from both ends at the same instant of time. Thus a clerk telegraphing at Varna can be receiving, by the same wire by which he is sending his communication, and at the same instant, a message from Balacava. The single wire, by Mr. Frischen's process, conveys several messages from either end at the same moment; and a clerk can be engaged telegraphing at the time that he is receiving a message. The circumstances under which the *Black Sea* telegraph is now on board a first-class steam-vessel in its passage out to be submerged are strikingly illustrative of the energy of the English character, when under wise and able direction. Messrs. Newall and Co. only received final instructions from the Government to make the 400 miles of cable on the 15th December. The vessel that now has it on board was on the stocks at Jarrold not half-finished; but by Saturday week she had her coals and stores on board, her crew shipped and ready for sea, had 400 miles of telegraph cable stowed away in her hold, with an infinite number of packages and bales of clothing thrust into every available corner, for the use of the soldiers in the Crimea; and was in trim to be swung for the purpose of having her compasses adjusted.

characters would be unendurable on the stage. If, then, the plays of a hundred years ago are unbearable, what chance is there a modern adaptation from the old Greek theatre should be anything better than a solemn humbug? Such a production could only succeed as the means for showing off some wonderful dramatic talent—some Garrick or Kemble; but, however well, as a merely literary work, it may be executed, our present tragic mediocrities can never succeed in making it more than that most hopeless thing, “a respectable performance.” Why, if there are two qualities which are notoriously necessary to a play in these days, they are movement and plot—just the two qualities which were never thought of on the Athenian stage. Mr. Spicer thinks otherwise, for he has adapted, or rather founded a play upon, the “*Alceste*” of Euripides, the Greek Racine. The fault is in the idea, not in the execution; for it would be impossible to bore an audience in better language. *Hercules*, by Mr. Stuart, is a great piece of stage getting-up—

The force of padding can no farther go;

and is really worth seeing. However, it is real pleasure to hear Gluck's magnificent music in the choruses. Two more facts about theatres, and then I have done with them for the present. The new two-act comedy produced on Monday, at the Olympic, is by Mr. F. Talford, and Mr. Thackeray has promised a play to the manager of the same theatre, which will probably be brought out before Easter. This will be something worth seeing; and it is a compliment to Mr. Wigan that his theatre has been chosen by one of the best of our novelists for the production of his first drama.

It is certain that, considering its acreable contents, there is no great affluence of visitors, just now, to the Crystal Palace—taking the distance and the temperature into consideration, it would be marvellous if there was; still, as it appears that some eight or nine hundred people do go there daily, it may not be uninteresting to say that there is about to be a great change in the management of the Refreshment department. Mr. Horne (who would persist in charging everybody the same price, whether they contented themselves with the simple sandwich, or more ravenously consumed meat, poultry, lobsters, and pastry) has been dethroned; and Mr. Staples, host of the Albion, in Aldersgate-street (dear to City gourmets) rules in his stead. The arrangement, too, of the localities for eating and drinking is to be entirely changed. There are to be distinctions—first, second, and third-class Refreshment-rooms, which will be separate apartments, so as not to be in view from the Great Aisle of the building. So, henceforth, specimens of British voracity will not be the first thing presented to the stranger's eyes as he ascends from the railway: lobster-salad shall not be discovered lurking beneath the claw of the lion; nor shall the instep of the noble savage be besmeared with irreverent pale ale.

Behind the present refreshment counter (which, if not entirely done away with, will support nothing but cakes and buns—such light cates as “delight and hurt not”) is to be the second-class refreshment-room; at the opposite end of the building, beyond Nineveh and the tropical plants, will be that for the first-class. Here, at least (for the plans are not entirely matured), you will eat à la carte;—cold things, of course, chiefly, but much choice of them, and with the power of ordering that and that only which you happen to fancy. Far down in that still unfinished tail of the building which projects Kent-wards, opposite the railway station, there

The crew amounted to about twenty-five.

SUNDAY DRINKING IN SCOTLAND.—The existence of “shebeens” in Glasgow is proof of the extent of Sunday drinking. A glance at some of the multifarious modes in which these “shebeens” are carried on, will show what the police have to contend against. In one place, professedly an oyster-shop, a hole has been cut in the roof, through which a bottle of whisky is lowered for customers, and raised and taken away if the police present themselves. A similar plan is adopted at another house, which happens to be immediately above a publican's premises. An arrangement has been made with the publican to supply liquor through a trap-door cut through the floor. Whenever the “shebeen” is drained dry, three importunate knocks are made on the floor, and a fresh supply comes up directly by a cord lowered for the purpose. In a house in Rotten-row, Glasgow, there happens to be a front-door below the level of the street, and a back window on the level of a green. The inmates are always on the alert in business hours, and at whichever side of the house a policeman or suspicious person is first seen, the customers are immediately out at the opposite side. The initiated who come to get their bottles filled usually prefer to make the transaction at the back window, but if they see any signs of danger, go round to the other side, and either get what they want there or wait till a more favourable opportunity. A plan which has been followed with success was that of employing a boy to stand before the door of a house situated at the end of a close in High-street, open at each end. The boy has in his possession a bottle of whisky, sells it at so much per glass; and, if a constable comes in sight, runs out at the other end of the close. He practised this manoeuvre with success until a constable was stationed at the one end of the close, his neighbour approached at the other end, and the boy ran into the embrace of the former. In a certain house, known to be a “shebeen,” the police were baffled for a time, till one of them lifted the kettle, which was placed on the hob, and found it filled with whisky. In a low hotel off Bridgegate, a woman used to sit with a bottle concealed beneath her dress. Her chair was placed immediately behind a hole cut in the hearth, and communicating with a soot cellar. Whenever any alarm was given the bottle was rolled over into the hole, which was also hid by the woman's dress, and nothing could be found to justify police interference. Several dairies in High-street and Bridgegate are in reality whisky shops in disguise. In one of them, the shopkeeper, an Irishman, after he serves customers with milk, will ask with a peculiar emphasis, whether they do not want some “crane.” If the hint is taken, the whisky is immediately forthcoming, and if not, the purchaser has, at least, seen and heard nothing to make him a witness. In Bridgegate an enterprising barber gives his customers a shave and a glass of whisky for threepence.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—An affair of a most melancholy kind has thrown two families in Leith into grief. A party had assembled in the house of an eminent Leith merchant on Wednesday, and while amusing themselves in the drawing-room, at a late hour in the evening, two young gentlemen, one of them the son of the host, commenced to fence with a couple of swords, when, either by an awkward thrust, or some accidental slip or push, the short sword used by the latter entered his friend's side, and inflicted a mortal wound. The deceased was the son of a most respectable merchant in Leith.

WINE-DUTIES.—The Cadiz papers give an account of Mr. Oliveira's visit to that city in connection with this subject, and intimate the deep interest which all the great houses at Xeres and Port St. Mary's take in the question. The hon. gentleman, it seems, has made a complete survey of the various establishments, and been most favourably received; added to which the leading commercial houses of Cadiz are beginning to view the principles of Free-trade with some favour, even as regards a reduction of the Spanish tariff. Mr. Oliveira is expected home early in February, when he will bring forward in the House of Commons his motion on the Wine-duties.

THREE HUNDRED stout porters are to be sent from Constantinople to Balacava, and attached to the British army. They, and 600 more who are to follow, are to assist in transporting the stores from the ships to the Camp.



FRENCH CACOLETS CARRYING ENGLISH WOUNDED, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

THE FRENCH AMBULANCE MULES CARRYING THE ENGLISH WOUNDED.

THE melancholy scene depicted in the above Sketch is one of very frequent occurrence in the Crimea. The want of ambulances for the sick and wounded in the English Camp—indeed, the want of horses and mules to perform any kind of service whatever—has rendered it necessary for our troops to apply to the French for aid; and we are glad to learn that it has always been given promptly and heartily by our noble-minded allies. A letter from the Camp, of January 4, says:—"The French took down our sick again this morning on their ambulance mules, and General Canrobert has ordered that the mules return, laden with provisions, to the dépôt at head-quarters." Two days previously we see it stated, in another letter, that 1600 hands were employed in bringing up provisions to the

English Camp. The huts had arrived about the beginning of this month: no less than 500 of them were "in store at Balaklava," but there were no means of conveying them to the Camp. There had been some talk of the soldiers carrying the planks from the port to the Camp, a distance of fourteen miles; but that was declared to be impossible, and the Horse Artillery were to be devoted to that purpose.

THE GREAT CEMETERY AT SCUTARI.

SCUTARI, the largest of the suburbs of Constantinople, is distinguished by its mosques and picturesque cemeteries, which present a sombre contrast to the busy streets of the city.

The Burying-ground is the most extensive, the most beautiful, and the

most celebrated of any in the capital of the Ottoman Empire. The soil of Scutari is regarded with great veneration as the consecrated ground of Asia, whence the founder of the Ottoman dynasty sprang, and, spreading his doctrine with the sword, marched onwards to Europe. On this account these groves of tombs are richer in monuments of illustrious and distinguished men than any of the cemeteries of Constantinople or the adjoining villages. One tomb in the midst of the crowd always attracts the attention of the traveller. A canopy, supported by six columns, marks the resting-place of Sultan Mahmoud's favourite horse. According to Murray's "Handbook for Travellers in the East," if an accurate census of the Turkish population could be obtained, it would probably be found not to exceed the twentieth part of the tenants of this single cemetery. The accompanying View of the most picturesque portion of the ground is from the Sketch-book of one of our Artists. It possesses a melancholy interest in association with the sad events of the war in the East.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure from Average.	Degree of Humi- dity.	Direction of Wind.	Melted Snow in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Jan. 19	29.596	27.5	13.0	19.2	-17.3	83	N.E.	0.04
" 20	29.819	30.2	19.2	27.0	-9.7	68	N.E.	0.00
" 21	29.863	30.1	18.5	24.1	-14.6	83	N.E.	0.18
" 22	29.776	31.8	21.9	26.5	-10.3	90	S.W.	0.00
" 23	29.855	33.2	22.2	28.3	-8.6	88	N.E.	0.00
" 24	30.003	35.7	31.0	32.7	-4.3	86	N.E.	0.00
" 25	30.038	37.1	29.9	33.7	-3.4	87	N.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.00 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.77 inches by the 20th; increased to 29.87 inches by the 21st; decreased to 29.77 inches by the 22nd; increased to 30.04 inches by the 23rd; and decreased to 29.5 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the sea, was 29.89 inches.

The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day of the week. On the 19th the depression was as great as 17½; on the 20th, 9½; on the 21st, 14½; on the 22nd, 10½; on the 23rd, 8½; on the 24th, 4½; and on the 25th, 3½.

The temperature on the 19th of January, 1855, was, however, lower than the above, and was 17½; on the 20th of January, 1855, it was as low as 10½—this day was rendered remarkable, Murphy, in his almanack, having predicted it as a cold day. We must go back to 1814 for so cold a day as Jan. 21 in this week; in that year it was 22½, differing by one-tenth of a degree only from that in the above table; in 1820, on Jan. 22, the mean temperature was 22½; in 1855, on Jan. 23, the temperature was 28.3.

The mean temperature of this week was 27.1, being 9.7 below the average of the same week in thirty-eight years. The mean temperature of the same seven days in the year 1855 was 24½; this week was the coldest as far as our registers extend, and the past week was the next in order of lowness.

The wind blew generally from the N.E. The amount of water produced from melted snow was 0.2 inch (two tenths of an inch).

The weather has been excessively cold, but fine. Snow has been falling frequently. On January 23 light feathery snow was falling; each particle crystallised, and falling together in light clusters of from a dozen to twenty. At nine a.m. they were falling abundantly; temperature at the time, 27°. The crystals were more arborescent, and larger, than those of last year—less glistening, but spicula finer.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending January 20 the births of 779 boys, and of 725 girls, in all 1514 children, were registered within the metropolitan districts. The number of deaths 1549, exceeding the births by 35, which is very unusual, except in periods of epidemic; 779 of the deaths were males, and 725 were females; of the deaths no less than 720 occurred at ages less than 20 years; 234 at ages between 20 and 40; 224 in the next 20 years; 295 at ages exceeding 60 and less than 80 years; and 75 at ages exceeding 80 years. These numbers show an excess in each period of life, but to the greatest extent at ages exceeding 60 years. Those, however, have suffered the least from the coldness of the weather, which has severely affected the health of those whose ages are between 40 and 60 years.

CORPORATION REFORM.—The following amendment was carried on Tuesday at the Court of Common Council by a majority of 59 to 40:—

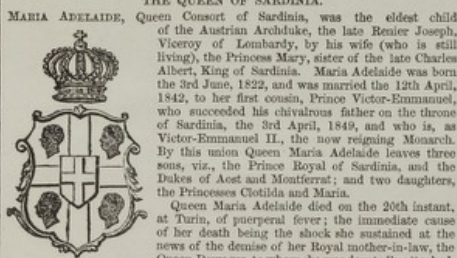
That the recommendations of the Consolidated Committee—amounting to the surrender of the charters, the restriction of the elective privileges of the citizens by reducing the number of their representatives, the disturbance of the well-known ancient boundaries of the wards, the withdrawal of the power of the livery to elect their officers, and the degradation of the magistracy office—were propositions subversive of the rights and privileges of the citizens, and in opposition to the administration of justice, and to the wishes of those who were most deeply interested.

An oversight was committed, in the neglect of the advocates of the amendment to call for the disposal of the original question (in favour of discussing the propositions of the Consolidated Committee), which thus remains as open as ever to discussion.

VALUE OF LAND IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF LONDON.—Notwithstanding the war, it appears that there is not the slightest indisposition on the part of members of freehold land societies to invest their capital on estates on which building operations are sure to be commenced. The Old Ford estate, Row, which is within the district of the Tower Hamlets, was allotted on Wednesday, at the offices of the Conservative Land Society, and small plots to the value of upwards of £5000 were eagerly selected by members. The allotment of the estate excited much interest. It is close to the Victoria-park; and a new church is about to be

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE QUEEN OF SARDINIA.



MARIA ADELAIDE, Queen Consort of Sardinia, was the eldest child of the Austrian Archduke, the late Renier Joseph, Viceroy of Lombardy, by his wife (who is still living), the Princess Mary, sister of the late Charles Albert, King of Sardinia. Maria Adelaide was born the 3rd June, 1822, and was married the 12th April, 1842, to her first cousin, Prince Victor-Emmanuel, who succeeded his chivalrous father on the throne of Sardinia, the 3rd April, 1849, and who is, as Victor-Emmanuel II., the now reigning monarch. By this union Queen Maria Adelaide leaves three sons, viz., the Prince Royal of Sardinia, and the Dukes of Aosta and Montferrat; and two daughters, the Princesses Clotilda and Maria.

Queen Maria Adelaide died on the 26th instant, at Turin, of puerperal fever; the immediate cause of her death being the shock she sustained at the news of the demise of her Royal mother-in-law, the Queen Dowager, to whom she was devotedly attached. Her own demise—young and in every way admirable as she was—the darling—for so they called her—of the people of Sardinia—has caused universal public grief throughout the realms of her husband; the sympathy has extended over Europe. The King's grief is said to be terrible; and, in the midst of the present troubled state of Sardinian politics, this double loss of mother and wife has revived all the afflictions of his gallant and right royal house.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES DENNIS, K.C.B.

The death of this gallant officer, at the age of seventy-eight, occurred on the 14th inst., at 69, Pall-mall. Sir James entered the Army so far back as September, 1796, and served with the 49th on board H.M.S. *Monarch* at the battle of Copenhagen, being wounded in both hands and confined. In the last American war he was actively engaged, taking part in the battle of Queenstown, the storming of Fort George, the action at Stony Creek, and the conflict of the Rapids at Hoople Creek. In 1843 he commanded a division at Maharajpore, and for his gallantry on that occasion received the insignia of a Knight-Commander of the Bath. Sir James Dennis was the son of John Dennis, solicitor, and married in 1801 Miss Lawton, daughter of Hugh Lawton, Esq., of Cork.

LADY GORE BOOTH.

CAROLINE SUSAN, wife of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., M.P., died on the 16th inst., in Merion-square, Dublin. Great has been the mortality of late in her Ladyship's family. It is but a short time since we recorded the decease of her brother, Mr. Wyndham Gould, M.P. for Limerick—immediately after an uncle, Mr. Michael Gould, died in London; and within the present month a sister-in-law, Lady Anna Maria Monnell, sank under the effects of a comparatively brief illness, at St. Leonards. Lady Gore Booth was second daughter of the late Thomas Gould, Esq., of Dublin, a Master in Chancery. She became, 2nd April, 1836, the second wife of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., of Lisadell, and by him leaves two sons and three daughters. Of the former, the elder, Robert Newcomen, is a Lieutenant in the 4th Light Dragoons.

SIR THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS, BART., M.P.

The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, whose death occurred on the 22nd inst., at Harpton Court, Radnorshire, was the only son of John Lewis, Esq., of Harpton Court, by his second wife, a daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. Thomas Frankland Lewis was born in London, in 1780, and was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Radnorshire Militia from 1806 till the end of the war, and he, for more than a quarter of a century, during his subsequent laborious career, has filled a succession of public appointments. He was Commissioner of Inquiry into the Irish Revenue in 1821, and into that of Great Britain and Ireland from 1822 to 1825; he was then made First Commissioner of Inquiry into Education in Ireland. In 1827 he was Secretary to the Treasury, and he was Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1828. He was Treasurer of the Navy in 1830, Chairman of the Poor-law Commission from 1834 till 1839, and a Commissioner to inquire into the Turnpike Outrages in Wales in 1843. He has represented in Parliament successively Beaumaris, Emsay, and Radnorshire; and Radnor, for which he was M.P. at his death. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1828, and was created a Baronet the 27th June, 1846. He married first, the 11th March, 1805, Harriet, fourth daughter of Sir George Cornewall Lewis; and secondly, the 15th October, 1839, Mary Anne, daughter of Captain John Ashton, of the Royal Horse Guards. Sir Thomas, by the former lady, who died the 11th August, 1838, leaves issue two sons, George Cornewall Lewis and the Rev. Gilbert Frankland Lewis. The elder, now Sir George Cornewall Lewis, who succeeds as second Baronet, has married Maria Theresa, sister of the present Earl of Clarendon, and relict of Thomas Henry Lister, Esq.

THE REV. S. W. WARNEFORD, LL.D.

Thomas Warneford, LL.D., died on the 16th inst., at 69, Pall-mall.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THIS week has produced a remarkable proof that our Newgate Last Dying Words and Confession Poetry has not improved or altered, indeed, in any way since the times of Dick Turpin and Governor Wall. We have before us, while we write, the penny broadside which Grub-street has given us on the execution of Barthélémy, on Monday last. We have the same artless way of telling a story, with the same rough lines and still rougher rhymes common to the Catnach school of Old Bailey poetry. What is still more remarkable, the very cuts are the identical blocks of bygone times. The view of the dangling murderer, of St. Sepulchre's Church, and Newgate itself, is one that has done like duty on many other hanging occasions. The female costume of the cut is that in vogue long before (to use Mr. Thackeray's expression) Plancus was Consul. Stranger still, the cut which represents the murderer shooting Mr. Moore is the actual ballad-block of Bellingham shooting Mr. Perceval in the lobby of the House of Commons! We may yet see it reproduced on an occasion of the same kind. The identical woodcut of Tarleton, the famous clown, who drew tears of delight from the eyes of Queen Elizabeth, was in use in Grub-street between 1580 and 1820, or nearly two centuries and a half.

This mention of our current ballad literature reminds us of the story recently revived in the newspapers concerning Mr. Macaulay and his purchase at Whitechapel of a bunch of ballads. Our contemporaries have post-dated the incident. The whole story was got up by a wag, not when Macaulay's "History" appeared, but on the publication of his "Lays of Ancient Rome," a few years before.

The "Bernal Catalogue" is out with its seventy illustrations, price 8s. The arrival of the news of the fall of Sebastopol before the sale takes place will, it is said, increase its produce by several thousands of pounds. Disastrous news may seriously decrease even the lowest figure at which skillful auctioneers have been heard to place it.

The readers of Carlisle's "Life of John Sterling" will hear with regret that the Venerable Archdeacon Hare died at Herestonmoor Rectory, on the 23rd instant, aged fifty-nine.

Dr. Routh, the late learned President of Magdalen, has given his library, amounting to some 20,000 volumes, to the University of Durham. Though an Oxford man, and deeply attached to his mother University, his good sense told him that Durham was more in want of books than Oxford.

The Shakespeare and Garrick Goblet, made from the memorable mahogany-tree that grew in Shakespeare's garden at Stratford-on-Avon, was sold last week at Sotheby and Wilkinson's, for thirty-two pounds. Garrick drank out of it at the Stratford Jubilee. The form is inelegant; the price was large—not, however, too large.

The antiquary who has a liking for New World antiquities should, on visiting the Gallery just opened at No. 57, Pall-mall, of rarities from Mexico, seek (without pushing) the acquaintance of Mr. Benjamin Nightingale. Our modest friend is well up in Prescott and other authorities on the subject, and wanders from one antiquity to another with the feeling of a man of taste and the skill of an accomplished antiquary.

Attendants at auction-rooms with treacherous memories should make a note under the 15th of February of the sale that day at Messrs. Foster's, in Pall-mall, of the small but choice collection of English pictures formed by Charles Birch, Esq., of Edgbaston, near Birmingham.

An admirer of the Central Schooling of Marlborough-house has written to complain of the remarks we made on the breaking up, under the old régime, of the Belfast School of Design. The Belfast School, we are assured, never tried the self-supporting system at all, but refused to have any other system but the old one, of a grant of £600 a year, to spend as it pleased. The result of this system, we are told (and have no reason to doubt), was, that the students, being few in number, cost the country at the rate of £9 a year each. It appears to us that the cost price of a fine work of art is not so much a matter of primary consideration as the production of the work itself. Did Belfast, under its old £600 a year grant, turn out any one or any thing worthy of the public grant? The Elgin marbles are worth thousands a year to the nation. The production of a single Barry at Belfast would sufficiently compensate for an annual grant from the exchequer of the public of £600 a year for the next twenty years. If Belfast will flourish better under Marlborough-house tuition



OUR ARTIST ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF INKERMAN.

I went musing on, until a shell burst in the air some hundred feet over my head. This broke my reverie, and caused me to look around, when I discovered that the shot was intended for a working party at a redoubt, now nearly finished, which overlooks the mouth of the Tchernaya, on its entrance to the harbour. Many minutes had not elapsed before came others, which, at first, fell harmless, but I afterwards observed some fall among the works. These shots were fired from the mud tower—from the steamer which moves up and down the harbour, and from a three-gun battery on the Inkerman opposite.

The Russian wounded and ours are equally taken from the battle-field and conveyed to the hospitals. They have an equal share of attention; and, if the Russians are neglected, so are our own countrymen. The first thing we do with the Russian prisoners, when they are taken to head-quarters, is to feed them, even though they come in the middle of the night; and while in the keeping of Captain Macdonald, the Provost-Marshal, they have a dry floor to lie on, and a roof to protect them from rain, and their rations are better and more abundant than ever they had before.

The following extract is from the letter of a servant, whose master, an officer in the British army, was killed at the battle of Inkerman—

I was, with my poor master in all his engagements, attending him as near as possible. We lay down together at night in his tent, and the same blanket covered us. It took me eight hours to pick him out from the dead; and when I found him his rough coat had been stripped off him. He had five bayonet wounds, and his under-coat was riddled with shot. I wrapped him up in his cloak and two blankets, and carried him over the dead to his tent, laid him out, lit a fire outside of his tent, and watched over him all night. The next morning I got a shabbers jibbing mule and a gun-carriage, and laid him thereon, to take him down to Balaklava to his brother, who had arrived out to see him about three days before. With difficulty I got along the road, about eight miles, when I met some blue-jackets—four. I told them what I was doing, and asked their help. "Ay, ay, my lad, we'll help you." They went into a field, got two bullocks and a cart, put the body on it, and most carefully conducted it to Balaklava; and when I offered to reward them not a farthing or a drop would any of them accept. Brave fellows, those blue-jackets! I then went on board one of the ships, had a coffin made, put the body into it, and buried it in the churchyard of Balaklava. Then I raised a headboard and planted his grave with cypress; and whenever after I went there, there I found the younger brother of my late master, Sir B. N—. I sailed with him from Balaklava in the *Mifery*, and came overland to England. No tongue can describe the horrors of the battle of Inkerman. I was there waiting for my master, having his telescope slung round me, with a bottle of water, two potatoes in my pocket, a bit of ham and a biscuit, and a small bottle of rum.

As a grand deal has been said about the way in which the ambulance corps neglected its duty, the following letter from James M'Devitt, of the battalion of enrolled pensioners, who went out as a volunteer to serve in the ambulance corps attached to the army in the Crimea, will show that one member of that corps, at least, did his duty at Inkerman. M'Devitt, writing on the 1st from the Scutari Barracks, where he lay wounded, tells

how he volunteered at Varna, sailed to the Crimea, and was present at Alma, and proceeds—

I was then told off to the Second Division, and joined the same on the heights of Sebastopol. I was present at all the little affairs that happened; I moved out with skirmishers on the 26th October, but did not get hit. I saw that affair over, and nothing happened until the 5th of November, when the enemy appeared in massive columns in the evening at about a quarter to six o'clock. I then moved up to the heights and attached myself to an artillery gun, which I saw was deficient of men, and served ammunition until it was all done. I then descended from the heights, and placed myself on the right of No. 4 company of the 95th Regiment. The officer commanding the company was Mr. Brown. I asked his liberty to fall in, and he said, "Certainly, old fellow." It was a 95th footlock and ammunition that I got from a wounded man in rear of the company. I remained on the right of the company doing duty until I got hit by a musket-ball in the curve of my left arm. I was then compelled to fall to the rear from excessive loss of blood, and was in a fainting state when I reached the hospital, from which I was compelled to retire, for the enemy's shell and shot were surrounding it on all sides. I got my arm bandaged up, and went on board ship at Balaklava along with the wounded for Constantinople. I arrived here on the 9th of the month. I do not know whether I shall have the use of my arm again or not.

DR. BRETT'S HOSPITAL AMBULANCE.

DURING the past year Dr. Brett, a retired surgeon of the Bengal Medical Staff, was selected for a particular service with the army in Turkey under the command of Lord Raglan; when, by the wish of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, the Doctor was instructed to organize a native Hospital Corps of Palanquin or Doolie Bearers and attendants on the sick and wounded. The Commander of the Forces did not, however, avail himself of Dr. Brett's services; but, on his departure for England, he received Lord Raglan's thanks, as well as the acknowledgment of his "praiseworthy and patriotic exertions" from Mr. Sidney Herbert, Secretary at War. The Doctor then laid before the Medical Department—

1st. A report on the climate and diseases of Turkey, and on the means of preserving the health of the soldier in that country; every word of which has been verified by the result.

2nd. Hospital doolies on an improved plan, for the conveyance of the sick and wounded, submitted, with a specimen and drawings.

3rd. A model camel-litter, constructed with improvements on the plan of my camel-litters invented in India for the troops of the Governor-General's body-guard, to which regiment I belonged.

Sick officers (writes Dr. Brett) were daily being brought in from Devna, eighteen miles off, in carts, thus proving how valuable would have been the establishment of an efficient set of doolies and doolie-bearers, as intended to have been formed by the Director-General.

Notwithstanding these acknowledged special services, they were dispensed with, as Dr. Brett complained in a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, in a manner injurious to him personally amongst his relations and connections. His main proposition was the formation of a Hospital Corps of Turkish subjects. This was, however, rejected; and upon his return to England Dr. Brett published his plan, wherein he states that—

Eight hundred hardy enduring Turks (the ordinary porters of the country) would have done the work well. It was intended that each man should carry a light water-bag (Mousak) and a drinking-cup. The roads of the country of Bulgaria were so very bad, that carts could be with difficulty drawn, and the cattle broke down. Back to that sign of exhaustion from a few young officers the descendant of an illustrious family. He is in the last stage of a Bulgarian fever. But there is still hope. The ambulance arrives and receives his shattered frame; the horses, however, break down on the wretched road, and he is in despair of reaching the transport which is to convey him for change of air to the Bosphorus—by chance a fatigue party arrives—he is lifted out of the ambulance, and carried on their shoulders; but it is now too late—he expires on the shore. The litter, or palanquin, would have saved many lives, such agency to the soldiers, and many a heart-rending pang to their bereaved friends and relatives in England.

The ambulance-waggons were well constructed, but they were left behind at Varna. My litters were so light and portable that they would have occupied scarcely any space (inflated Indian-rubber cushions and pillows); and, I doubt not, would have been of great use at the battle of the Alma.



DR. BRETT'S AMBULANCE LITTER.

I have seen (adds Dr. Brett) the advantages of my own doolies and doolie-bearers, of my camel-litters, as well as of the French mule-litters; and I have great pleasure in adding that one of the most distinguished and talented general officers of the present day, Sir Harry Smith, whom I knew in India, and whom I had the pleasure of meeting last week at Downing-street, remarked that the "Director-General's idea of forming a hospital corps of palanquin and doolie-bearers was an excellent one, and would have proved a boon indeed to the sick and wounded of any army."

It may not be yet too late for the Medical Department to avail itself of the above plan for the abatement of human suffering.

* Inflatable at pleasure, and the whole apparatus could have been taken to pieces, and several litters carried with ease by one man. It is computed that the transports alone in the Black Sea cost the Government £45,000 a day. An ambulance, a talisman of 400 hardy Turks, who live upon a loaf of bread, stowed beans, and a pipe of tobacco, would cost about £16 per diem.



THE GUARDS CONVEYING A WOUNDED OFFICER FROM INKERMAN.

THE VOTE OF THANKS TO SIR DE LACY EVANS.

On Friday evening, the 2nd inst., there was a very full attendance of members in the House of Commons, anxious to witness the interesting ceremony—a ceremony which has not occurred, we believe, since the conclusion of the last war—of conveying to Sir De Lacy Evans personally the thanks of the House for his distinguished services in the Crimea. The gallant General entered the House about twenty minutes past four, in full uniform, and with his orders glittering on his breast. He was received with the most expressive marks of honour. The whole of the members present remained standing and cheering him as he walked up the floor. He took the seat he used to occupy before his campaigns, on the front bench below the gangway. The Speaker then, rose and said:

Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, I have to inform you that on the 15th of December last the House agreed unanimously on the following resolution:—

That the thanks of this House be given to Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and to the several other officers, for their zeal, intrepidity, and distinguished exertions in the several actions in which her Majesty's forces have been engaged with the enemy."

Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, it is with feelings of pride and satisfaction that this House welcomes the return amongst them of one who has borne so conspicuous a part in the brilliant achievements which have characterized the present war. At the battle of the Alma you encountered and overcame with admirable coolness and judgment the almost insuperable difficulties which opposed the advance of the gallant Second Division against the Russians. You repulsed the formidable attack of the Russians on the 20th of October, and the entry and valour with which you led the troops on that occasion have been honourably recognized. But it was on the heights of Inkerman that you displayed that undaunted courage (Cheers) and chivalrous generosity which have called forth the admiration of your country (Cheers)—when, rising from a bed of sickness, you hastened to assist with your command and experience the gallant officer in temporary command of your division, and refused to withhold from him the honours which you shared with him the dangers of the day. Your conduct throughout this memorable campaign has been marked by the same intrepid gallantry which distinguished your early military career, and has justly earned for you the highest honour which it is in the power of this House to confer. It is, therefore, my agreeable duty, in the name and on behalf of the Commons of the United Kingdom, to deliver to you their unanimous thanks for your zeal, intrepidity, and distinguished



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR DE LACY EVANS, K.C.B., RECEIVING THE THANKS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

exertions in the several actions in which her Majesty's forces have been engaged with the enemy (Cheers).

"Sir [De Lacy] Evans" could assure the Speaker and the House that he felt most deeply the very high honour that had just been conferred on him. He was deeply impressed with the conviction that there was no honour a British subject could look to with more anxiety, or be more proud of when obtained, than the recognition of his services, whatever those services might be, by the representatives of his fellow-subjects. He thanked the Speaker for alluding to his former military career, in which, though his services had not been recognized by the House, yet he had then a more difficult and a more intricate duty to perform. But, having alluded to this circumstance, he must express his gratitude to those gentlemen who did not concur with him in political opinions for the kindness which they had manifested towards him. The gallant General then proceeded to complain of Lord John Russell, that in moving the vote of thanks to the army he expressed almost all allusion to the services of the Second Division, which he commanded, though in three general engagements—at Alma on the 20th October, and at Inkerman—the Second Division bore the brunt of the battle for hours together. He did not state this on his own account—it was on account of the gallant officers and men who had commanded, and he felt deeply grateful to the Speaker and to the House for the honour which was now done to them. He should hope to say a few words upon the state of the army, but he felt that this was not the proper time; other opportunities would arise for doing so. He begged once more to express his deep sense of the honour which had been conferred upon him.

Lord Palmerston said there was no duty which could fall to the lot of the Speaker of the House more agreeable than that which the right hon. gentleman had just been engaged in, and there never was a Speaker who had such an opportunity as the present of becoming the organ of the feelings both of the House and the country. These expressions ought to remain on perpetual record, and he therefore moved that the address of the Speaker, together with so much of the hon. and gallant General's reply as related to the expression of his thanks, should be entered on the records of the House. Mr. Walpole seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The unusual incident of the House of Commons communicating its thanks through the Speaker to one of its own members for gallantry in the field may excite sufficient interest to justify some further notice of former testimonials to that gallant member. It is now forty-four years since Sir De Lacy Evans was five times, in so many months, mentioned in

THE MILITARY HOSPITAL AT PORTSEA.

This scene represents another sad episode of the war, the contemplation of which cannot fail to exercise a humanizing influence. The apartment before the reader is tenanted by sufferers from the Crimea, containing seventeen beds: there is no larger room in the Hospital, which is divided into large and small apartments. Here two young surgeons are about to dress the stump of a soldier's arm; while another sufferer in the foreground is anxiously watching the scene. Over each bed is a plate inscribed with the name of the occupant. The room is very light.



THE MILITARY HOSPITAL, PORTSEA.

THERE are plenty of subjects that ought to interest the world of England in general and London in particular at present; but during the larger portion of last week they were all utterly asphyxiated, fœtid, putrid, and, in a word, annihilated and consumed, in the one great question—who are our rulers? Fancy a man who has defrauded the revenue, and whose conscience, pricking him, cannot be satisfied, because he does not know to what Chamberlain of the Exchequer he should pay (to be duly acknowledged in the Times) £5 10s. for misdirected Income-tax or suppressed Customs duties! But all uncertainty on this subject is now at an end—and Gladstone remains as before the recipient of conscience-money, and the head of the Finance department. Within the last ten days a change has come over the minds of men—of those especially who congregate in the morning rooms at White's, Brooks's, Arthur's, or the Travellers', and the result of this change is the admission that there has been a fearful amount of mismanagement in our War Department, both at home and abroad. It seems difficult to measure out justly the relative amount of blame which is due to the Duke of Newcastle or to Lord Raglan. Just now the former is the larger criminal—in a week hence the latter may be. Probably our system of government (meaning thereby the arrangement of our public offices, the sitting committees, the intricacy of check and counter-check between departments), may be more in fault in either. It is certainly a state of things almost without parallel in the history of representative government that now in the very middle of a great war, when all our enormous resources are not too much for our necessities, we should have allowed ourselves to remain for a fortnight without a Ministry. The peculiarity of the case lies in the fact that from the first there was no doubt as to the main part of the Government that would succeed that of Lord Aberdeen. Every one knew that Lord Palmerston was to be at the helm. The appointment (which could have been only temporary) of any one else would have sent down Consols two or three per cent, and that is not to be risked in war time. Lord Grey's objection to accept the office of War Minister is said to be founded upon the peace speeches he made last session. Can he not adopt the advice of Polonius?

Beware

Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
Beware that the opponent may beware of thee.

General Evans made a rather unconvincing blunder in his speech in acknowledgment of the thanks of the House of Commons. It was all right and proper that he should rectify Lord John's blunders as to the conduct of his division; but it was not right that he should take that opportunity for making a violent attack upon Lord John. Lord Palmerston administered the rebuke courteously by moving that only so much of the gallant General's speech as expressed his gratitude to the House should be inserted in the minutes.

Sir Charles Napier and Lord Cardigan have been dining at the Mansion-house. The gallant Admiral in his speech (evidently an after-dinner one) has thrown down the gauntlet to the late Ministry, and Sir James Graham in particular, with a vengeance. He says that the Admiralty had neither a plain dealing nor honesty; that "if Sir James Graham has one single bit of honour about him he will never take his seat again at the Admiralty till the matter is cleared up." &c. &c. There is evidently to be a very pretty quarrel—Napier vs. Graham. Lord Cardigan spoke calmly and well, and was immensely cheered.

When a woman talks about her virtue, or a man about his courage, it is easy to guess that the existence of those qualities is somewhat doubtful. Now we, the British people, have a way of continually boasting that we are men of business, a practical nation; but it seems just possible that in this we are taking credit for what we do not entirely possess. Certainly the laying out millions upon millions on a transport service over the three thousand miles which separate London from the Crimea, without making the half-dozen miles of road between the coast and the camp, for the want of which all that enormous outlay has been hitherto nearly useless, is not a proof of our being practical; and two or three things which have occurred in the last twelve months—as, for instance, what became known only the other day—that one Cole, involved in 1845, was able to carry on in 1852 a fraudulent business to the amount of two millions sterling—do not look as if we were the best of men of business. But as regards this quality, there never was such a slip on the face of our self-esteem as what took place at the meeting this week between Sir Benjamin Hall and a deputation of ratepayers from certain parishes in the metropolis. It had transpired that it was the wish of the Chairman of the Board of Health to consolidate the smaller trusts for paving, lighting, &c.; and, of course, the first feeling of the officers of those trusts, when they heard of the plan, was, that thereby a good many comfortable appointments not overworked, would be swept away. Straight they appear before the Minister to remonstrate against this interference with vested interests. But, alas! poor men! they were unlucky enough to stumble on a head of department who had thought it necessary to make himself acquainted with the statistics of his business, and was not content to learn them from deputation. Never did men get such a dressing; and never with clearer proof given that the people of London—those celebrated men of business—have not yet learned how to manage their own affairs. It appeared that the cost of road management (i.e., overlooking) in two-and-twenty small metropolitan districts averaged £140 per mile. Some were far above the average—in the placid retreats of Ely-place, for instance, the expense amounted to twice as much. It is not uncommon to hear grumblers complain that the supply of gas in many streets is not too liberal. If they only knew what a deal it costs to inspect a lamp they would know better than to ask for more. In one district, and that not a small one, this duty cannot be fulfilled at a less cost than one pound per shilling a year. Wait, then, are the enormous duties of the well-paid lamp-inspector? No one need say longer remain in ignorance of them, for one of the deputation holding that honorable office very frankly confessed that they were, in his case, "to us, once in three years, that the contract with the Equitable Gas Company was renewed."

Sir B. Hall has begun well, and has shown that he is not to be hoodwinked or put off from his purpose by interested clamours or misrepresentations. Heaven knows there is plenty for him to do: even without going farther than the outward and visible condition of the streets, and the enormous cost of keeping them in disorder. What we want is a central, responsible authority, endowed with sufficient power, to whom just complaints can be addressed with a reasonable prospect of speedy redress. Hitherto, no matter how crying an injustice existed before a man's door or under his dining-room windows, it has been almost impossible to get it amended. In civil matters we groan under the job-lot separate rule of some half-dozen republics, all hating each other, and agreeing in nothing but a determination not to do each other's business. Aggrieved in some way by the streets or the drains, you port off to the Commission of Sewers, who will have nothing to do with you, but send you off to the Vestry; wrong again; you must go to the Paving Board; there you meet with little sympathy, but are told to apply to the Board of Health, who won't have anything to do with you, but refer you back to the Sewers; and, until, tired of revelling in a vicious circle, you go home in despair, resolved to try to "beat the life you have." This last week, in which heavy snow has been succeeded by rapid thaw, has given very strong proofs of what an utter want of management there is in these matters. On Monday the pavement of Pall-mall was literally submerged by the sludge and mud which had accumulated in the gutters. In Paris every one of the larger streets is carefully swept and cleaned out every morning before eight o'clock. Alas! we still on many occasions may say with the author of a "Sentimental Journey," "they manage these things better in France."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(By International Telegraph, via the Hapag.)

VIENNA, Thursday, Feb. 8.

Intelligence has been received from Constantinople up to January 29. A sortie on the 23rd January, made by the garrison of Sebastopol, had caused the French heavy losses.

The Zouaves had manifested, and demanded a retreat from the Crimea. 400 of the matins had arrived at Constantinople in chains, and will be dispatched to Toulon.

The railroad from Balaklava to the Camp had been commenced.

The barracks at Smyrna have been converted into hospitals, and will be provided with 2000 beds.

Intelligence from Odessa of the 30th January confirms the report of the illness of the Grand Duke Michael. He is at Cherson, where the Governor-General had gone to visit him.

The Grand Duke Nicholas had left Simferopol for Sebastopol.

The Russians were experiencing a want of provisions.

Accounts from Warsaw, under date of yesterday, state that the Russian forces in Poland were concentrating. The troops on the Gallician frontier had been ordered to retire into the interior.—Morning Chronicle, Friday.

The Monitor of Thursday gives the following account of an action fought on the Danube, re-published from the Journal de Constantinople:—

—Bukarest, Jan. 29.

Intelligence has arrived here by Matschels and Bertha, that a Russian corps in the Dobruza, having attempted to pass the Danube, had been repulsed with great loss, after a conflict of several hours, by the rearguard of Yaya Pacha, and that the latter had already crossed the Danube at Tutecha and Ismail. During the last six days the Turkish forces that were at Bertha under the command of Achmet Pacha have crossed the Danube at Gours-Jonction.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BARONESS BARSET.

FRANCES BARONESS BARSET (in her own right) died on the 22nd ult., at her seat, Tully Park, Co. Wick, aged seventy-three. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of one of the oldest families in England—the great Barons of Basset, which name (also power and importance) immediately after the Norman Conquest, and gave a Chief Justice to England in the person of Ralph Basset, from Henry I. About the middle of the twelfth century the Bassets obtained the estate of Tully, in Co. Wick, by marriage with the heiress of De Dunsterville; and, at the commencement of the sixteenth, the two noble seats of Tully and Dunsterville Court, Devon, by the marriage of Sir John Basset with Joan Beaumont, descended from Sir William Beaumont and Isabel his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Willington, of Underbury. In the great Civil War these brothers of the Bassets were eminently distinguished in the Royal cause.

Lady Basset was only daughter and heiress of Francis, late Lord De Dunsterville, who obtained the Barony of Basset of Dunsterville, with remainder to her. As her Ladyship had died unmarried, the title now becomes extinct.

GENERAL THE HON. ARTHUR PERRY UPTON, C.B.

GENERAL UPTON died on the 22nd ult., at Brighton, in his seventy-eighth year. He was the youngest son of Christopher, first Earl of Templemore, and grandson of John Upton, Esq., of Castle Upton, co. Antrim, a military officer who distinguished himself at the battle of Albuera, and for his splendid conduct obtained the command of a regiment upon the fall of Colonel Kilgour. The Hon. Arthur Upton, whose death we record, entered the Army 21st Aug. 1797, and, in the following year, joined the Duke of York's forces in Holland, where he went through the ensuing winter campaign. In 1799 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir Ralph Abercromby, and took part in the operations on the island near the Holms. He was also in the Walcheren Expedition, and assisted at the siege of Flushing. From 1811 to 1812 he served at Omda; and from 1812 to the close of the war in 1814 with the Duke of Wellington's army, on the Continent, and in the Peninsula. In 1815 he was employed as Military Correspondent with the Prussian army, and was present with it in its various operations. He received the gold medal and one clasp for Vittoria and the Nile; and the silver war medal with one clasp for Nivelle. General Upton was Knight of Maximilian-Joseph of Bavaria, a Companion of the Bath, and Esquire to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.

THE REV. SIR THOMAS GREY CULLUM, BART.

THE death of this distinguished Baronet occurred on the 26th ult., after a short illness, at his fine old Elizabethan seat, Hardwick-house, near Bury St. Edmunds. Sir Thomas was born 22nd October, 1774, the elder son of Sir Thomas Grey Cullum, 7th Baronet, of Hawstead and Hardwick, E.R.S., F.R.S., by Mary his wife, sister and heiress of Sir Lovett Hanson, Bart., and grandson of Sir John Cullum, 5th Baronet, by Susanna, his second wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Grey, Bart., one of the Masters in Chancery. The Baronetcy was inherited 18th June, 1840, on the death of Sir Thomas Cullum, Alderman of London, the purchaser of Hawstead and Hardwick, who was himself a staunch cavalier and adherent of Charles I. and who had married Mary Cooper, first cousin of the noted Royalist Sir William Cooper. Sir Thomas Cullum (whose death we record) would, had he survived his cousin, Lady Harland, have assumed the name and arms of Vernon only, and succeeded to the estates of the late John Vernon, Esq., at Whimsted-park and Great Thurlow-hill, county Suffolk. He married, 2nd Aug. 1805, Mary Anne, only child of Henry Eggers, Esq., of Woodley, Essex; and, secondly, Anne, daughter of 18th June, 1840, on the death of Sir Thomas Cullum, Alderman of London, the purchaser of Hawstead and Hardwick, who was himself a staunch cavalier and adherent of Charles I. and who had married Mary Cooper, first cousin of the noted Royalist Sir William Cooper. Sir Thomas Cullum (whose death we record) would, had he survived his cousin, Lady Harland, have assumed the name and arms of Vernon only, and succeeded to the estates of the late John Vernon, Esq., at Whimsted-park and Great Thurlow-hill, county Suffolk. 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MISS NIGHTINGALE.

ALTHOUGH the public have been presented with several portrait-sketches of the lady who has so generously left this country to attend to the sufferings of the sick and wounded at Constantinople, we have assurance that these pictures are "singularly and painfully unlike." We have, therefore, taken the most direct means of obtaining a Sketch of this excellent lady, in the dress she now wears, in one of "the corridors of the sick," in the Hospital at Scutari. A recent letter in the *Times* bears the following testimony to the humane services of Miss Nightingale:—

Wherever there is disease in its most dangerous form, and the hand of the spoiler distressingly nigh, there is that incomparable woman sure to be seen; her benignant presence is an influence for good comfort even amid the struggles of expiring nature. She is a "ministering angel" without any exaggeration in these hospitals, and, as her slender form glides quietly along each corridor, every poor fellow's face softens with gratitude at the sight of her. When all the medical officers have retired for the night, and silence and darkness have settled down upon those miles of prostrate sick, she may be observed alone, with a little lamp in her hand, making her solitary rounds. The popular instinct was not mistaken which, when she set out from England on her mission of mercy, hailed her as a heroine; I trust that she may not earn her title to a higher though sadder appellation. No one who has observed her fragile figure and delicate health can avoid misgivings lest these should fail. With the heart of a true woman, and the manners of a lady, accomplished and refined beyond most of her sex, she combines a surprising calmness of judgment and promptitude and decision of character. I have hesitated to speak of her hitherto as she deserves, because I well knew that no praise of mine could do justice to her merits, while it might have tended to embarrass the frankness with which she has always accepted the aid furnished her through the Fund. As that source of supply is now nearly exhausted, and my mission approaches its close, I can express myself with more freedom on this subject; and I confidently assert, that but for Miss Nightingale the people of England would scarcely, with all their solicitude, have been spared the additional pang of knowing, which they must have done sooner or later, that their soldiers, even in hospital, had found scanty refuge and relief from the unparalleled miseries with which this war has hitherto been attended.



MISS NIGHTINGALE, IN THE HOSPITAL, AT SCUTARI.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE far-famed Bernal collection, over which the hammer of Mr. Christie is suspended, for final settlement on the 5th of March, is valued at £50,000, and the Society of Arts has properly petitioned the House of Commons for that sum to secure to choice a collection for the people. This country has made great mistakes in suffering unique collections of real importance to be dispersed. The Lawrence collection of drawings of the ancient masters is a case in point, the whole collection having been offered to the public for scarce a third of what it afterwards produced—for scarce a fourth of what it would now sell for. We trust that, even in these war times, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer will listen to such a proposition as that now made with a favourable ear. Once scattered, it is impossible to bring it together again. Mr. Christie's hammer will divide and waft it no one knows where.

Even in these dull times for literature, a publisher has been found to venture his capital in giving the questionable MS. "Moreduin" an appearance in print. Mr. Sampson Low—the London agent for Barnum's Life—is the Quixote of publishers on this occasion; we shall therefore soon be enabled to see what it is like in point of merit; if it is more akin to Ireland's "Vortigern" than Sir Walter's "Waverley." The facsimile that is shown continues to be condemned by those most conversant with Scott's handwriting. Scott always wrote for the press on the largest size uncut post, so as to get three or four of his printed pages into one of manuscript. The MS. of "Moreduin" is on paper much smaller than Sir Walter was accustomed to use. Here our comments on "Moreduin" must cease till it comes before us with Mr. Sampson Low's "imprimatur."

Lord Brougham is about to print in the edition of his works now in course of publication the whole of the correspondence of George III. with his Minister (Lord North) on the subject of the American War. The original letters were lent by Lord Glenelg to George IV., and never returned. The belief is, that "the first gentleman in Europe" destroyed them. Lord Brougham will print them from copies made from the originals by Sir James Mackintosh.

A curious dispute between the Earl of Ellesmere and the trustees of the British Museum has just been concluded, and the trustees (very much against their will) compelled to relinquish their hold upon some manuscripts belonging to Lord Ellesmere of which they had improperly possessed themselves. The wonder is, not so much that the trustees should have bought stolen goods, but that, when they found that they were stolen, they should have persisted in retaining them. Another singularity in the affair is that several of the manuscripts have been long in print, as from the originals in the collection of Lord Ellesmere; so that the trustees, or those who purchased for them, ought to have been aware that what was privately offered for sale could not be the property of the pretended owner. Still, in the face of this evidence, and in defiance of the positive identification of the documents by the gentleman who printed them some years ago in a volume of which many hundred copies were circulated, the trustees insisted upon keeping them, and thereby really incurred the peril of being treated as the receivers of stolen goods, actually knowing them to be stolen. We have heard the name of the guilty party, but we refrain

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS EUSTACE, C.B., K.C.H.,
COLONEL OF 60TH ROYAL INFANTRY.

THE death of this highly-distinguished officer took place at his seat, Sampford Hall, Essex, on the 9th instant, in the seventy-second year of his age. Sir William was the third son of the late General Eustace, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, and brother of the Rev. Charles Eustace, of Robertstown, county Kildare, who has been recognised by the law officers of the Crown as heir and representative of the Viscounts of Balinglass, and entitled to that peerage if the attainder were removed. An ancestor of this ancient family accompanied William the Conqueror to this country, and enrolled his name in the celebrated list at Battle Abbey. His descendants crossed over to Ireland temp. Henry II., and were always remarkable for military prowess, and there established several branches under different titles.

Sir William married, first, in 1809, Catherine Frances, daughter of Lord Talbot de Malahide; by whom (who died in 1816) he leaves issue—Alexander Talbot (who assumed the surname and arms of his maternal grandmother on succeeding to the Malpas estates); and a daughter, Catherine Frances, married to the Rev. S. W. Lloyd, of Vine House, near Sevenoaks; secondly, Caroline, daughter of the late John King, Esq., of Grosvenor-place; by whom (who died 1827) he leaves John Thomas, Captain West Essex Militia; and Robert, Rector of Sampford; and thirdly, Emma, daughter and coheir of the late Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, G.C.B., M.P., who survives him, and by whom he leaves a daughter, Emma, married to Myles Lonsdale Formby, Esq., late 4th Carabiniers, grandson of Richard Formby, Esq., of Formby Hall, county Lancaster.

Sir William Eustace, whose death we record, entered the Army in the year 1783, being gazetted to a Lieutenancy on the day of his birth, as a compliment to his father's valuable services. Sir William was placed on his father's staff at the early age of fourteen, and was present at the battles of Ross and Vinegar-hill, and at Wexford, and all through the Irish Rebellion in 1798; he then accompanied Sir James Craig to Naples, from thence to Sicily and Calabria, and was present at the action on landing in St. Euphemia Bay, the battle of Maida, and siege of Scylla. He was on board the *Loire* frigate when she captured the *Gouveneur*; Commanded the Chasseurs Britanniques at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, the siege of Christoval, battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid, defence of Olmos in front of Burgos, various engagements on the retreat from thence, actions in the Pyrenees (severely wounded 31st August), and various other engagements, in one of which he was again wounded, and in another he had a horse killed under him. Sir William received the gold medal and one clasp for Maida and the Pyrenees, and the silver war medal and two clasps for Maida and the Pyrenees, and was created a Companion of the Bath, and a Knight-Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQ., M.P.

JOSEPH HUME—one, if not of the most brilliant, certainly of the most sterling men of his age and country—is no more. He dies leaving behind him a name for ever memorable in our Parliamentary annals; and there are few, be their party, their principles, or their prejudices what they may, who will not regret the loss of this great genius of public economy. The career of Joseph Hume has been, from beginning to end, a course of unceasing industry, perseverance, and utility: he was at work from his youth to his death. His long life of labour, all real and unromantic as it was, may be briefly told. Joseph Hume was born at Montrose, in Scotland, in 1777; he was a younger son of a master of a trading vessel, who had a large family, and who died while Hume was yet an infant. Like most men of remarkable

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 187.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

DAY OF PRAYER AND HUMILIATION.

The Earl of ROSEUR urged upon the Government the propriety of advising her Majesty to order a particular day to be set apart for general humiliation and prayer, to implore the Divine protection for our army in the Crimea.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that when he was in office he was asked by a noble Duke whether he was prepared to recommend the introduction into the Liturgy of a special prayer for ordinary purposes? He stated in reply that he had every objection to such a proceeding; but, so far from having any objection to the appointment of a special day for prayer and humiliation, he was quite in favour of it.

Earl GRANVILLE said that the present Government had already advised her Majesty to order a day to be set apart during the present Lent as one of national humiliation and prayer. He was happy to inform their Lordships that recent accounts from the Crimea led them to suppose that the condition of our army was considerably improved.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. DRUMMOND asked whether it was the intention of the Government to make the army of India a Royal army?

Lord PALMERSTON: No such decision has been come to. In reply to a question from Mr. Warner, Lord PALMERSTON said that the Commission which was to go out to the East would have the power to rectify, as well as to inquire into, any abuses that might be found existing.

ANOTHER MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Lord PALMERSTON said he had to state to the House that which he believed they were already aware of—that three members of the Government, all of whom were members of that House, had resigned their offices, and now only held them until their successors were appointed. Those were the first Lord of the Admiralty (Sir J. Graham), the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Gladstone), and the Secretary for the Colonies (Mr. S. Herbert). He hoped the House would not think he was asking too much in requesting that all public business appointed for that evening be postponed; and that the House would adjourn until to-morrow, when the three right honourable gentlemen referred to would be in their places for the purpose of stating their reasons for the course they had pursued (Hear, hear).

Mr. DISRAELI said that they were in anticipation of a very strong Government, and although the chief obstacle to the formation of such a one appeared to be removed, he yet found at the end of the ten days that it had fallen to pieces. He must say that upon his side of the House the announcement of the noble Lord must be felt with deep regret and some consternation.

Mr. WILSON, on the part of the Government, fixed the nomination of Mr. Roebuck's Committee the first order for to-morrow.

The House then adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

MAZZINI ON THE PIEDMONTSE TREATY.—The *Italia e Popolo*, of Genoa, publishes a long letter from Joseph Mazzini, addressed to Count Camillo Cavour, in which he says that the conclusion of the treaty between Piedmont and the Western Powers has caused the doubts which created a division in the Italian party to disappear, and accordingly congratulates the Minister on his success in effecting it.

A GOOD EXAMPLE TO OUR MEN.—The French and Ottoman soldiers, both of whom are remarkably clean in their personal attire, do not appear to wear woollen under-clothing, but cotton. They may be seen along the side of every stream, especially the Zouaves, at all hours, scrubbing and rubbing away, with their arms up to the elbows in soapsuds. They take down their washing utensils, light a fire on the spot, boil water, and set to work in an artistic manner, and really do not only clean, but blanch, the articles on which they devote their soap and exertion. It was at one time proposed to set apart

SITE FOR A BRITISH HOSPITAL, AT CONSTANTINOPLE

A SHORT time since it was stated in the *Journal de Constantinople*, that the site of the old Palace of Galata Serai, which was burnt down about six years since, had been placed at the disposal of the British Government, for the erection of an Hospital. One of the Artists attached to the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, who was at the time waiting at Constantinople for his passage to the Crimea, sketched the picturesque locality, a pleasant spot on the south side of the Rue de Pera, within fifty yards of the British Embassy. It commands a beautiful view of the entrance to the harbour of the Golden Horn, Seraglio Point, Princes' Islands, and the Sea of Marmora, with Mount Olympus in the distance.

FEB. 17, 1855.



CONSTANTINOPLE.—PROPOSED SITE FOR AN ENGLISH HOSPITAL.



quarters of a mile per minute. Owing to the exertions of Deputy-Intendant Pansoles and the ice men under him, the performance was without any of those engaged in the affair meeting with any serious accident, but, owing to the crowding of the spectators, about thirty were either knocked down or fell upon the ice, by which they sustained serious cuts on the head and other injuries. They were taken to the society's marquee, where their wounds were dressed; but several, by falling upon the ice, had arms and legs broken.

The Serpentine in Hyde-park had upon the ice many slides skaters. To prevent persons from passing the park to Kensington, iron chains have been annexed to the middle of the arches carried right across. In each link of the chains are heavy spikes sharp as the point of a bayonet. Owing to the intensity of the frost the spikes have become frozen in the ice, and in some parts only the ends of the spikes can be seen, and when anyone is passing over the ice with great rapidity it is almost impossible to see the spikes unless one comes in contact with them. This was the case on Tuesday with Leslie, member for Monaghan. The peak of his skates caught the ice, and he fell upon the spikes with such force that one of them entered the fleshy part of his thigh, causing the blood to flow most copiously. Great as the pain must have been, the hon. gentleman had the presence of mind to take a silk handkerchief from his pocket, and, after placing it round the wound, with the aid of his walking-cane he wound it up so tight as to stop the hemorrhage. A woman, with a child in her arms, narrowly escaped a similar fate.

The ice on the Serpentine was six inches thick on Wednesday, and during the afternoon Captain Wheatley, of the Guards, drove a horse and sledge over the ice at a rapid rate, in the midst of many thousands of spectators. The scene in St. James's-park was almost without precedent, not fewer than 20,000 persons having ventured upon the ice. On the Serpentine there were said to be about 12,000 persons. In order to prevent accidents similar to that which occurred to Mr. Leslie, M.P., on Tuesday, placards have been affixed to the arches of the bridge in Hyde-park, inscribed "Beware of the spikes."

Several skating matches took place on the Serpentine on Wednesday between some dragons and a number of civilians. Two Dutchmen, who could not speak a word of English, also skated for a heavy sum, but it would be difficult to say who was the winner, as they were declared to have come in at the winning-post together. Fortunately, notwithstanding the great excitement on the ice, no accident took place during the day. Several members of the Skating Club, and a number of elegantly-dressed ladies, greatly amused the spectators by their graceful evolutions, in forming quadrilles on the ice, and cutting out figures of different descriptions.

THE SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE INSANE.—A meeting of the members of the above society took place on Wednesday night (the 7th inst.) at the residence of the treasurer, Sir Alexander Morison, when the following awards for meritorious conduct were made to applicants:—To Matthew King, 25 years of service, three guineas; to Redrick M'Lennan, of Elgin Lunatic Asylum, 20 years of service, two guineas; Mrs. M'Lennan, of the same institution, for a service of 26 years, three guineas; and to Hannah Middleton, of Witham Lunatic Asylum, 15 years, an award of two guineas. There were nine male applicants and six female, whose certificates were of the most satisfactory character.

FALL OF A HOUSE AND LOSS OF SIX LIVES.—On Sunday night, a few minutes after nine o'clock, the inhabitants of the Lower-road Islington, were alarmed at hearing an unusual noise and loud cries for help, and at the same time they perceived what appeared to be a dense column of smoke arising from the premises numbered 2 in that thoroughfare. The smoke having been perceived and the cries heard by Douglas, the conductor of the Royal Society's fire-escape stationed on Islington-green, he proceeded to the spot, when he found a man, his wife, and two children at the second-floor front window, whose escape had been cut off by the falling of the staircase and centre of the building. He instantly ascended the fire-escape, and brought down in safety the whole of the four persons whose lives were so much jeopardised. As other portions of the building kept falling, Douglas removed his machine, when the whole of the front fell with a fearful crash into the road, burying six persons in the ruins, including a police constable, named Francis Stoker, who lost his life in attempting to save some of the unfortunate inmates.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S MISSION TO VIENNA.—We have reason to believe that Lord John Russell has accepted the duties of British Plenipotentiary in the conferences and negotiations about to open at Vienna, and that his Lordship will proceed in a very few days to that destination. It is further stated that Mr. Hammond, a gentleman who fills with great ability the office of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and who is consequently thoroughly acquainted with the diplomatic relations of this country, will accompany the mission; so that Great Britain will be represented at this conference by a Minister of State who will within the last few days has taken part in all the deliberations of the Cabinet on the present war, and also by a gentleman who is equally well versed in all the official details of these important transactions.—Times.



tershire, by James Winstanley, Esq., of Gray's Inn, who purchased, in 1650, the manor of Braunton from the Hastings, and was appointed, in 1653, Recorder of Leicester. Colonel Winstanley, the subject of this notice, was eldest son of Clement Winstanley, Esq., of Braunton, who served the office of High Sheriff for Leicestershire in 1774, when the gentlemen of the county, to evince their respect for him, arrayed themselves in blue coats with crimson collars, and attended Mr. Winstanley from his seat at Braunton in something like military order. Maternally, Colonel Winstanley was nephew of the first Lord Randolph, and through his grandmother, Mary Prideaux, was a corepresentative of the baronetical family of Prideaux.

GENERAL THE HON. SIR PATRICK STUART, G.C.M.G., COLONEL OF THE 44TH REGIMENT.

The death of this officer occurred on the 7th inst. at his seat, Eaglescliffe, county Huddington, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Sir Patrick was the second son of Alexander, tenth Lord Blantyre, by Katherine, his wife, daughter and heiress of Patrick Lindsay, Esq., of Eaglescliffe. He was born in 1777, and married, in 1810, Catherine Henrietta, daughter of the Hon. John Rodney, by whom he leaves a large family. He entered the Army in 1793, and attained the rank of full General in 1851. From 1837 to 1843 he was Colonel of the 60th Rifles, but since the latter year he held the Colonelcy of the 44th Regiment. In 1843 he became Governor of Malta, and was made a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for East Lothian, a Director of the Royal Academy of Scotland, and a Director Extraordinary of the Bank of Scotland.



LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. THOMAS EDWARD CAPEL.

This venerable General died on the 3rd inst. at his residence, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, aged eighty-five. He was second son of William Anne, fourth Earl of Essex, by Harriet, his second wife, daughter of Colonel Bieden, and grandson of William, third Earl of Essex, by Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford. General Capel, who entered the Army April 19, 1793, served the campaign in Flanders under the Duke of York, and was subsequently in the Peninsula, where he was employed as Assistant Adjutant-General at Cadiz in 1811. He received the Silver War Medal with one clasp for Corunna. His commission of Colonel bears date Jan. 1, 1812, and that of General Nov. 9, 1845.

JOHN O'BRIEN, ESQ.

JOHN O'BRIEN, Esq., of Elmvale, county of Clare, died suddenly on the 6th inst., at his residence in Stephen's-green, Dublin. Mr. O'Brien was for many years a prominent and active member of the Liberal party in Ireland; and during the struggle for Catholic Emancipation he distinguished himself as an able and consistent supporter of O'Connell. The honourable gentleman for several years represented the city of Limerick in Parliament. In private life his character was that of an amiable, generous, and high-minded Irish gentleman. He was brother to Mr. Sergeant O'Brien, M.P.

THE RIGHT REV. OWEN EMERIC VIDAL, D.D., BISHOP OF SIERRA LEONE.

This most estimable and accomplished prelate expired at sea, forty-eight hours before reaching Sierra Leone (to which colony he was returning), on or about the 23rd December, having been out visiting the churches in Yoruba. He was buried at Freetown on the 27th, and thousands of all classes attended his funeral. Dr. Vidal was born at Easthampstead, Berks, in 1819, the eldest son of Emeric Essex Vidal, Esq., R.N., of Ersham Lodge, Halesham, Essex, and the grandson, maternally, of the Rev. James Clapper, Vicar of Wilmington. He received his education at St. Paul's School, Southsea, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a Lady Margaret's Scholarship, and was Senior Optime, and Second Class in Classics, in 1842. In the following year he was appointed Incumbent of Trinity Church, Dicker Common, Arlington, Sussex, and in 1852 was consecrated the first Bishop of Sierra Leone. He married, in 1852, Miss Hoare, fourth daughter of the Rev. Henry Hoare, Vicar of Framfield, Sussex.

LIEUT. HENRY CLARKE, R.N., son of Captain Clarke, R.N., formerly of Hyde-hall, Cheshire, died at Brynphylwyn, Llangollen, on the 4th inst. Lieut. Clarke entered the Navy in 1836, and went through much service in North America, the West Indies, and New Zealand. The fatigues he endured shattered his constitution, and caused his lamented death in his 39th year.

MRS. MARY FRANCES FITZGERALD, a lady well known for her high mental accomplishments, and for her patronage of literature and the fine arts (her house being the favourite resort of writers, dramatists, and painters), died at her residence in the Royal Crescent, Brighton, on the 30th ult., in her 76th year. Mrs. Fitzgerald was a scion of the dual house of Leinster; being a Geraldine of that branch which descends from the second son of the first Earl of Kildare. Mrs. Fitzgerald's family held property in Waterford. She herself possessed large estates in Lancashire, as well as owning the historic manor of Naseby, in Northamptonshire, and the lands of Boulogne, in Sussex.

RICHARD PLUNKETT, Esq., the very last of the famous "Irish Volunteers" of '82, who in that year achieved Hibernian independence, died recently, at the patriarchal age of one hundred and seven, at the residence of his son, M. R. Plunkett, Esq., R.M., Nenagh, co. Tipperary.

THE REV. VILLIERS PLANTAGENET HENRY SOMERSET, twenty-eight years Rector of Honiton, whose death has just occurred, was the third son of General Lord Charles Somerset, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, who was son of the fifth and brother of the sixth Duke of Beaufort. The rev. gentleman, who was born in 1803, married, in 1844, Frances, daughter of John Ley, Esq., Clerk of the House of Commons, and leaves issue. The rev. gentleman's only surviving brother is Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay.

WILLS AND PERSONALTY.—The Most Noble John Marquis of Ormonde, of Kilkenny Castle, left personality in England estimated at £5000. The Hon. Lieut.-General Sir George Calcraft, Bt., £5000. Rear-Admiral Sir Richard O'Connor, Bt., £7000. General James Huskisson, £20,000. The Rev. L. W. Warneford, D.C.L., £140,000. The Rev. M. J. Routh, D.D., President of Magdalen College, Oxford, died intestate, leaving personality amounting to £30,000.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Miss Charlotte Rebecca Howard, of York-place, Marylebone, has left to charities a sum exceeding £12,000, as under:—The Cherry Orphan Asylum, St. John's-wood, £2000; Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, New-road, £1500; Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, £1500; City Truss Society, Clerkenwell, £1000; Blind School, St. George's-circus, £1000; Seamen's Hospital, Dreadnought, £1000; Destitute for All Classes, Haystack-hill, £1000; Free Cancer Hospital, Cannon-row, Parliament-street, £1000; Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals, £1000; Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, £500; For Giving Nightly Shelter Houseless Poor, £500; and other sums to be invested and laid out in blankets and clothing, and other benevolent uses.



MAJOR CHARLES MORRIS'S BATTERY, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.



DEPOT OF THE RIGHT ATTACK SIEGE-TRAIN, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.



CARRYING THE WOUNDED TO BALAKLAVA.

CARRYING THE SICK AND FROST-BITTEN TO BALAKLAVA.

Our sketch represents the melancholy procession of a band of frost-bitten patients from the heights to Balaklava; the other party of soldiers harnessed to a cart, in which are four sick men, whom their comrades are dragging painfully along to the hospital. In the latter sketch a long file of men may be seen in the distance struggling up the hill with planks on their shoulders. Such was the state of affairs, as seen by our Artist, on the 7th of February. Since that time matters are said to have improved, but there are still great complaints of want of manurement. One correspondent, writing from Balaklava, on the 10th ult., says—

I regret to state that sickness does not diminish in the Camp. Scurvy and low fever extend their action every day. Now, scurvy is mainly caused among debilitated men by the use of salt meat and the want of vegetables. Even fresh meat alone will develop it among men worn out by excessive labour, should they have no leguminous diet. I believe there has been only one cargo exclusively of vegetables ever sent up here, and that came in the *Harlequin*, which lay in Balaklava for weeks, till her load of potatoes and onions began to rot and become pestilential, so that much of it was unfit for use and had to be thrown away. Whoever had an order got a sack of potatoes; but who could carry a sack of potatoes to the front? Meantime, ships chartered by Government for the use of the service come in day after day to Balaklava with quantities of vegetables for sale, and with stores of provisions to be sold for the private profit of the stewards and adventurers at great prices, though the charterparty of these vessels expressly forbids any such use to be made of any ship, or any private property to be conveyed in her, while she is in the employment of the Government. The commissariat ought to avail themselves of the supplies brought in by these vessels, and should purchase them at a reasonable rate—a proposition the owners cannot

object to, seeing that the articles they have imported in this way are all liable, if I am rightly informed, to instant seizure.

It is, however, so far encouraging that there is a diminution in the rate of mortality at Scutari. On the 8th of February there were fifty-two burials; on the 9th, forty-nine; on the 10th, forty-eight; on the 11th, fifty-three; on the 12th, forty-two; on the 13th, thirty-two; and on the 14th, thirty-nine—making in seven days a total of 315, of whom two were military surgeons. On the morning of the 14th there were in hospital 5328 non-commissioned officers and privates, and eighty-seven officers. There had arrived from the Crimea on the 7th the *Robert Lowe*, with 174 invalids, of whom five died. On the 9th the *Idolinda* and the *Fox*, the former carrying 154, of whom one died; and the latter 147, of whom none died. On the 11th the *Melbourne*, with 150, of whom two died; and the *Frederick*, with 118, of whom one died. Most of these steamers have taken their sick to Smyrna, and a detachment of orderlies, recently organised in England, was conveyed there from Scutari on the 11th, to assist in establishing the new hospital. On the 9th the *Melrose* sailed for England with forty invalids, and on the 15th the *Arcturion* took her departure with 290.

The great increase of fever in the hospitals at Scutari has been the chief point of remark lately. For weeks it has been gaining strength, and now rages with a destructive vigour which is in the highest degree alarming. Some of the medical men give it one name and some another, but all are agreed as to its malignant character, and in a greater or less degree, as to its origin and progress. On the former point no more decisive evidence can be given than the fact, that in less than a month it has swept away no less than seven surgeons, while eight more were, according to the last accounts, prostrate under its influence. Struthers, Newton, Watson, Langham, Macartney, Albert, and Marshall, had died of it, after very short illnesses, and M'Dow, Johnson, Muirhead,

Hooper, Guy, Summers, Graham, and Price were more or less seriously ill. Others have been affected, but have struggled through their duties notwithstanding, and it is to be hoped may suffer no bad consequences from their imprudent zeal. Three of the nurses had been attacked, and were confined for the recovery of one of them. On board the transport ships and in the hospitals the mortality among the orderlies was very great, while the nurses and surgeons were still comparatively exempt. As, however, the numbers of sick increased, the infectious and malignant character of the fever had become more marked and decided. The Barrack Hospital and Kitchener have both been overcrowded, and there, as might be expected, it was committing the greatest ravages. The General Hospital has been more fortunate or better managed in this respect, and in consequence had suffered less.

Although fever was on the increase in the hospitals, and their overcrowded state and the want of surgeons had led to the derangement of some plans from which good results were expected to flow, other improvements are described as being in progress which promise to yield beneficial fruits. Dr. Cunningham is in the full exercise of authority as Inspector-General, and will, it is thought, rectify many things that should have been put straight long ago. Under his sanction extra diet kitchens are being provided at convenient points, the orderlies enabled to sleep and eat out of the wards; and it is said that he is likely to approve of an arrangement by which some of the medical officers may be relieved from constant residence in the pestiferous atmosphere of the hospitals. What, however, may be considered as the most satisfactory news regarding the hospitals at Scutari, is the reported arrival, in the *Argyle*, and in another steamer, of large stocks of things indispensable to a well-ordered hospital establishment, and which, it was thought, would afford an opportunity of something being done to make each ward and bed complete in its own furniture and equipment.



CARRYING THE FROST-BITTEN TO BALAKLAVA.

of the wounded off the field, and for the conveyance of the hospital canteens A and B, with 12 sets of bedding, 10 canvas bearers, and the hospital marquee, on the line of march; or, when the spring waggons are either small, or required for the conveyance of the sick and wounded, a reserve waggon might be attached to each brigade for the carriage of these articles.

Canvas bearers, with long poles and shoulder-straps, in the proportion of two to every 100 men, will also be required.

2. Before a division takes the field, the principal medical officer should satisfy himself, by personal inspection, that the equipment of surgeons of regiments is complete in every respect; and it would be a necessary precaution for him to see the pack-horses loaded in his presence, as by that means he would ascertain that no straps, buckles, or cords were wanting.

3. When an action with the enemy seems inevitable, the surgeon of each regiment will make arrangements for the removal of the wounded of his corps from the field; and it would be desirable for him to give instructions to the bandmen and others employed in that duty how to apply a field tourniquet, how to restrain dangerous hemorrhage until the assistance of the medical officer on the field can be obtained; and for this purpose a tourniquet should be given to each party of bearers. The bearers should also each of them carry a canteen full of water.

4. While the troops are advancing, the medical officers will follow with the spring waggons and bearers, and any other conveyance that is available; but when they deploy, or form for action, all, except one medical officer per regiment, will move a to the rear, out of musket range, and will prepare for affording aid to the wounded, and for performing such primary operations as may be deemed absolutely necessary. For this purpose the surgical panniers must be brought up, and instruments, ligatures, dressings, and cordials (brandy), got ready, and, above all things, an abundant supply of water provided; for the safe and easy conveyance of which, the leather bags or skins formerly recommended would be found most convenient.

Dr. Hall takes this opportunity of cautioning medical officers against the use of chloroform in the severe shock of serious gun-shot wounds, as he thinks few will survive where it is used. But as public opinion, founded perhaps on mistaken philanthropy, he knows is against him, he

can only caution medical officers, and entreat they will narrowly watch its effects; for, however barbarous it may appear, the smart of the knife is a powerful stimulant; and it is much better to hear a man ball lustily, than to see him sink silently into the grave.

5. One medical officer for each regiment, generally the junior assistant-surgeon, should follow the troops within musket range, so as to be at hand to check any alarming hemorrhage, and to expedite the removal of the wounded off the field to the rear, and for this purpose the bearers should be placed under his orders, and the regimental spring waggon be so stationed as to be within easy reach; to convey them to where the surgeon and his assistants have established themselves. The field assistant should carry with him in his haversack, his pocket case of instruments, with a few ligatures ready cut, two field tourniquets, some lint, and two or three bandages; and he should be accompanied by three men, one with a knapsack, or haversack, containing a pint bottle of brandy, or some other stimulant, twenty-four bandages, half a pound of lint, three sponges, six long and six short solid splints, two old sheets, cut into quarters before starting, for the purpose of rolling fractured limbs in, and so preventing them from sustaining further injury on the men's removal from the field. This is best accomplished by placing the old linen under the limb, and rolling the splint up in it from the outer edge, and rolling towards the limb on each side, and then securing the whole with two or three bands of tape. In this way Dr. Hall thinks medical officers will find they can temporarily secure fractured limbs better, and much more expeditiously, than in any other manner. The orderly should have in his haversack, in addition to the above articles, a piece of tape, some pins, and two or three rolls of tow. He should carry a canteen, either of wood or of indiarubber, full of water, and a drinking cup. The second man should carry a canvas bearer with shoulder straps, and, like the former, should have a canteen full of water. The third man, I think, should be armed, to protect the party against stragglers and marauders, and, like his fellows, should carry a canteen full of water. The second assistant-surgeon should receive the wounded from the field, see them carefully placed in the spring waggon, and then accompany the spring waggon to where the surgeon and third assistant are stationed, ready to afford them the surgical aid they may require. For this service the second assistant surgeon should be accompanied by two men, to assist in placing the men carefully in the waggon; these men should accompany the waggon, and assist in like manner in taking the wounded out. These men should likewise carry canteens full of water, and there should be a skin of water, as a reserve, in the waggon, with a drinking cup.

6. The site selected by the staff-surgeon of brigade for the reception of the wounded from the field, should be as sheltered as possible; and if not easily distinguished, a flag should be put up; and if any houses be near, calculated for the reception of wounded men, they should be taken possession of at once, and an abundant supply of water, and, if possible, straw provided.

7. Should the action prove decisive, tents can be pitched for the temporary accommodation of the wounded; but should the army advance, the surgeon, and one assistant at least, should accompany their regiments, leaving one or two assistants, according to the number of wounded, to aid the divisional staff, who will pitch the reserve marquees, and make all necessary preparation for the comfort and accommodation of the wounded, by having tea, broth, or essence of beef (which is readily made into broth by adding hot water), wine, and brandy, &c., ready. Should the army unfortunately meet with a reverse, all available transport must be pressed for the removal of the wounded to the rear, and they must be sent off as speedily as possible; but neither here nor on the field of battle should any one be carried whose hurts are so slight as to admit of his walking. Nor should commanding officers of regiments, when wounded, be allowed to take medical officers of their own corps to the rear with them, or officers of any grade be permitted to appropriate the spring waggons for the special conveyance of themselves and their luggage; and positive orders should be given to prevent bandmen, drummers, or pioneers, specially told off to assist the wounded, from being left in charge of officers' horses and effects.

8. Should the army have to effect a landing on an enemy's coast, with an opposing force to meet it, the men should eat a good meal before leaving the ships, and should cook whatever provisions it is deemed necessary to serve out to them before they start. Pork is better than beef for this purpose, as it warms up more readily with any vegetable the men may find on shore. The medical officers should land with the last boats of their regiments, and should carry with them their haversacks, dressings, and canvas bearers, if the landing be opposed, so as to be able to bring the wounded at once to the boats for conveyance to the ships set apart for their reception; care should be taken that each boat employed in this service contains a supply of water and a drinking-horn.

9. Should a landing be effected, and any horses be disembarked, the surgeon's pack-horse and panniers should be among the first.

10. As soon after an action as possible, medical officers in charge of corps will make out, and transmit to the Inspector-General of Hospitals, for the information of the General Commanding-in-Chief, returns of casualties.

JOHN HALL, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

itself, particularly if a simultaneous descent were to be made at Kerch." The Major-General's advice, as to Anapa, is at this moment being carried into effect. "As a most important preliminary step, it appears to me that Anapa, on the nearest part of the Circassian coast, should be taken and garrisoned, and in order fairly to liberate the tribes of that country, that any forts on the coast, which may still be in Russian possession, should be forthwith reduced. The Circassians, who are very efficient irregular horse, and all other tribes of the Caucasus who could co-operate, should be invited to hasten to Anapa, and as the strait leading into the Sea of Azof is there narrow and shallow, the men and their horses could be passed over by means of rafts or lighters, of which there are many at Yenikaleh and other adjacent places, and the native horses could even be swum across a distance of several miles astern of the boats, so as to pour into the Crimea a countervailing force to the Cossack and other cavalry of the Russians."

BOMBARDMENT OF ANAPA.

A REPORT, for which we are indebted to the Telegraph, has been forwarded from Vienna, announcing that "Anapa has been bombarded since the 7th, by the squadron under Admiral Lyons." What truth there may be in the report will be learned in a day or two. Anapa, as most of our readers are aware, is a seaport town and fortress of Circassia, on the Black Sea, and has a Russian garrison. It is meanly built, and has a bad harbour. The accompanying illustration is from a Sketch by Lieut. C. E. Gordon, R.E. When the Russians, last spring, destroyed that chain of forts along the Circassian coast by which they had for a number of years held the country in a grasp of iron, they thought proper to spare Anapa, Soujuk Kaleh, and Novorussik. Of these three forts, Anapa is said to be the most formidable; and, as it is the nearest to Sebastopol, it is not unlikely that its destruction may have formed a portion of the plan laid down by the commanders of the present campaign.

DESPATCHES FROM THE CRIMEA.—Scientific military men point of view. Hence the interest attached to the present expedition.

The population of the Crimea falls somewhat short of 300,000. More than two-thirds of its inhabitants are a mixture of Mongols and Turks, and are called Tartars. Those who live on the plain show in their features their Tartar origin; but those in the northern valleys display a strong mixture of Turkish blood, especially the noblemen, in whom the Tartar features are entirely obliterated. Besides the Tartars, different other nations are found—Russians and Germans, who have been transplanted in modern times as colonists; and Greeks, who always seem to have formed a portion of the population, but have considerably increased in latter times.

In the interior, at the northern extremity of the hilly country, is the town of Simferopol, or Akmesheh, the capital, not far from the sources of the river Salghyr, with 3000 inhabitants; and that of Karosubazar, with 3700 inhabitants, and some manufactures of morocco and leather. In the mountains is the city of Bakthissarai, the ancient residence of the Ktans.

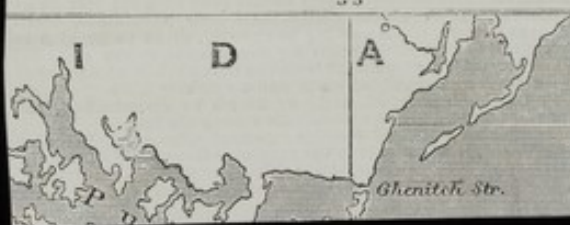
The most frequented harbours are on the south-western coast. Koslow or Eupatoria—with 4000 inhabitants, mostly Tartars and Jews, and a fine mosque—exports salt to Anatolia and Turkey. Sebastopol, formerly Akthiar, has been converted, within the last twenty years, into one of the strongest fortresses in the world. On the south-eastern coast is Balaklava, with a fine harbour, between high mountains, which, however, is not much used, and Kaffa. On the straits of Yenikale is Kertch, a thriving place, which has also been fortified. It exports salt, salted fish, and caviare. In its neighbourhood are the extensive ruins of the ancient town of Panticapaeum, once the residence of Mithridates. Yenikale, at the entrance of the strait, is a small fortress, with 600 inhabitants. The fortress of Perecop, on the isthmus, has 800 inhabitants.

It is stated in letters from the Black Sea that, during the late reconnaissance, it was made out that an army might be landed either at Cape Loukeul, which is fifteen miles to the northward of Sebastopol, or at the Katscha river, which is not more than six miles from

MAP OF THE CRIMEA AND PLAN OF SEBASTOPOL

English Miles
0 10 25
Rocky Coasts Light Houses

O F A Z O V



1854
Dec. 16

SIR JOHN MAXWELL, of Polloc, Baronet, has, in addition to the liberal subscription to the Patriotic Fund, both in Glasgow and Paisley, intimated his intention to send out from four to five hundred tons of coals to the Crimea, to alleviate the sufferings of our soldiers from cold.

SUPPLIES FOR THE CRIMEA.—Lord Blantyre has chartered the barque *Anne Maclean*, of 540 tons, now at Glasgow, for immediate dispatch to Balaclava, with supplies to our brave countrymen wintering in the Crimea. Besides commissioning Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, to obtain a valuable box of useful medicines and appliances, Lord Blantyre says he cannot think of anything more acceptable to Scotch and Irish than oatmeal and porridge-pots, with table-beer to use with it in place of milk—and he has ordered fifty tons of oatmeal, twenty tons of mixed barley and wheatmeal, for scones, or bread; fifty tons of potatoes and carrots, and a large quantity of salt butter, cheese, fish of various kinds, hams, groceries, wines, spirits, ales, coke, coal, and stoves, wood for building, &c. He is anxious that hair mattresses and pillows—made, say 6½ feet by 3 feet 3 or 4 inches, might be sent, which would be a great relief to the wounded. He says:—“Perhaps some of the upholsterers would take this up, and send them for sale or gift as they may feel inclined.” His Lordship adds that the goods will be all sold there—the supercargoes attending to the owners’ wishes.

AN EASTERN PRINCE.—“Prince Maharajah Murrender-Sing-Mahinder-Bahadon, of Puitialah, in India, whose expected arrival at London was recently announced, and who was preceded by a letter opening a credit of 12,000,000*fr.* at different banks in England, has marked his entrance into Europe by a strange piece of eccentricity. Instead of proceeding direct to England, as had been expected, he has commenced his peregrinations in the west by the city of Bordeaux, where he disembarked three days ago from a vessel which came from Calcutta. The opulent Nabob, instead of going to a hotel, purchased a house in the Rue Tombe l’Oly, to which a garden is attached, and he has, at considerable expense, caused it to be furnished to his own particular taste. Yesterday he went to the shop of a noted cap-maker, Rue de Palement Ste. Catherine, and bought a whole carriage-full of caps. He then drove about the town, and amused himself by throwing, from the window of the vehicle, caps to everybody who wore hats. It was raining hard at the time. The caps, which are waterproof, were received by the public with hurrahs of satisfaction.”—*Mémoires de Bordeaux.*

HOSPITAL CARRIAGES.—The Messrs. Holmes, of Derby, have just completed, for the use of the army in the East, two light four-wheeled hospital carriages for the comfort and convenience of the sick and wounded, and which are to be used between the beach and the infirmary. They are called “the one-horse four-wheel ambulance.” Their low, long, waggon-like bodies are divided to hold two invalids each, reclining on flat elastic stretchers with pillows, the sides being furnished with sliding ventilators, and the top covered with broad solid boarding. The hind part of this boarding is fitted with rollers and partitions to receive three more persons lying on stretchers, with enclosed sides and ends, and in the front part arrangements are made for three others to sit whose wounds do not require that they should be moved in a recumbent posture. Tarpaulins on iron hoops protect them from the rain and cold, and long easy steel springs, controlled by leather braces and indiarubber buffers, support the whole. The weight of each vehicle is under 10 cwt., and the shafts are arranged artillery fashion, either for one horse or a pair of mules. The enclosed stretcher is of light ash framing, the bottom being covered with elastic material, and the sides and ends, which fold for the convenience of stowage, with canvas. These two light carriages, with suitable harness, stretchers, and all requisite appendages, have been made in less than a week.

HUTS FOR THE FRENCH ARMY.—The manufacture of these huts is proceeding with rapidity. The Emperor made a selection from many models of a hut 8½ metres long and 4m. 80c. wide, 3 metres high in the centre, and capable of accommodating twenty-six men. In the middle of the house runs a passage 1m. 20c. wide, and on each side of it are placed camp-beds; each of the beds is 1m. 80c.; and above are shelves for placing the bread and naVERSACKS of the men. In each gable-end there is a door 80c. wide and 1m. 90c. high, surmounted by a window 45c. high and 80c. wide. The houses can be easily constructed—twenty carpenters erected one in three hours in the reserved garden of the Tuileries. Before the end of the month a number sufficient for the accommodation of 30,000 men will have been dispatched. In addition, a great quantity of planks and pieces of woodwork, destined for different wants of the army, have also been sent from Marseilles and Toulon. Moreover, wooden stables for 10,000 horses are being constructed by a contractor in Paris, on a model supplied by the Emperor. Each stable is to be 24m. 72c. long, and 5m. 60c. wide, and is to accommodate forty-eight horses. The internal arrangements are such that the horses can be duly attended to, and the men can mount immediately in case of alarm. On the whole, towards the 15th of January next, a sufficient number of houses to lodge 3000 officers, 80,000 soldiers, and 10,000 horses, will have reached the army in the Crimea.

MORE RUSSIAN SHIPS SUNK AT SEBASTOPOL.—The mail-steamer *Caire* brings word that the Russians have sunk more of their ships at Sebastopol. The number and rank of the vessels, thus desperately sacrificed is not stated. The first sinking was of seven ships of war. On the 17th November another was submerged. Mr. Martin, an engineer on board the *Algiers*, thus mentions the occurrence in a letter: “This afternoon we have shifted our position, and are now close to the mouth of Sebastopol only out of range. I can see many hundreds of their guns mounted on their forts, with my naked eye; the ships are almost within range: they have three three-deckers and four two-deckers moored across the harbour, bristling with guns. On Friday morning the wind abated, and I suppose the Russians are afraid we are getting too close to them, for this morning, about eight o’clock, we saw a large three-decker in tow of a steamer, coming out of the harbour a few minutes after the cry was ‘She is a two-decker only,’ and in a few minutes more we saw her mast cut and fall by the board, and down she went like a stone, and only her bowsprit is visible; she is sunk in the only place where there was a chance to get in.”



ROR OF THE FRENCH.

JAN. 13, 1855.]

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Himalaya* left Portsmouth harbour for Southampton on Saturday morning last. Having been now commissioned as a ship belonging to the fleet, she will receive an armament and a staff of naval officers.

THE *Ripon* arrived at Malta on Dec. 30 from Constantinople, with invalids for England direct. On her arrival, however, her destination was of a sudden changed, the troops disembarked, and the ship was ordered to proceed to Marseilles for the conveyance of French troops.

On December 28 the *Fairy* yacht, laden with stores sent out by the Crimean Army Fund, sailed from Malta for Balaklava, as also the following transports, carrying reinforcements, stores, warm clothing, winter huts, and stoves—namely, the *Rebek*, the *Empress*, the *Candia*, the *Edwin Fox*, the *Araby* and *Navy*, and the *Alder*.

THE *Pincher*, one of the new light draught gun-boats, having had her engines put on board at Deptford, was brought down to Woolwich dockyard on Saturday, to have her guns mounted and be completed for sea. Several of the other gun-boats building at Northfleet are in an advanced state. They are all ordered to be ready previous to the ice breaking up in the Baltic in the spring of the present year.

The following detachments are under orders to proceed to the Crimea as soon as possible, to join their respective corps, viz.:—the 25th, 14th, and 20th Regiments, consisting of 430 men, to embark at Portsmouth in the steam-ship *Princess Royal*. Drafts for the 4th, 7th, 18th, 19th, 23rd, 25th, 34th, 58th, 62nd, 64th, 66th, 77th, 88th, and 93rd Regiments, and Rifle Brigade, consisting of 17 officers and 1135 men, will embark in the steam-ship *Cressa* for the Crimea.

THE Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh have issued a notice to medical students intimating that those whose course of study would be completed at the end of the present session, and who intended to apply for admission to the Army Medical Service, may be admitted to examination for the diploma on or after the 16th January, provided they produce a certificate.

NO MORE GROWING LADS WANTED.—The following circular has been issued for the guidance of recruiting parties:—"Horse Guards, Jan. 5, 1855.—It being very desirable that the recruits enlisted for the infantry should be of sufficient age and strength to enter immediately upon their duties as soldiers, the General Commanding-in-Chief directs that, until further orders, no recruit of the class of growing lads be received below the age of seventeen years.—By command, G. A. WETHERALL, A.G."

ACTIVE measures are being taken for carrying out the intentions of the Government of establishing a reserve at Malta. The reserve will, we believe, be composed of three companies of each of the regiments in the Crimea, and, for the purpose of forming these companies, all recruits for the army, as soon as attested, are to be sent to Malta, there to be drilled, before they receive their clothing. A number of efficient non-

various regiments—from Scutari, rank and file, 86; Malta, 69; Gibraltar, 28—the whole under the command of Lieutenant Streetfield, of the 44th, and in medical charge of Staff Assistant-Surgeon Reade. She also brings the following invalided officers:—Captain Hume and Lieutenant Barnston, of the 55th Regiment; Brevet-Major Thompson, 10th Hussars, wounded at Inkerman; Lieutenant Newenham, 61st Regiment; Assistant-Surgeon Wilson, 7th Hussars; Captain Kennedy, 77th Regiment; Lieutenant Clarke, 20th Fusiliers; Captain Bamford, 63rd Regiment; Lieutenants Granville and Greenwood, 22nd Fusiliers; Brevet-Major Yates, Royal Artillery; Captain Tryon, 7th Fusiliers. Private Scotland, Scots Fusiliers, and gunner Bowes, Royal Artillery, died on the passage home, and were buried at sea. Among the passengers by the *Candia* are five Sisters of Mercy of Miss Nightingale's party, and two of Miss Selton's, with three hospital nurses, besides some officers' wives from Gibraltar. About 25 or 30 of the officers and soldiers brought by the *Candia* are severely wounded, and in a very bad state of health; the remainder are in various stages of convalescence, and generally in good spirits. Sir Frederic Smith and Colonel Lord Methuen were most indefatigable in personally directing the movements of those under their orders, and, as a consequence, the work of disembarkation was entered upon with propriety, and pursued with care and diligence until the ship was cleared. The medical staff of the garrison was most assiduous with its important aid; the wounded were removed to sick quarters under personal medical superintendence; and all engaged in the melancholy duty received the readiest and most cordial assistance from Captain Field and the officers and crew of the *Candia*, whose number of invalids amounted to 194. Thousands of people crowded the docks to catch a sight of the wounded soldiers, and the greatest sympathy for their condition was manifested. Refreshments of all kinds were spontaneously tendered to the men, and one firm in Southampton (Messrs. Cooksey) sent a waggon containing five kilderkins of porter, with tobacco, &c., as a present to the men, but the commanding officer declined to accept it.

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THE Government fleet of hired transports has within the last ten days been increased by the addition of twelve steam-vessels of considerable tonnage, viz.:—The *Lady Eglinton*, the *Union*, the *Fogle*, the *Prompt*, the *Marley Hill*, the *Kangaroo*, the *Engle*, the *Peninsula*, the *Black Boy*, the *Whitely Park*, the *Cochrane*, and the *Canadian*. The total number of transports employed is 178—of which, 67 are steamers and 109 sailing-vessels.

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Naval and Military Intelligence

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The *Saladin*, laden with a large number of wooden houses for the French troops in the Crimea, left Southampton on Monday, towed by the *William McCosmo* steamer. A delay of a day or two in her getting away arose from the difficulty of obtaining hands, in consequence of the articles they had to sign being for two years, provided the ship is wanted so long in the Black Sea. The screw-steamer *Black Boy* left Southampton also yesterday with eighty wooden huts for the English troops in the Crimea. A sapper from the Southampton Ordnance-office, and a number of carpenters from Gloucester, who are expert at getting up the houses, have gone out in the *Black Boy*.

ARRIVAL OF INVALIDS FROM THE CRIMEA.—The *Candia* arrived at Southampton on Sunday from the Crimea—to which she conveyed French troops from Marseilles to the number of 1160 men, who were landed in good order and condition. She brings invalided troops of various regiments—from Scutari, rank and file, 86; Malta, 69; Gibraltar, 39—the whole under the command of Lieutenant Streetfield, of the 44th, and in medical charge of Staff Assistant-Surgeon Reade. She also brings the following invalided officers:—Captain Hume and Lieutenant Barnston, of the 25th Regiment; Brevet-Major Thompson, 10th Hussars, wounded at Inkerman; Lieutenant Newenham, 63rd Regiment; Assistant-Surgeon Wilson, 7th Hussars; Captain Kennedy, 77th Regiment; Lieutenant Clarke, 25th Fusiliers; Captain Bamford, 63rd Regiment; Lieutenants Granville and Greenwood, 23rd Fusiliers; Brevet-Major Yates, Royal Artillery; Captain Tryon, 7th Fusiliers. Private Scotland, Scots Fusiliers, and gunner Bowes, Royal Artillery, died on the passage home, and were buried at sea. Among the passengers by the *Candia* are five Sisters of Mercy of Miss Nightingale's party, and two of Miss Selton's, with three hospital nurses, besides some officers' wives from Gibraltar. About 25 or 30 of the officers and soldiers brought by the *Candia* are severely wounded, and in a very bad state of health; the remainder are in various stages of convalescence, and generally in good spirits. Sir Frederic Smith and Colonel Lord Methuen were most indefatigable in personally directing the movements of those under their orders, and, as a consequence, the work of disembarkation was entered upon with propriety, and pursued with care and diligence until the ship was cleared. The medical staff of the garrison was most assiduous with its important aid; the wounded were removed to sick quarters under personal medical superintendence; and all engaged in the melancholy duty received the readiest and most cordial assistance from Captain Field and the officers and crew of the *Candia*, whose number of invalids amounted to 194. Thousands of people crowded the docks to catch a sight of the wounded soldiers, and the greatest sympathy for their condition was manifested. Refreshments of all kinds were spontaneously tendered to the men, and one firm in Southampton (Messrs. Cooksey) sent a waggon containing five kilderkins of porter, with tobacco, &c., as a present to the men, but the commanding officer declined to accept it.

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Our readers will be gratified to hear that the Board of Admiralty have paid a just tribute to the exertions and talents of Lieut. Montagu O'Reilly, by giving an order that he is to bring the *Retribution* to England, on the removal of Captain the Hon. J. Drummond to the *Triton*.

FRENCH SANG-FROID.—The Russians having abandoned the ground in front of the Quarantine Fort, occupied by a small village, the French soldiers hurried in to seize on all they could—vegetables from the gardens, articles of furniture, and even the doors and windows from the cottages. Gen. Bazot had six windows placed aside to serve in Gen. Canrobert's dining-room, when erected. "All that," says a letter from a French officer, "was done under a sharp fire of musketry; which, however, only wounded two men slightly. I saw Capt. de Marvaux, of the navy, carrying away with the greatest precaution a window, which he protected with infinite address with his body against the balls. Near him I saw an artilleryman gathering a salad in one of the gardens. A ball knocked out of his hands what he had collected. Grumbling at being so treated, he again set about his work, and finished it without further molestation. Such examples of sang-froid are by no means rare."



the right of the English Camp, in front of the heights: a regiment of Zouaves, the left wing of the 2nd Battalion of Rifle Brigade and the 42nd Regiment, the Royal Marines, also having orders to be ready to stand instantly to their arms. Here, however, little was done. The Russian pickets, of course, made the best of their way from their picket-house (800 yards only in advance of our pickets, and occupying an extremely beautiful position in a hollow between two high hills), leaving behind them all their cooking utensils and a Cossack lance; the former useful articles were, of course, immediately appropriated by the Zouaves, the latter became the capture of the bow and spear of Colonel Sterling, the Assistant Adjutant-General. At this point the troops forming the French reconnaissance were seen to retire down the vale between the mountain ridges, and our reconnaissance, therefore, followed their example. Daylight, on the morning after these proceedings, revealed the Russians prepared for an attack: battalions crowned their hills with skirmishers thrown out in front; and a breastwork which had risen during the night crossed the face of the brown hill, up which the French cavalry had advanced. They remained working at this the whole day; they threw up these works with wonderful swiftness, and they appear to be exceedingly well made.

VISIT OF THE SULTAN TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

THIS event, of which our Artist has given a Sketch, has excited a wonderful sensation among the orthodox Turks, and indeed among all classes in Constantinople. That a Sultan should not only enter the

house of an Ambassador, but actually comply with Christian usages, so far as to allow the presentation of ladies, is thought to be one of the most startling innovations witnessed since the war began. The visit, which took place on the 24th ult., is thus described by the *Journal de Constantinople*:—



SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON AT SEAHAM.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON last week opened the new Mechanics' Institution at Seaham Harbour, which has been built by the Marchioness of Londonderry for the use of the inhabitants of that seaport. A meeting, attended by the élite of the district, was held in the hall of the new building; Earl Vane in the chair.

After some introductory remarks from the noble Earl, he had assisted at meetings in the great old cities of the empire—in London, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen; but this was the first time he had been honoured to attend a meeting of a different description—a meeting which was called, not in an ancient but a rising town—not, he trusted, in the effervescence of civilisation, but in the commencement of it (Cheers). When they looked around them and saw this beautiful harbour and this flourishing country, and reflected what the site was twenty-five years ago, they were led to think that they were not placed among the ancient civilisation of England, but among the rising energies of America—on the shores of the Ohio, or on the banks of the Mississippi; for in no part even in this favoured land had been found, he believed, more rapid progress or more durable prosperity (Cheers). They would not forget, when they saw the present magnificent docks and harbour and all the symptoms of rising prosperity, that they were mainly owing to the determination and ability of one man (Cheers). He trusted that as one man had laid the foundation of the edifice, so many men would co-operate in its superstructure. It was usual in meetings of this description to enlarge on the innumerable benefits of institutions of this kind in forming private character and in withdrawing from habits of idleness and in elevating and improving all classes of society. Far be it from him to throw any chill on such pleasing anticipations; they must all see in their experience many instances in which they had been realized (Cheers). It was in vain to say that they could separate the elevation of the middle and working classes from the general prosperity of the empire. The Constitution had given them a preponderating influence in the Government; they returned a decided majority in the House of Commons; and they must look for the foundation of the measures of the Government in the thoughts and feelings of the constituencies. Misdirected zeal, misdirected energy, was the prolific cause of misery in all the departments of the State, both in social and political life (Applause). There was another matter to which he would refer—taxation. He did not know if they were aware that half of all the taxes pressing on the country—£26,000,000 a year—might have been avoided, if the advice tendered to the people in the country in former times had been followed. If the Sinking Fund existing at the end of the war had been kept up—if they had not repealed the indirect taxes which supported it—they would have had at this moment no National Debt. It would all have been paid off in 1845, and at this moment the nation would have been paying £26,000,000 less of taxes; £15,000,000 a year would have paid off £40,000,000 in 1845; £10,000,000 a year would have paid it off at this time. Since the peace they had repealed taxes to the extent of £40,000,000 a year, and yet, if they had kept £10,000,000 of that, they need now have had no National Debt at all. Why had this enormous benefit to the nation been lost? It was just because the working classes were not instructed, and followed any person who offered to reduce the taxes. There was another matter which must be interesting to any person who heard him—the present state of the war on the Continent. They could not look into the newspapers, or enter into any society, but they saw that this was the prevailing and pre-eminent point of interest and anxiety to all. There was hardly a family which had not either a son, a brother, a relation, or a friend exposed to the dangers in the Crimea. There was not an individual in the Empire not interested in that great event. Of the family of their noble patroness there was one in the Crimea; of the family of him who addressed them there were two sons engaged in the same perilous enterprise. There were many families from whom the receding sails of the vessels which conveyed our gallant countrymen to the Crimea carried away all the endearing memories of the past, and all the hopes of the future, and cast upon the ultimate issue of events a dark cloud, which no human foresight could fathom. Such was the interest of the war that it was of the last importance they should know the nature of the enemy with whom they had to contend. He was not an insignificant enemy. The Emperor Nicholas was over 10,000,000 of men, all devoted to war. Commerce, agriculture, science, literature, philosophy, were in little esteem; all the talent of the empire was devoted to war. Every young man of ability was sent to the military schools; in these schools 80,000 young men were educated to the science of war, the ablest of whom were selected for the duties of diplomacy. At the head of the empire they found a man of vast energy, unshaken courage, and great determination. He devoted the energies of the great empire to the objects of external aggression, and was actually supported by the whole Russian nation; every man, from the Emperor down to the serf, was impressed with the idea that Russia was to be the conqueror of the world. The Emperor was now making war on the idea that he was merely giving vent to the national feeling. To him might be applied, with the alteration of a few words, the lines of a poet of the last century:—

No joys to him pacific sceptres yield,
War sounds the trumpet, he rushes to the field;
Behold surrounding Kings their power combine.

Peace courts his hand, but spreads her charms in vain.
"Think nothing gained," he cries, "till night remain,
On Stamboul's walls till Russian standards fly,
And all be mine beneath the Eastern sky."

Now, how was it that, in the contest with this great Power, they had made so sudden a transition from the exultation of victory to almost the despondency of defeat? They saw a great deal in the journals endeavouring to throw blame on this and that Ministry, on this and that General. He stood there neither to vindicate one Ministry or another, to vindicate one General or another. But he stood there to point out to his fellow-countrymen the errors—he might almost say the national crimes—which were now meeting with national punishment. They were now in a state of anxiety here on account of the state of the army in the Crimea. Why was it that the noble army which had done such great things had been exposed to such defeats? Just because it was one-half its proper size (Applause). Let them open the papers, and they would find the reason why the English were in a much worse position than the French; our army of 20,000 men was obliged to do the work of 60,000 men. While the French were only obliged to go into the trenches once in every four days, the English soldiers must go in every other night ("Hear, hear," and applause). This of course weakens their frame, and they are unable to bear the cold, wet, and storms which prevail in that inhospitable climate. If England, when the war broke out, had had 100,000 regular troops, 10,000 cavalry, and 8,000 militia, they would have gained a decided success in the first campaign. Suppose they had had 100,000 men to transport, they might have sent 40,000 to the Baltic and taken Cronstadt, and 50,000 to the Crimea and taken Sebastopol. Why, if 6,000 cavalry, instead of 500, had been at the Battle of Alma, they would have converted it into a total rout, and the Russian army, broken and disorganised, would have been unable to defend Sebastopol. At the Battle of Balaklava, after the lapse of 430 years of the very anniversary of the battle of Agincourt, if there had been 5000 English troops, the valuable road from Balaklava would have been preserved, and supplies would have been carried up with perfect safety. 5000 English horses would have marched triumphantly through 10,000 Russians. The battle of Inkermann, destined to be immortal in the world, and to take its place with the battles of Marathon and Plataea—at that battle, if we had had 20,000 more English troops, while with the right wing we hurled the Russian battalions down the heights, with the left wing we would have taken Sebastopol, and the two Grand Dukes would have come up to the theatre of action only to see the total destruction of their father's hopes (Applause). See now what a dreadful state their army had been brought into in consequence of the incessant clamour for reduction. If they would see the good effects of war, they would have only to call out their armies, and see the officers who had been trained in every luxury, and the soldiers accustomed to every comfort, enduring patiently every hardship and submitting to every privation, and ready every moment to lay down their lives for the country (Applause). But see also the good effect of the war on the nation. Let them look around, and they would see people of all classes—from the Queen to the peasant, even including the captive in his dungeon—sacrificing certain comforts and doing everything in their power to provide for the widows and children of those who had fallen in the service of their country (Cheers). He would say one word of consolation for those who were left bereaved; the memories of those who were dear to them were embalmed in the recollection of a grateful country, their names would never be forgotten, and to them they might apply the beautiful lines of the poet:—

By fairy hand their knell is rung,
By faras unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honour comes, a pilgrim grey,
To deck the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

"A SKETCH."

PAINTED BY W. HEMLEY.

In this clever little work (which we admire at the Winter Exhibition-rooms, Pall-mall) Mr. Hemley shows an improved and improving hand—a consciousness of power, and a self-reliance, which are the surest guarantees of success in art. He does not here depend upon a numerous group of characters, or upon a comically contrived incident; nor, on the other hand, upon exaggeration of feature in his single subject. He appears to have studied simplicity as an element of effect; and he could not act on a truer principle. We have but one figure in this picture, that of a hard-working lad employed in a lowly, every-day office; but the life thrown into the action, the artist-like attitude, the intelligence of the expression—as if a professor observing the progress of an operation of all-engrossing importance—the appropriateness of the costume, and all the *et cetera*, constitute a picture of eminent merit.

DUNSE TEMPERANCE
PAVILION.

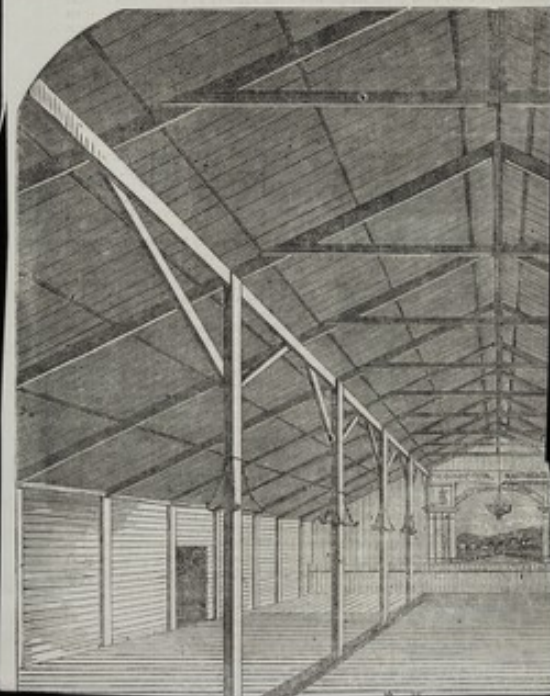
DUNSE is a small country town, situated in the centre of Berwickshire. Though the largest town in the county, it contains only a population of 2600. There is an old saying, that "Dunse dings a." If ever there existed a doubt in the mind of any one as to whether Dunse really deserved this enviable pre-eminence over the other provincial towns of Scotland, the proceedings connected with the Great Pavilion must have for ever dispelled it. It appears that the well-known J. R. Gough was, some time since, engaged by the Total Abstinence Society to deliver an oration on Temperance in Dunse, when, in order to afford an opportunity to as great a number of persons as possible of hearing the lecturer, two of the largest churches in the town were successively asked for the occasion. Both of these churches having been refused, and the others in the town being too small, the Committee, with that energy and enterprise for which they have all along been noted, resolved to erect a large wooden pavilion, capable of holding 2000 persons. For this purpose plans were prepared; they set to work, and, in a brief space, the Pavilion was completed. The erection is 100 feet in length, 70 in breadth, and 30 in height. The roof, which covers the whole with one span, is supported by two rows of massive pillars. The speaker's platform is 7 feet high, and has space on both sides capable of holding 140 persons, which is occupied by the Committee of the Temperance Society in the county. Behind the platform is a large picture of the town of Dunse, measuring 30 feet by 20, painted expressly for the occasion. The building is brilliantly lighted with gas, and, when decorated with flags and other devices, presents a very tasteful appearance.

The opening of this Pavilion on the 21st of November last was a scene of intense interest. Long before the hour of meeting the vast area was filled with company, who were entertained with vocal and instrumental music. Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. Gough, the Committee and friends, left their room, and ascended the platform stairs. The appearance of the great orator was the signal for a robust shout. The Rev. Mr. Ritchie presided; a brief but earnest prayer was offered up, and, with a few words, Mr. Ritchie introduced Gough to his magnificent audience. He commenced in a few reluctant, half-tremulous sentences; then quicker, then firmer, then faster and firmer still, until he gradually acquired that impetus which made him master of himself and of his great audience; and thus he held the mastery over them through



"A SKETCH."

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Illus. London News March 31, 1855.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

Dr. Andrew Smith is no longer Director -
General of the Medical Department of the Army.
Among the reforms in course of preparation in
the several departments of the War Office, it is
contemplated to place the Army Medical Department,
as well as the Ordnance and other Boards, under the more
direct and immediate control of the responsible Minister for
War. The Army Medical Board, will, among other
changes, be reinforced with an accession of civilians, who
will be men of business, acquainted with the general
conduct of its executive affairs, apart from mere professional duties.

Illus. London News. Aug. 21. 1847. Obituary.

Col. Sir Archibald Christie. Kt. K.C.H. (Coat of Arms
Sic Viresco)

This gallant officer, Colonel of the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, and Deputy Govr. of Stirling Castle, died on the 19th inst. He was born 1774, the eldest son of the late James Christie, Esq. of Riddry, Co. Lanark, by Lucy, his wife, dtr. of John Beardsley Esq. of Glascot, Co. Warwick. At the age of 19 he entered the army, by purchase, as ensign in the Royal Highlanders, and served in Flanders & Holland, where he was wounded. In 1811 he received the appointment of Commandant General of Army Hospitals; from 1821 to 1831 acted as Commandant of Chatham; and in the latter year was made Deputy Govr. of Stirling Castle.

The family from which the deceased gentleman descended—the Christies of Stenton, Co. Haddington,—was one of considerable respectability in East Lothian. Sir Archibald's immediate progenitor, James Christie Esq. of Stenton, married Jane, dtr. of James Foulis, Esq. of Ratho, and was grandfather of Archibald Christie, Esq. of Ratho who wedded Anne, dtr. of Sir Alexr. Gordon, Bart., of Lesmore, and had a son, the late James Christie, Esq. of Riddry.

Sir Archibald himself married Jane, only child of George Dwyer, Esq. third son of John Dwyer, Esq. of Singland, Co. Limerick; and has left a son, Fredk. Gordon, and other issue.

JUNE 2, 1855



WASHING ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE GENERAL HOSPITAL AT BALACLAVA.

"The Mithras Temple" (whole-page) ..	J. R. Ansdell.
"Scotch Gamekeeper" (whole-page) ..	T. Faed.
"Britomart Unarming" ..	R. Ansdell.
"Bellet Will's Tower, Naworth" ..	F. R. Eickesgill, A.R.A.
"The Devil's Bridge, Pass of St. Gothard" ..	W. Bennett.
"The Post-Office at Albano" ..	W. Collingwood Smith.
"En Route" ..	Louis Haghe.
"The Beacon" ..	Joseph J. Jenkins.
	George Dodgson.

Also, the following

WHOLE-PAGE ENGRAVINGS:

"Forts de la Halle" ..	Gavarni.
"Dames de la Halle" ..	Gavarni.
"Dutch Boats" ..	E. Duncan.
"Alfred the Great" ..	J. Gilbert.
"Last Week of Smithfield Market" ..	E. Duncan.
"Karanji, near Balacava" ..	E. A. Goodall.

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SEBASTOPOL AND THE SEAT OF WAR.

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THE BALTIC FLEET, 1855.—We have the satisfaction to announce that on Saturday last Mr. J. W. Carmichael, the celebrated marine-painter, formerly of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, sailed for the Baltic, to sketch the Events of the War for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The Sketches by this distinguished Artist, as they are received, will be engraved in our Journal, so as to present a Series of Illustrations of the operations of the coming Campaign in the Baltic.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1855.

THE Austrian Government is not pleased at the publication by the British Parliament of the protocols of the late Conferences at Vienna. Count Buol, in a circular to the Austrian Plenipotentiaries at the various Courts of Germany, persists in stating that the negotiations for peace cannot be regarded as terminated; and Lord Palmerston, in urging the withdrawal of Mr. Milner Gibson's motion, based his plea for Parliamentary silence on the same pretext. Count Buol, who sticks to protocols, "like grim Death," states that "Austria has resolved to recommend confidentially to the serious consideration of the

Austria will even now at this, the eleventh hour, defy Russia by act and deed, as she has already defied her by her diplomacy. To have been saved from dismemberment by the armies of the late Emperor Nicholas is humiliation enough for a great empire like Austria to endure in a century. She cannot afford to add to it such humiliation as would be involved by her withdrawal from the Western alliance, after the part she has taken in the late negotiations.

THE Sebastopol Inquiry has unearthed a great many curious things; but perhaps a correspondence which has just been published, as part of the illustrations to the "System" which has so signally superseded the British Constitution, is about as instructive as any disclosures yet obtained. The number of letters is small, though the principal epistles are somewhat lengthy. The writers are the late Premier of England and the late Leader of the House of Commons. The subject is the alleged incapacity of the Duke of Newcastle for the all-important office which he lately held. The difficulty is the doing justice to the nation concurrently with behaving kindly to the Duke. The result is (we need hardly say) that the Earl and the Lord prefer to sacrifice the interests of the country. The moral is—but perhaps that may be left to the sagacity of the readers.

There is nothing new in the facts which are thus elicited. Months ago the affair itself was the subject of debate in both Houses; and the country "thought its own thoughts" about the men who had stood by their order so scrupulously as the late Premier. And now it is probable that the still graver and darker revelations recently made by Mr. Gladstone, on behalf of himself and his own clique in the late Cabinets, will engross the attention of the nation, and this minor intrigue will pass unheeded. When a retiring Minister deliberately informs us that, while he and certain colleagues were professing to manage the war in the way most consistent with the honour of England, they were really conducting it in the way least injurious to the interests of Russia, we take the black confession *en masse*, and scarcely care to inquire into the means by which this patriotic scheme was carried out. Yet, as the Duke was one of Mr. Gladstone's party, and as the Earl of Aberdeen was another, this retention of an official whom the Whig Lord declared, and the Peelite Lord admitted, to be unequal to his office, was a victory on the side of the Russians in the Cabinet. The large question arising out of Mr. Gladstone's speech on the Disraelite motion is too important to be discussed incidentally, but it is most desirable to note how the Newcastle affair connects itself with the misfortunes of the Crimean campaign.

Lord John Russell appears perfectly to have understood the real views of his colleagues; and, with a certain degree of shrewdness, to have foreseen that, ultimately, the terrible war in which we had

John Russell at the time they were written. It is thought that his Lordship, with all his abstract reverence for Lord Palmerston and all his notorious devotion to that nobleman's interests, could not discern in Lord Palmerston's antecedents or character any especial reason for his becoming Premier—especially, when another statesman of extraordinary merit was ready for the office. But it was evident that Lord Palmerston's talents and energy could not be left in the Home Department—anybody could receive deputations on Beer Bills, and correct the blunders of country magistrates. The nation wanted Palmerston for use, and would have him. It might be better, Lord John is supposed to have thought, that the war should be handed over—technically and officially—to Lord Palmerston, and that he should be so placed that the wishes of the nation might seem to be met—than that the unreflecting and peremptory public should call him to the office of Premier. Palmerston, as War Minister, might remain so, in the event of changes; but from a less responsible post a change must lift him, and might lift him too high. If this were the idea, and Lord Aberdeen detected it, and therefore retained the Duke of Newcastle in place until change came and Lord Palmerston went up to the top of the tree, this was another victory of the Cabinet Russians.

So wags the world. Every week brings us some new evidence of the disinterested motives of those who are good enough to watch over our destinies, and of the system on which they work. But every such exposure, melancholy in itself, tends to good; and for this reason it is well that all possible publicity should be given to the Newcastle correspondence between Lords Aberdeen and John Russell.

THE NEWSPAPER STAMP.—In consequence of unexpected delays in the House of Lords, the bill introduced by Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, on behalf of the Government, for the abolition of the compulsory stamp on newspapers, has not yet passed through Committee. As the third reading will, in all probability, not take place till near the middle of June, and as the law will only become operative in fourteen days after it receives the Royal Assent, no changes announced or contemplated by the newspaper press in consequence of the measure, can be legally carried into effect for some weeks yet to come; possibly not before the first week in July.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL has instituted a series of pecuniary fines, varying from half a crown to half a sovereign, to be inflicted on his subordinates who are guilty of errors that endanger the safety of registered letters while passing through the post.

THE CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.—The House of Commons is to go into Committee on this measure on Friday, the 8th of June; and Mr. Follitt, M.P., has given notice that he will move that the bill be committed that day six months.

The Royal Agricultural Society have issued the programme of their intended proceedings at Carlisle, commencing July 19.

Odd Bits

1847. 1848

1854 - 55.



NEAR SEBASTOPOL.—AMBULANCE WAITING FOR THE WOUNDED.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR.

We resume our Artist's Sketches before Sebastopol, with a picturesque scene of the Watering-place, from the Middle, or, as it is sometimes called, the White House Ravine, from the building on the right of the picture, which is occupied for Commissariat stores. In the foreground is the Well and Watering-place, with picturesque groups of French soldiers—Zouaves, &c. and on their way down the ravine, towards Sebastopol, is the night relief, which generally numbers between two and three thousand men (see first page).

Next is a View of an Ambulance waiting for the Wounded: in the distance is seen the Green Hill. This lonely spot is near the Valley of Death—of which we have also received from our Artist a sketch full of the poetic melancholy which the name implies. We shall engrave this and scene in a week or two.

The next illustration is from a Correspondent in the Camp before Sebastopol, who sent it as a specimen of Russian art—"a grotesque picture (he says), which I observed suspended above an embrasure in one of the enemy's batteries, which guard the Sebastopol road at the head of the Duckyard Creek. The subject seems to indicate that the Russian gunner can enjoy the ridicule of his enemies as well as his neighbours." The scene is sketched as seen through a telescope directed on the works in Sebastopol.

Our own Artist accompanies his



HOUSE IN SEBASTOPOL, SEEN THROUGH A TELESCOPE.

sketch of the next illustration with these particulars:—"I had commenced a view of the town of Sebastopol from the Green-hill Battery; but, having had several shots fired at me from the Russian rifle-pits, with rather unpleasant precision, I thought it advisable to defer the watering-in of the effect in my water-colour sketch until some more favourable opportunity, when the attention of the Russian sharpshooters might be directed to some other object; for, I assure you that the sound of a rifle-ball is anything but pleasant to the ears of an amateur." The accompanying scene is the result of this somewhat perilous enterprise. It shows the town, sketched from the battery, with piled arms, a working party, &c.

The lowermost illustration on the next page shows the spot at Bal-

clava, where the men, &c., are

washed for the General Hospital.



SEBASTOPOL, FROM THE GREEN-HILL BATTERY.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Stampel Edition, 6d.



No. 818.—VOL. XXIX.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1856.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

THE DINNER TO THE GUARDS.

ALTHOUGH the Crimea has been evacuated, and the pomp of Peace has succeeded to the pomp of War in Russia as well as in England and France, it is matter of rejoicing to know that the public interest in the brave men who sustained the honour of the British name in the bloody battle-fields of the Alma and of Inkerman has suffered no diminution. It is felt by the British people of all ranks and classes that if our officials mismanaged the war, or the progress of hostilities produced no General worthy to be associated on the historical page with the great commanders of the last generation;—the rank and file of the British Army did all that men could do, and more than some men might have done, to vindicate and exalt the ancient renown of their country. To have fought in the fields or wrought in the trenches of the Crimea; to have commanded or obeyed in the memorable struggle of 1854 and 1855 is a passport to the admiration and the gratitude of the men and women of Great Britain, from the Sovereign on the throne to the humblest country lass that helps to gather in the harvest. Each part of the country has welcomed its own hero, or its own regiment. Swords of honour to the officers, and public dinners or receptions to the men, have been the form which these orations have assumed; and if occasionally the tribute have been indiscriminate, it has invariably been enthusiastic. If the English did not capture the Malakoff they had pluck enough to have done it, if the fortune of war had so willed it. If Williams did not preserve Kara he did his duty manfully, and was beaten by famine, not by the foe. If the whole of the Crimea were not wrested from Russia and given back to Turkey, it was not for want of will or want of courage on the part of the British army or its leaders; but because diplomacy and intrigue—in Paris, if not at home—stopped our brave men in the career of victory. Such has been the feeling of the people of

this country, in every reception of the returning heroes of the Crimea; and such it will continue to be. The popular instinct is aware that the nation wants, and will yet want, soldiers; that if England is to hold her own amid the troubles that are preparing for Europe, she must be ready to confront new perils, and to withstand new combinations against her; and that the red-coats, and plenty of them, are almost, if not quite, as necessary as an effective Navy, to uphold the name and the fame, the power and the position, of the country.

Among the most gratifying of the recent demonstrations of this kind was the dinner to the Guards, which took place in the Surrey Gardens on Monday last, and at which the chair was appropriately taken, and excellently filled, by an admirable specimen of the British soldier. The unaffected and rough, but genuine eloquence of Sergeant-Major Edwards went direct to the point, and was far more effective than any more elaborate and studied oratory would have been in appealing to the reason of his listeners, and to the hearts of the comrades who had shared with him the privations and hardships as well as the glories of the Crimea. The eloquence of the Lord Mayor reads tamely and ineffectively after that of the gallant soldier in the chair; and we venture to predict that, if the Sergeant-Major had had to propose the health of the chief magistrate of the city of London, he would have found something more to the purpose to say of him than that, "whether as regarded his height, his looks, or the tinge of grey on his hair, he was an honour" to the city of London. If he had had a portrait to paint or a nigger to sell, his Lordship could scarcely have been more personal.

If any improvement might have been suggested in the character of the festival, it was that the fare might have been somewhat more plentiful, that the whole sum subscribed for the purpose should have been expended in regaling the gallant men who had deserved

so well of their country; and lastly, that the Lord Mayor, if not the Colonels and the Generals, the Lords and the Honourables, who sat in the boxes, and looked on as at a play, should have been seated at the tables, and mingled with the men on terms of perfect equality. The Lord Mayor of London, at all events, would have suffered no diminution of his somewhat obsolete dignity if he had sat at the right hand of the Sergeant-Major. The representative of the rank and file of the noblest army in the world was for the nonce, the equal of the representative of the first city in the world; and the air of patronage and superiority implied, if not intended, by the Lord Mayor's address from a side box, was somewhat out of place. But perhaps the Lord Mayor, who by virtue of his position, is not only the representative of civil honour, but of English and civic hospitality, intends to make the gallant Guardsmen the *amice honorabile* by inviting them to a dinner in the City? His Lordship could not perform a more popular act. Omitting turtle, turbot, and whitebait; hock, claret, and burgundy, and treating them to substantial beef and pudding, and the homely drinks which they were accustomed to receive in the Crimea at the fair hands of Mrs. Seacole, he could feast the whole of them at a tenth, or twentieth, part of the sum which it would cost him to entertain as many aldermen or members of the Court of Common Council, with a sprinkling of Judges and Bishops. We throw out the hint for his Lordship's consideration.

Let us express, in conclusion, our hope that the interest of the people of England in the career and character of their Army will not confine itself to dinners and triumphal arches, speeches, and swords of honour; but that the Army as an institution will receive the attention due to its high importance in a time of such unsettlement and disquietude as the present, when Great Britain is almost the only State in Europe whose Sovereign sits securely on the throne. We may have to rely upon an army



MISS NORTHGATE'S CARRIAGE AT THE SHOT OF WAR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



yet to save us from dishonour; and, although the sea which guards our shores is worth, as a means of defence, a standing army of five hundred thousand men, it is by no means improbable we may require the heroism of stout hearts and brave hands in other battle-fields than those of the Crimea. We are forewarned, and should be forearmed; and if, in time of peace, we treat the soldier as a useful citizen of a free and enlightened State—if we look to his comfort, to his education, and to his dignity—and make his profession in all respects such as an honourable and well-conducted man will find it worth his while to follow, we shall neither lack heroes in the time of war, nor sacrifice them by unnecessary neglect and stupid routine, as we did in the first dark days of the Crimean struggle.

MISS NIGHTINGALE'S CARRIAGE AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

ONE of the most interesting objects which attracted our Artist's pencil, in his return in the *Arge* steamer from the Crimea, was the roughly-built carriage in which Florence Nightingale journeyed in her Christian mission to the seat of war. It is a homely vehicle corresponding with the womanly simplicity of her whom it was employed to convey from place to place upon her errand of mercy. We picture and otherwise record the State coaches of Sovereigns, and the carriages of municipal authorities, which figure in the gay pageant of an hour, and with their paint and gilding delighting the multitude. Then why should we not eulogize the lowly carriage in which the "ministering angel" went about doing good?

We have said this carriage is of homely construction. It is very light, being composed of wood battens framed on the outside, and filled with basket-work, so much the fashion now in England. The interior is lined with a coat of waterproof canvas. It has a fixed bed on the hind part, and a spring extending the full length, with curtains at the side to inclose the interior. The front driving-seat remains, and thus the whole forms a sort of small tilted waggon, with a wheelbarrow suspended on the back part, on which to recline, and well padded round the sides. It is filled with potent herbs to both the hind wheels, so as to let it go gently down steep hills. From its appearance, we can see it is a goodly thing, notwithstanding its rough appearance, a good friend to hundreds of our unfortunate countrymen.

The *Midland Counties Herald* relates the following gratifying circumstance:—"We have the pleasure of stating, on the authority of an intimate friend of Miss Nightingale, that, desirous of preserving the strictest privacy, she refused the offer of a passage on a British man-of-war, and embarked on board a French vessel, passing through France by night, and travelled through this country, without being recognised, to the station nearest to her own residence, where she arrived on Friday last. There, however, on the platform, she was met and greeted by Lady Auckland."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE Empress's visit to Biarritz promises this year to be of longer duration than in previous seasons, nineteen carriages—thirty post-horses, thirty carriage-horses, and other important accessories having been transported thither. A battalion of Engineers has also been sent to continue the works necessary to complete the Villa Eugénie. The Empress and the Prince Imperial have in no way suffered from the fatigues of the journey, and the great modification in the state of the temperature seems to have removed one of the fears which existed relative to the latter. The Prince Louis Louis Bonaparte visited the Empress and the Prince Imperial at the Villa Eugénie, and the Marquis de Turgot proceeded thither to consult with and receive his Majesty's instructions instead of going to Paris for that purpose. It seems uncertain whether Fontainebleau or Compiègne will be the place principally occupied by the *chef de l'état* during the absence of the Empress; very possibly each may be visited in turn.

It appears that the Emperor Alexander being exceedingly desirous to receive the representative of France before that of Austria, his wishes were furthered by the accidental circumstance of the latter having left his credentials at Vienna—a circumstance the Russian Emperor took good care to make the excuse for carrying out his object. It appears that the Austrian General, the Comte de Schlik, who on various occasions manifested his disaffection at the Eastern war, and his sympathies for Russia, failed to obtain an audience of the Emperor Napoleon previous to his leaving for Biarritz. Decidedly Austria seems signally to have failed in her attempts to *ménager la chèvre et le chou* in this instance.

The battles between the *Univers* and the *Aui de la Religion* become daily of greater importance. Not only is the polemic carried on with more vivacity than ever, but a number of Bishops and other high ecclesiastical dignitaries have resolved to interfere warmly in the matter; and several have come to Paris principally with that object, so at least it is generally believed. That an unusual congregation is gathered there is, at all events, certain; meanwhile the second edition of the pamphlet, "*L'Univers jugé par lui-même*," is rapidly sold and eagerly read.

As we stated some time since, the exaggerated importance given by several English journals to the question of the legality of the American marriage of the Maréchal Prince Jérôme Napoleon has proved here of little interest; and the permission which the issue of that marriage has demanded to bear the name of Bonaparte as their only distinction has been fully and willingly accorded them. They have even refused to accept any title, among others that of Prince de Montfort, which was offered them.

A sufficiently absurd correspondence has been for some time carried on between M. de Falloux and Léo de Laborde, as to whether the abandonment of the white flag was really advised by the former to M. Chassot, the representative of the Comte de Chambord; and all the Legitimist press starts itself in the question. Really, among the grave and exciting interests that occupy Europe in the present day, it seems that two men of a certain degree of mark might find something more generally interesting and edifying to occupy themselves and the public with than the use or abandonment of a flag which, under existing circumstances, can nowhere be permitted to see the light.

The *Press* publishes a long and curious letter from M. Prodhon to a retired *capitaine* of the Hippocrène, who, in a moment of disengagement, had written to that celebrity to demand his advice and counsel as to a change of existence, and the means to be adopted to return to the paths of morality she had early forsaken. The epistle in question speaks very highly for the writer's heart, as well as for his head; there is, throughout, a tone of simple, unaffected, liberating sympathy and interest, an earnestness in entering fully into every detail of the circumstances that cannot fail to secure the regard and kindly feeling of all who read it, whatever may be their opinions as to the politics of the writer.

Paris still remains as empty as ever; Dieppe seems to be, at present, the favourite French watering-place, and the recent steeples have been added greatly to its attractions. Boulogne, in consequence of the recent heats, or from some other cause unknown, is, and for some weeks has been, alarmingly unhealthy, having been severely visited

with intermitting fever, typhus, and other dangerous maladies, chiefly among children. To such an extent has been the illness and mortality that the migratory portion of the population are flocking from the place, leaving vacant the houses many of them had taken for the season. M. Thiers has been among the visitors to this watering-place. Here, as well as at Havre, have been some severe gales—at the latter place especially—attended with considerable damage.

The theatres are hardly yet beginning to revive from the stagnation produced by the intense heat, in addition to the emptiness of the metropolis. The *Pré-Cathain* has monopolised all the few pleasure-seekers that remained; and has not only equalled but surpassed all that the nature of its programme led them to expect. It was a subject of general surprise and admiration that, with one exception, none of the actors of the Palais Royal attended the funeral of the admirable artist and amiable man Achard.

SPAIN—THE NATIONAL GUARD DISSOLVED.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 22nd contains the Royal decree which, as announced by telegraph, dissolves the National Guard, and it publishes the report on which the decree is founded. The report, which is of very great length, begins by declaring that "reasons of the highest order, which arise from the necessity of preserving intact the bases of society, have caused the Ministers, after 'tips and concessions' deliberations, to propose the dissolution of the National Guard; it then throws on the National Guard of Madrid the responsibility of having commenced the recent sanguinary outbreak in that capital, and on that of the provinces of having continued it; it asserts that the National Guard, as a body, though it rendered services in the civil war, has on the whole been 'an element of disturbance and confusion,' and the incarnated spirit of protest against all established powers, whatever their origin or policy; and it proclaims that 'the experience of the past proves that the existence of the National Guard is incompatible with the normal and regular government of the State.'"

OPENING OF THE BELGIAN ECONOMIC EXHIBITION.

L'Exposition d'Economie Domestique de Belgique was opened on Monday, under the special patronage of King Leopold, and at the side of the Government. It is held in the *les Jardins Botaniques*, and under the buildings attached to those grounds. The Minister of the Interior, accompanied by several of his attaches, inaugurated the opening of one of the most interesting and practically useful exhibitions that has ever been held in Belgium. The exhibition, which has been held in many of the great capitals of the world, following the example of that of London in 1851, were, no doubt, objects of admiration and wonder to the millions who flocked from all parts to visit them. They crowded in the hundreds of spectators impressions of vast splendour, wealth, and luxury suggested by the various productions before them. The one opened at Brussels is intended to encourage the very opposite impressions. It is an exhibition emphatically for the working classes, and to attract the beholder by the simplicity and economy of the main articles necessary for the comfort and convenience of a family. It is held on the grounds of the Congrès International de l'Industrie, which is commenced for the 15th of next month, and which is to consider the most effective means of improving the condition of the industrial classes throughout the world, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the promotion of that view. The Economic Exhibition has for its principal objects—

1. To bring together models and specimens of all those articles that are necessary to satisfy the reasonable wants of the working classes.
2. To verify by authentic reports the prevailing powers of Belgium, and to indicate, as far as possible, useful comparisons between national and foreign productions.
3. To draw attention to the cheapest and best markets for the production of the most necessary articles for the industrial classes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The tendency of modern architecture, and the desire to promote the health of mankind generally, is to convert confined lanes and alleys into wide airy thoroughfares. Those improvements, however, in large cities have greatly diminished the number of cheap houses or apartments suitable to the pecuniary means of the operatives.

The present Exhibition has shown, in the first place, how their want can be supplied. The most interesting object that meets the eye of the visitor is a model cottage for a workman and his family, which is constructed upon a most improved plan, and with a due regard to health, comfort, and economy. This cottage has only two rooms, and at the back is a most little house. In this little house, which is built upon the plans of M. Dupin and M. Dumont, every piece of furniture and article necessary for the use of a small family can be seen. There are two excellent wooden chairs, with comfortable beds and bed-furniture, a good-sized table of white wood, a chest of drawers, a new stove, the necessary table utensils—a market-basket, a large water-pot, tablecloth, metal knives and forks, pans, kettles, decanter, glasses, &c.; in fact, every article that could be reasonably wanted. There are, also, some little window-curtains; and in a corner a baby image stands upon a bracket. There is, likewise, a small framed portrait of King Leopold. Well, the total cost of all this furniture is under £5 10s. M. Felsener is the builder of the cottage, and M. Cornier supplied the furniture. Remarkably strong and neatly-made chairs, of white wood, manufactured without nails or any such like substance, are worked at the price of one franc (10d.) each. Articles of clothing, linen, shoes, wooden clocks, &c., form the third class of objects exhibited. The prices of these articles may be judged from the fact of a young man having purchased clothing there on the first day, comprising every article that was necessary from head to foot, (including a clean shirt and a large coat), for twelve francs (18s.). Articles of food, comprising those of a healthy and nutritious farinaceous character, fruits, herbs, &c., enter into the fourth category. Then come all those objects promoting manual exercise, and tending to maintain health, and to ward off sickness and danger. The sixth class includes every object necessary for the physical and moral education of the man. In this category will be found cheap musical instruments, simple songs, chants, &c.

Exhibitions of this kind are of a most useful character: they furnish practical instruction to the world generally, and they are calculated to exercise a good and permanent influence upon the habits of the working classes in every country. They provide useful comparisons, and they suggest new ideas and modes of application, which must prove as profitable to the producer as advantageous to the consumer. It is especially to this, others not at all, that these exhibitions owe their advantages. France, England, Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland, Denmark, &c., have each furnished their contingent.

MILITARY COLONISTS AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape of Good Hope journals received by the last mail state that Captain Hoffman, of the British German Legion, had arrived in that country as a Commissioner of the Cape Government, to arrange with Sir George Grey for the settlement of some emigrants in the colony of a large body of men belonging to the German Legion. The Governor, in his message to the Colonial Parliament, makes the following statement:—

Her Majesty's Government, acting upon his urgent representation of the valuable acquisition which would be afforded to this colony by a settlement of a strong body of emigrants of German descent, has decided upon the plan which was successfully carried out in New Zealand, and having found it impossible to induce a sufficient number of pensioners to emigrate to the Cape on similar terms, have taken into consideration the expediency of offering to the contemplated colonists, on the restoration of peace, of the British German Legion, for enlisting into this colony the elements of a system of military colonisation of very high promise.

The number of non-commissioned officers and privates who would offer themselves, and be eligible to this service, would amount to 1,000, and it is likely that a large proportion of officers would accompany them. The greater number of the men would have wives and families, and, if it were thought that state, with the prospect of a fixed settlement.

It is proposed to commute the gratuity to which the non-commissioned officers and privates will be entitled, after their term of service has expired, into a fixed pay of 100 pounds a day for five years, which will add them to their subsistence until their land shall be brought into cultivation; and for the first year Her Majesty's Government would further supply them with rations in kind, or an equivalent in money.

The message concluded by proposing that the House of Assembly should empower the Governor to spend £20,000 towards the settlement of the emigrants, which was done.

AMERICA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, August 12, 1856.

In any future edition of Webster's Dictionary, it will be absolutely necessary, for the benefit of the rising generation, that some definition should be given of the names of political parties now existing; for the forthcoming Presidential election will undoubtedly swallow up the present demarcation and distinction rendering any party landmark totally undistinguishable, even with a political microscope of the most fabulous power.

A complete fusion and melting down of all shades of opinion is going on preparatory to the great "casting" of votes in the Presidential moulds now ready for next November. Various metals, and men of metal, are preparing for this purpose; the amalgamation of so many opposing elements into one mass would astonish any one save a New York politician—Republicans, Democrats, Know-Nothings, Nigger Worshipers, Loco-focos, Hard-shells, Soft-shells, Abolitionists, and Black Republicans, are all being placed in the same crucible, and although of such opposing natures are fusing in a surprising manner. Revolution, in fact, seems to be the order of the day—revolution in California, revolution in Kansas, revolution in Nicaragua, a social revolution in Mexico, and a complete revolution of parties in the United States. Principles are beginning to be preferred to men, and a healthy movement is going on, which promises immense results to the future of the United States, and all the world besides. Society has received many rude shocks lately, and persons who have hitherto held aloof from politics express very free and most decided opinions, and continuously talk of the advantage of a "Vigilance Committee." It must not be supposed, however, that this upheaving and reformation of the political world will cause any actual separation of the "north" and "south;" although Buchanan and Fillmore assert that such will be the case if Fremont is elected. Fremont will be elected, nevertheless, and the Union will be preserved in spite of their consoling prophecy. Fremont is not an "Abolitionist;" he is satisfied with protesting against the extension of slavery, and resisting its further progress. He represents "freedom" in the true acceptance of the word—a free press without the intervention of a plot, and free speech without a Hudsonian accompaniment. He represents a deep-seated hatred to the present Administration; he embodies a determined opposition to the old party cliques and political hacks; and he will be elected because the people are tired and disgusted with the present Government, and desire to elect a man who has not been contaminated by contact or association with any party past or present.

All interest on the "Central American" question has ceased, and it is considered as settled, or so nearly that no material disagreement can possibly occur.

The correspondence relative to the purchasing the island of Cuba has just been published. The conference of American diplomats at Ostend on this delicate subject has at last been exposed; and we are given to understand that if the United States take a fancy to any territory, the owners thereof refuse to sell, that then they are justified in seizing the same by force of arms, if they are able—at least this is the doctrine laid down by Messrs. Buchanan, Seward, and Co., at Ostend. The *Herald* designates it as "The Ostend Highwaymen's Manifesto." Secretary Marcy seems to have had very different ideas respecting the right of nations, and refused to be dragged into any such "filibustering" arrangement. Throughout the whole of the late foreign difficulties, and becoming prepossessions of office-seeking politicians, Mr. Marcy has acted the part of ballast; and, although the ship constitution has carried a little more than might be considered safe, he has always been of sufficient weight to right the vessel; without Marcy a week would have been the inevitable result long ago.

It is fast becoming obvious to the people of America that their foreign policy and their high-handed manner of diplomacy does not gain them that respect which their position warrants; that they are not received at foreign courts in any manner except as a matter of form; that they are looked upon with suspicion and treated with coldness and distrust. This state of affairs is not considered favourable to the diplomatic and commercial interests of this country. You will find, therefore, that the tactics which have produced so unfavourable a result will be changed; you will hear no more of "filibustering;" attention will be directed to interior development, and the increase of commercial relations with every quarter of the globe.

The dispersion of the Free State Legislature of Kansas by Colonel Sumner, & de Crouseville, and any instructions warranting such a proceeding have been disowned by the President, and Colonel Sumner is called upon for extenuation of his conduct. The President seems to have come to this conclusion rather late, for he might have prevented much just indignation if he had stated that fact at the time the outrage was committed. It is, perhaps, a new attempt to forge political capital for the "Democratic" party, as it is probably considered by some of the party scene-shifters, that there has been too much running on the "Southern" tack.

The topic of the day is Mr. Marcy's answer to the European Powers on their proposition to abolish filibustering; it is a talented document, full of "wise saws," and will well repay perusal.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TEST.

The Royal mail steam-ship which left Halifax on the 16th inst. arrived at Liverpool on Monday last. The political news by this arrival is not very important, and the general news of but little interest. The papers all contain Mr. Secretary Marcy's despatch on the filibustering question. The elections have commenced, but have not advanced sufficiently to indicate what the decision of the Union will be on the great question at issue. The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* calculates the chances of the coming contest, and points out several recent facts which indicate the probable success of Colonel Fremont—

1. The House of Representatives has by a decisive vote expelled Whitfield (the border ruffian delegate from the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas) from his seat in Congress, and passed a bill ordering a new election, and repealing all the acts of the border ruffian legislature; and the Senate will be compelled to do the same.

2. The President has been forced by his party to dismiss his creature—Governor Shannon of Kansas—from office, and appoint a better man, General Geary, of California, as Shannon's successor, and it is believed that he will act with justice and moderation.

3. In the late State elections in the slave states some most magnificent facts have been made clear. St. Louis is the principal city of the great State of Missouri, and Missouri is a slave State. In the late election by an unexpected majority, St. Louis elected a Free-soil Free-trade man for member of Congress for 1857 and 1858.

4. The State elections have come off, and Mr. Fillmore has made no show whatever. He has been run off the course entirely, and has proved himself one of the weakest candidates ever put over the ballot-box.

It is yet too early to forecast the result. But my present conviction is that Fremont will be the next President.

In the Senate on the 9th a substitute for the bill regulating the pay of its members of Congress was reported; it proposes giving them \$300 a year, instead of \$500 dollars, with a proviso that, if books be presented to members, the price of the same shall be deducted from their annual pay. Mr. Thompson, of New Jersey, made a speech to show that Commodore Stockton, and not Colonel Fremont, was the conqueror of California. Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling on the President for the vouchers on which Colonel Fremont

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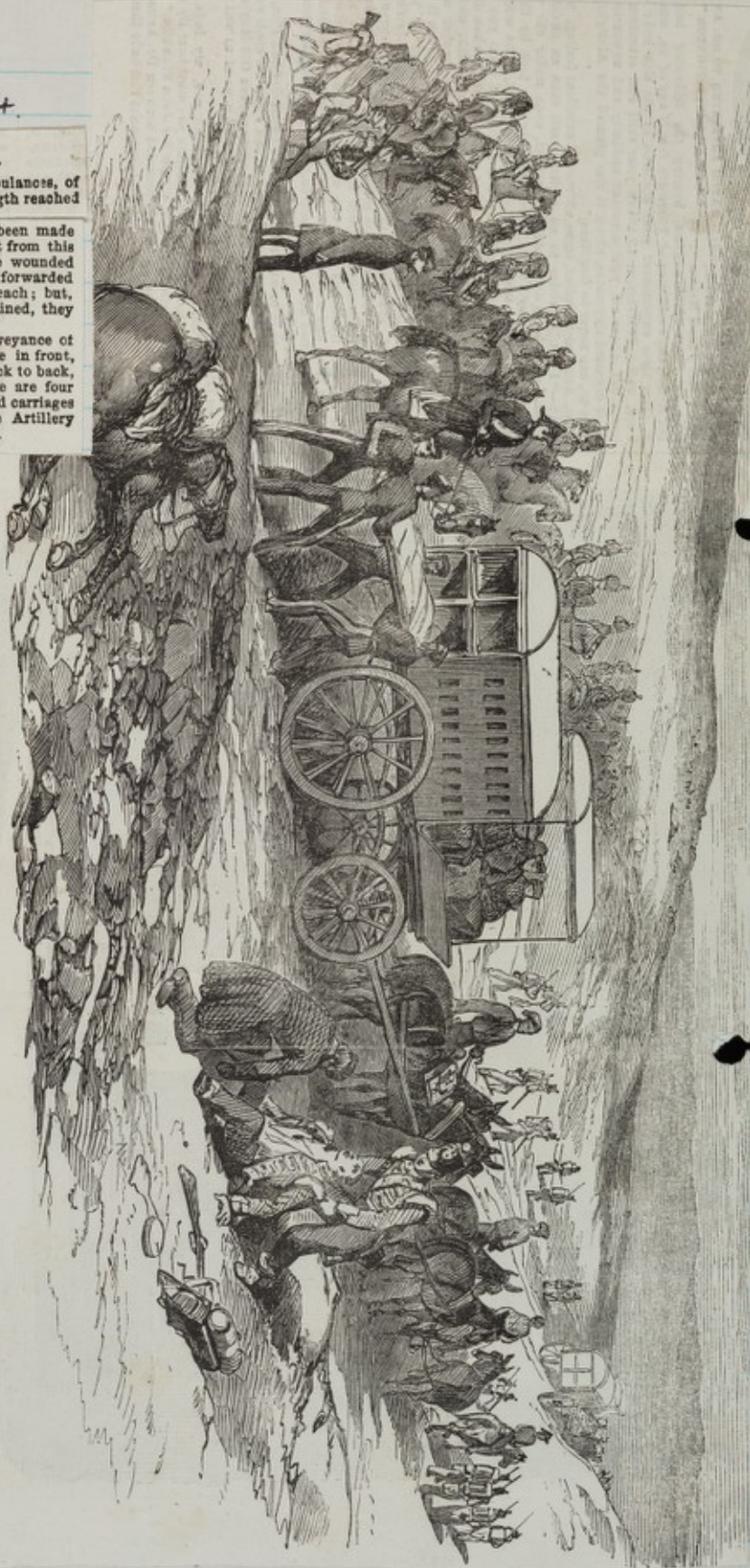
THE "AMBULANCE" DEPARTMENT.

THE latest accounts from the Crimea inform us that the Ambulances, of which our Artist has given the annexed Sketch, have at length reached

the spot where they are wanted. Great complaints have been made that, although a large number of these vehicles were sent from this country to the East, not one could be obtained to convey the wounded from the field after the battle of Alma. They had been forwarded from Varna to Old Fort, where they were landed on the beach; but, owing to some strange blunder, which has not yet been explained, they were left there while the army marched away to battle.

The Ambulances, which are now in daily use, for the conveyance of the sick and wounded, are divided into compartments—one in front, containing six seats, where the slightly wounded can sit back to back, and another division behind, where, as will be seen, there are four berths for patients who have suffered severely. These invalid carriages are drawn by six mules, and driven by postboys, in the Artillery undress: they were described in our Journal of September 22.

SKETCH OF SEBASTOPOL—DR. SMITH'S NEW AMBULANCE WAGGONS.



4

THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

I.
SEBASTOPOLIS lay shrouded
In thick November gloom,
And through the midnight silence
The guns had ceased to boom.
The sentries outwent,
In watching for the morn,
From Balaklava's heights
Beheld the Russian lights,
In the close beleaguered fortress far adown;
And heard a sound of bells
Wafted upwards through the dells,
And a roar of mingling voices and of anthems from the town.

II.
They prayed the God of Justice
To aid them in the wrong,
They consecrated Murder
With jubilee and song.
To the slain, the joys of Heaven,—
To the living, sin forgiven,—
Were the promises divine
That were passed along the line,
As they gathered in their myriads ere the dawn;
While their priests in full accord,
Chanted glory to the Lord,
And blessed the Russian banner and the sword for battle drawn.

III.
Stealthily and darkly,
Amid the rain and sleet,—
No trumpet-call resounding,
Nor drums' tempestuous beat;
But, shadow-like, and slow,
Came the legions of the foe,
Moving dimly up the steep
Where the British Camp, asleep,
Lay unconscious of the danger lurking near;
And the soldier, breathing hard,
On the cold and sodden sward,
Deceived of victory and glory, or of home and England dear.

IV.
Hark! Heard ye not a rumbling
On the misty morning air—
Like the rush of rising tempests
When they shake the forest bare?
The outposts on the hill
Hear it close, and closer still.
'Tis the tramp of iron heels,
'Tis the crash of cannon wheels,
And "To arms!" "To arms!" "To arms!" is the cry.
'Tis the Russians on our flank!
Up, and arm each British rank!
And meet them, gallant Guardians, to conquer or to die."

V.
Then rose the loud alarm
With a hurricane of sound,
And from short uneasy slumber
Sprang each hero from the ground;
Sprang each horseman to his steed,
Ready saddled for his need;
Sprang each soldier to his place,
With a stern, determined face;
While the rousing drum and bugle echoed far,
And the crack of rifles rung,
And the cannon found a tongue,
And down upon them bursting came the avalanche of war.

VI.
Through the cold and foggy darkness
Sped the rockets fiery breath,
And the light of rapid volleys,
In a haze of living death;
But each English heart that day
Throbbed impetuous for the fray,
And our hosts undaunted stood
Beating back the raging flood—
That came pouring from the valley, like a sea
Casting havoc on the shore,
With a dull and sullen roar,—
The thunder-cloud above it, and the lightning flashing free.

VII.
On darkness grew the daylight,
'Mid the loud incessant pest;
On the daylight followed noonday,—
And they struggled steel to steel!
O ye gallant souls and true!
O ye great immortal few!
On your banner, bright unfurled,
Shone the freedom of the world.
In your keeping lay the safety of the lands—
Lay the splendour of our name—
Lay our glory and our fame;
And ye held and raised them all in your dauntless hearts
and hands!

VIII.
For a moment, and one only,
Seemed the Russians to prevail;
O brave eight thousand heroes!
Ye shall conquer! They shall fall!
They can face you—if they meet—
But they fly your bayonet thrust.
And hark! the ringing cheer
That proclaims the French are near,
And is heard above the raging battle din!
Giving courage to the brave—
Striking terror to the slave,
A signal and an omen of the victory to win!

IX.
Break forth, thou storm of battle,
With a new and wild uproar!
Beam out, thou flag of England,
With thy sister tricolor!
For fighting side by side,
One in spirit, heart allied—
In the cause of truth combined,
For the freedom of mankind—
France and England show the world what may be done;
And their star of glory burns
And the tide of battle turns
And the beaten Russians fly, and the victory is won.

X.
Thus fourteen thousand freemen,
Invincible in right,
Defeated seventy thousand,
In fierce unequal fight!
Thus Thermopylae of old
And its men of Titan mould
Were surpassed, at duty's call,
By the Briton and the Gaul—
(May the splendour of their friendship never wane!)
By the men who fighting fell
With Cathart and Lornel,
Or lived with pious Hagles, avengers of the slain.

XI.
And as long as France and England
Shall give birth to manlike men,
Their deeds shall be remembered
Should the battle burst again;
And to actions as sublime
Shall inspire each future time.
And when War's alarms shall cease,
And the nations live in peace,
Safe from Tyranny, its murder, and its ban,—
Let us tell with generous pride
How our heroes fought and died,
And saved a threatened world on the heights of Inkermann!

CHARLES MACRAY.



MONASTERY OF ST. GEORGE, NEAR BALKLAVA.—FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUT. MONTAGU O'BRIEN.

This Monastery—chosen with the usual cleverness which monks of all countries and ages display in the choice of their dwelling-places—is situated on the precipitous side of a little bay running in from Cape Feodosia. It seems evidently an innstation getting into fashion, for everywhere you see traces of new, half-finished buildings, while even those which are completed seem still quite new. There are now fifteen monks remaining; twelve others are with the Russian army, where they do business as chaplains. The Monastery is guarded by a body of Zouaves under a sergeant, and there was some intention of converting it into an hospital, but the gale of the 14th has unroofed nearly all the houses, and even torn down the iron plates from the church roof, so that the repairs would give quite as much trouble as the building of a wooden shed for the same purpose. During the gale the Zouaves, as well as all the rest of the inmates, had to retire to the "hospital"—an out-building erected for the accommodation of pious pilgrims who come to drink the delicious waters of St. George's Well, of miraculous power, and improve the chivalrous saint's protection. For an ordinary traveller the beauty of the spot would be quite sufficient reward. Even now, although everything wears the bleak autumnal tinge, it is one of the loveliest spots imaginable, with its white terraced huge rocks, and dark woods, overlooking the wide expanse of the Euxine. Mr. Scott, in his recent travels in the Crimea, paid a visit to this spot, which he thus describes:—

"We descended by a narrow zigzag path, cut in the face of the mountain" on every rock or ledge of which the monks have planted trees and flowers, making little terraced gardens in the midst of the black charred cliffs. From the shore we looked up and perceived the monastery, some hundreds of feet above us, and fifty feet beneath the summit of the precipice. Near to us on the right hand as we faced the sea, was a great, isolated, basaltic rock, rising above its neighbours.

The monastery of St. George hangs, as it were, to the face of the cliff, and the only entrance to it is by a door and flight of steps cut in the rock at its summit. From a little terrace in front, a magnificent view over the Black Sea is obtained, and projecting into it on the left is the Aya Roussa, or sacred promontory, on which also a temple of Diana is believed, by some to have stood.

Crowds of pilgrims go to this monastery on the 23rd of April, the fete day of St. George, when the plateau near it puts on the appearance of an immense fair; booths, tents, and huts are erected in great numbers, and all kinds of things are sold at the various stalls. Nearly the whole of the Greek population of the Crimea flock there. It is most especially popular with the fair sex, and report says that on these occasions, when the Greek women display their charms to the greatest advantage, there is an assemblage of beauty rarely to be met with elsewhere.



RUSSIAN AMULET.



AMBULANCE FOR THE WOUNDED.

ASTLEY'S.—After "The Battle of Alms," the holiday attraction was the pantomime, "Guliver's Travels through Lilliput; or, Artfulmug and his Crew," which was produced in a highly creditable style. The "Crystalline Grot of Queen Bribolban" is a scene of the Lilliputian Coast, whose resolution is to traffic *Old Boreas* and put him to the mill; which, after presenting the voyager escaping from the worst of his vessel, changes to the Island of Lilliput—the inhabitants being introduced as small Turks, wondering at the "Man-mountain," and timely accepting his much-needed assistance against the encroaching ambition of the Emperor *Bignat*. The subduing of the *Yahoos*, the way, was admirable, and the *Guliver's* triumphs over the *Broodnips*, follow in due order. The scenes and the animals were picturesque and impressive. The scenes in the circle were also most effectively performed; and the whole afforded a large fund of amusement to a house crowded to the ceiling.

SECRET.—The pantomime at this theatre is always an event of interest, for which the management provides with distinguished versatility. As a spectacle, it is generally ambitious, and on the



NEW AMBULANCE TRANSPORT SERVICE. — (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

4-8-55.
THE NEW AMBULANCE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

THE Ambulances represented by our Artist in the annexed Sketch are conveying the wounded to the Castle Hospital, situated behind the old Genoese Fort—the ruins of which are seen in the distance, towering above Balaklava Harbour, of which a glimpse is caught in the middle distance. The white house in front of the cliff is a marine villa, which has been converted into an hospital for sailors. The new ambulances are made with a double seat, so that each mule can carry two wounded soldiers. The patients lie in a kind of arm-chair, the upper part of which is covered like the *capote* of a cabriolet.

THE RUSSIAN HOSPITAL IN SEBASTOPOL.

OUR Artist in the Crimea has given a Sketch of one of those "chambers of horrors," to which the *Times* correspondent refers in the following passage:—"Of all the pictures of the horrors of war which have been presented to the world, the hospital of Sebastopol presents the most horrible, heart-rending, and revolting. It cannot be described, and the imagination of Fuseli could not conceive anything at all like unto it. How the poor human body can be mutilated and yet hold its soul within, when every limb is shattered, and every vein and artery is pouring out the life stream, one might study here at every step; and at the same time wonder how little will kill! The building used as an hospital is one of the noble piles inside the Dockyard wall, and is situated in the centre of the row at right angles to the line of the Redan. The whole row was peculiarly exposed to the action of shot and shell bounding over the Redan, and to the missiles directed at the Barrack Battery, and it bears in sides, roofs, windows, and doors, frequent and

destructive proofs of the severity of the cannonade. Entering one of these doors I beheld such a sight as few men, thank God, have ever witnessed! In a long low room, supported by square pillars, arched at the top, and dimly lighted through shattered and unglazed window frames, lay the wounded Russians, who had been abandoned to our mercies by their General.

With the roar of exploding fortresses in their ears, with shells and shot forcing through the roof and sides of the rooms in which they lay, with the crackling and hissing of fire around them, these poor fellows, who had served their loving friend and master, the Czar, but too well, were consigned to their terrible fate. Many might have been saved with ordinary care. What must have the wounded felt who were obliged to endure all this, and who passed away without a hand to give them a cup of water, or a voice to say one kindly word to them? In the midst of one of these 'chambers of horrors'—for there were many of them—were found some dead and some living English soldiers, and among them poor Captain Vaughan of the 90th, who has since succumbed to his wounds."

One fatal case of accident occurred during the fireworks, but that was controlled by authority. It is much to be regretted, however, that a lad, named George Smart, has died from a severe lacerated scalp-wound caused by the falling of a rocket-stick while standing in the Green Park; and that the following cases of serious injury occurred—Patrick Burke, a smashed eye; John Connell, total blindness by the falling of a rocket-stick; O. Widding, blindness of the right eye, which, it is feared, will affect the left; Sarah Fenn, blindness of the right eye, and the left slightly injured; Angeline Long, run over by a carriage in Piccadilly, and seriously injured. Numerous cases of injury to the eye happened. Albert Butler, 35, E, was run over by a cab while on duty, and sustained a fracture of the thigh. It is impossible, unfortunately, to have reports without trifles; and it is wonderful that so many thousands of these fireworks should have been discharged with so small an amount of personal injury.

SCOTLAND, IRELAND, AND THE PROVINCES.

No locality could have been better for the purposes of grotesque display than that selected at Edinburgh. On the level ground, where stretched away upwards the sloping bank of Salisbury Crags, Old St. Paul's shone precipice white from the Old Tower, thousands on thousands of spectators were thronged. In small stationary groups, in dense masses, in hundreds of separate wandering clusters and figures, the crowd which made this slope seem alive presented itself to the eye. Away, again, to the extreme left, the appearance presented was even more extraordinary. The cliff which rises abruptly in the middle of the valley, and overhangs St. Anthony's Well, was crowded with a clustering mass of spectators, so dense that they appeared to overhang the very verge. Beyond this again, and around the ruin of the Chapel, another swarm of spectators was seen, and all round the army, making the precipice which towered behind.

Right opposite to the entrance lay the base of the crag, a few fathoms at the evening were to be shown—an odd enough looking part of the landscape, with skeleton forms of strange decay, and carven shafts framed stretching out their arms like a spectre forest; while far behind, shutting in the view, rose the dim crown of Arlinton's Seat, from which the last flash of the faint sunlight had vanished, leaving it grey and lone.

Such was the spectacle which was seen by those in the Queen's Park; it was indeed a spectacle not soon to be forgotten by the wretched thousands who saw it. And when they turned to look behind in the direction of the Colton Hill, the Terraces, and High School, the scene which met their eyes was hardly less striking and wonderful. The outline of the Colton Hill, and every prominent position on its south-eastern side, were crowded with people. It was not possible to view the fireworks airily. Of the fireworks that were the object of the gathering, it was almost to be national, and which drew thousands from all parts of the kingdom to witness it—we are sorry that we cannot speak favourably—at any rate, if we are to represent the general feeling. The fireworks were the work of a London artist, and cost £2000—certainly not a large sum in comparison of the expense incurred for the exhibition in London; but judging from very correct remarks, the illumination of the Salutory Crags, for half the money, would have had a far grander effect, and been such as to have done more to the souls of the people. The chief complaint was, that there was little variety; and that the affair was not well-timed and well-managed.

The conclusion of peace was celebrated in Glasgow by a general amnesty of prisoners. The military performed evolutions, and fired a few rounds of salute on the Green, in presence of the spectators. About 20,000 people enjoyed holiday excursions by steamer and rail. The magnificence lies in honour of the occasion. In the evening there was immense firing of rockets and aquibs, but no illumination.

At Dublin the day was to all intents a general holiday, and all classes seemed resolved to make the most of it. The review in the Park, which opened the amusements, drew together a miscellaneous assemblage, which, as far as numbers counted, was but little, if anything, short of the mighty throng which was attracted by the presence of her Majesty at the grand review which took place during her first visit to Ireland. For many years streets of Dublin were nearly cleared, only, however, to be again rendered filthy by the return tide of the population at the conclusion of the military amusements.

The evening and night was as fine as the forenoon. The illuminations and display of fireworks were magnificent. The crowds at all the leading points of attraction were tremendous. The great public buildings presented a dazzling appearance, the effect being increased by a night of rare frosty crispness at this season.

In all the great provincial towns—at Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, &c., &c.—there was a general holiday, general illumination, and general rejoicing. The most remarkable celebration we have heard of was at Ketter, where a public dinner was given in the market place to ten thousand persons—exclusive of four thousand children, regaled with loaves and molasses later in the day. The statistics of this dinner are worth recording. The length of the tables was 3,500 yards. The quantity of beef and mutton, 10,000 lbs.; plum-pudding, 5,000 lbs.; best quality; bread, 9,550 loaves, each weighing 1 lb.; beer, 2,550 gallons.

OBITUARY.

FATTISON, CAPT. J. E. G.—Capt. John Robert Graham Fattison, of the 2nd Regiment of Warwickshire Militia, died at Aroona, Ireland, on the 15th ult. He was the only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Hope Fattison, R.N., commander of the forces in the Bahamas. He was formerly captain in her Majesty's 11th Regiment of Foot, in which he served all through the late war in India. He was present at the siege of Mooltan, the action of Scorodjond, and the battles of Cojandur and Moodkee.

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York, June 2, C.B. on the 16th ult., died at Elmwood, aged 75, for James McKee, C.B. He conceived the *Great Seal* of the navy in 1789, and for many years in supplying provisions for our fleet in the Mediterranean, and especially in gathering corn and other stores in Sicily to support the expedition against Egypt in 1805. He subsequently became a Commissioner of the Vice-admiral Board, and, on the abolition of that department, was appointed Comptroller of the Victualling of the Naval and Transport services. He was knighted in 1815, and in 1821, when he also received the Order of the Bath. He was a member of the committees for the relief of the poor in Germany and Belgium for the late Sir Robert Peel, who lauded his fine trade successes in 1846 very much upon Sir James McKee's reports.

HELEN, LADY—On the 17th ult. in Green Park Buildings, Bath, aged 76, died Lady Berry. She was Emma, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Foster, D.D., Rector of Stretley, Rutland, and married, in 1797, the late Rear-admiral Sir William Berry, Bart., K.C.B., who died without male issue in 1851, when the title conferred on him in 1806 in consideration of his naval services, became extinct.

THE PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.—*In Saturday*, a public meeting was held under the direction of the Council of the Law Amendment Society, to consider the state of the law affecting the property of married women. Sir John Lubbock, M.P., presided, in the absence of Lord Brougham, a good many other members of the House of Commons being present. The following were also present: Mr. D. Hill, the Recorder of Birmingham; to the effect that the rules of the common law, which gave all the personal property of a woman on marriage, and her real property and interests therein, to the husband, were unjust in principle, and ought to be altered; that the principles of Courts of equity, which recognized separate property in a married woman, and invested her, with respect to such property, with all the rights of ownership, was so general as to apply to all classes of property, and so conformable with the opinion of the judges of the highest and highest ranges of the judiciary, and better than any other rule, that the principle of equity ought before law and equity on the subject ought to be transmitted by a statute law based upon principles of equity, should apply to all classes.

The discussion was very interesting, and it was decided, in which Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Lord Stowell, and others took part.

LORD PALMERSTON rode on horseback from his official residence in town to sea. Brown on the Derby Day, saw the race, and rode back—a feat which many men of seventy-two years of age would be very willing to undertake.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. XXI.

MR. MIALI'S MOTION.

We have had no offensive debate in the House of late, unless we except the discussion on Mr. Miln's motion, &c. regarding the revenues of the Irish Church, and that only kept together for a time some 150 members. There were more at first, but many went away, and did not come back until the time drew on for the division, when the number rose up to 280, viz. 95 for the resolution, and 185 against. It was expected by some that there would be no House, or if a House should be made, that it would certainly be counted out at dinner time. But Mr. Miln's supporters had managed matters better than was supposed, for at four o'clock the House was unusually full for Tuesday. And even during dangerous moments of the day, there were always present over a hundred members. The fact that it was known that the supporters of the resolution had been very active with the "whips," and the opponents were obliged to "whip" too, and thus between the two, all danger of a count-out disappeared.

[illegible]

Mr. Edward Mill, the Hon. Member for Rochdale, is well known throughout a large circle, as an earnest and zealous advocate of anti-Slavery Church principles. He was formerly a dissenting minister at Leicester, but in 1844 gave up his charge to establish the "Non-Resistant" newspaper, for the express purpose of promoting more extensively his cherished opinions. This was considered at the time, by some of the "strict sects," a very questionable step, and moreover the dissenters, at least the dissenting ministers, were not prepared for Mr. Mill's advanced views, and so for a long time he had not only to contend against the Church party who, of course, abused him violently enough, but also against the half-heartedness, and is not a few cases positive opposition, of those who he felt naturally have been expected to render him their cordial support. But there were two things which sustained Mr. Mill, and made him perseverer at his arduous task, and gave him the courage to stand right or wrong, we do not here discuss, but in all others in the bottom of his mind that he is right, no man can doubt; and the discovery of a truth that greater ability has never been shown in the advocacy of any cause than that with which Mr. Mill has presided, in the columns of his paper and in his innumerable speeches, the principles which he holds; and now his paper stands at the head of the dissenting press, and he is a Member of Parliament. And he, whose doctrines were once, and that not long ago, denounced by the Church party as revolutionary, and thought to ultra by dissenters that ministers refused to lend their places of worship for his meetings, and considered their flocks not to attend, can now expand them in the British Senate, and get 92 members to vote that they are worthy the adoption of the House. It is not still true, then, that "Faith overcomes mountains." We would not be thinking so, as we intended to do with Mr. Mill, whilst, for an hour and a half, he expounded and enforced his principles, eliciting the hearty cheers of his friends, and commanding the respectful attention of even his bitterest foes.

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Up to the night of this debate, Mr. Mill had scarcely been appreciated in the House. He had but much to contend with. In the first place, his antecedents were not such as to secure him favor in the eyes of members of Parliament. "A radical paragon of virtue," a fellow who had come to upset the Church," was hardly likely to be a hearing man. No doubt, Gallant Officers, and Country Squires, on the Tory benches, would it be expected that the Whigs would give him much encouragement; for neither do they like "men who come to turn the world upside down." And, further, Mr. Mill's want of physical power will always be a hindrance to him. His voice is thin and weak, and unless the House is predisposed to listen, he never can command its attention. All this Mr. Mill is quite conscious of; and therefore it is that he does not often attempt to speak, although his silence sometimes brings down upon him the censure of his staunch friends outside. But Mr. Mill has succeeded at last, if he will take care, by the testimony of friends and foes, it is settled that he is not only fit to be a member of the House, but that he is one of the best. He delivered a remarkably effective speech, on the question of this debate, and delivered a second, and as effective speech, and also heard the speech, and fell in with the general opinion. We can further say that we never saw the House more attentive. The Members were not only quiet, but earnestly listening; that a link in the reasoning might not be dropped, or even a word be lost. And when the Honorable Member finished, a hearty cheer told him that if he could not carry his motion, he had compensated for itself a new and far higher position in the House of Commons than he had ever attained to before. But really and truly, though the motion was defeated by a majority of seventy, Mr. Mill had achieved a success. In the first place, he had got the House to listen, and, considering the subject and the character of the British Senate, that, in itself, was no mean achievement. But when we consider what it was that Mr. Mill had been doing; his task to lay the axe to the root of the "Protestant Church of Ireland," and to show that the Church of thirty-three, or, inclusive of pairs, about 130, had secured this driving proposition, the result of the debate must be considered an extraordinary feat in parliamentary history, and one which forbade all more extraordinary things in a so very distant future.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Keach of the motion, he, too, owing to Mr. Mail's persistent and polished conduct. For a long time, the House has been of opinion that there can be no question that he disappointed the expectations of all his friends. They had heard him speak at public meetings, and had felt his voice whilst from the platform he eloquently expounded his views; and they expected that he would carry everything before him in the House, as he had done even to do in more popular assemblies. But Mr. Mail knew better than even to attempt this; he was well aware that the House of Commons was not a public meeting, and that to speak there effectively on any subject was altogether a very different matter from writing in the columns of the "National Standard" or addressing a meeting of willing listeners in the hall of the Crystal Palace. He was, therefore, notwithstanding the confidence of some of his two millions following, the owner of his old dissenting opponents, and the frequent deprecatory remarks which were made in directing circles—to wit, "that he had found his level,"—that he had promised great things and done nothing,"—that he was like all the rest, he had attained his object, got M.P. tarried to his name, and put his principles in his pocket!—he bided his time, never attempted to bully the House, nor control himself and his opinions upon it when it was unwilling to listen. He was a man of wit and power, but his tongue should come, regardless of the sneers of fools and the lamentations of friends; and his has now been proved.

N.E. Doherty, M. McGrother

But who is this who rises in support of the *Honorable Member* for Glasgow? And why does he *rising* catch the attention of the House? Mr. John Macgregor rises in support of the *Honorable Member* for Glasgow. He is a Scotchman, and he is a Scotchman of the Scotch type, according to John, by no means the least distinguished of our countrymen in the "Parliamentary Conspicuous" he is thus described:— "Was High Sheriff of Prince Edward's Island, and a Member of the Colonial Legislature; has been employed on commercial missions to Germany, Austria, Paris, Naples, &c.; was first Secretary to the Board of Trade from 1839 to August 1847; is author of 'the History, Geography, and Resources of Irish America'; and other books too numerous to mention; is Governor of the Royal British Bank, and Chairman of the Eastern Archæological Commission."—*Times*, 18th July 1859. Now, if the *Honorable Member* has the reputation of being exceedingly good at figures, and if, as we are told, that there is no complicated kind of statistics that he cannot utter as familiar as his garter.—And, further, as we have already said, he is a considerable Member for Glasgow. How, then, is it, that no second name, presenting so famous a place, should thus be given when he rises to address the House? We reply, that this is a very different question to answer. But so it is—for the *Honorable Member* never gets up to deliver. But so it is—his rising is the signal for him. And when the danger comes hears him, and he is the first to be heard of. He is shouting and loud, now falling down, and now breaking up into a perfect storm, he may be quite sure that the *Honorable Member* for Glasgow is in his hope. It cannot be what he says that excites this fun, for, if we

may judge by what reaches the reporters' gallery, that is quite unintelligible. We find, it must be the strange answer, stranger modulation, as the speaker, and wonderful variety of the language of the Honorable Member, that provoked the mirth of the House. But there was in this a certain occasion, when he rose north, for the House during the whole time that Mr. Mangrove was up, was a scene of right down rolling and set-toy-by fan. Viewed from our position the scene was a perfect Babel, as difficult to understand as it is to describe; and all the more strange from the contrast which it presented to the solemnity and earnestness which pervaded the House while Mr. Nisall was speaking. For we are most apt to imagine the Honorable Member standing on the floor of the House, and in the eye of the House, and in the eye of himself round to every point of the compass; and sometimes with his back towards the Speaker, amidst roars of laughter, interspersed with ironical cries of "Hear, hear, hear," or "Divide, divide, divide," and bursts of "Order, order, order"; and if they can do this, they will get some slight glimpse of the scene. While this was going on, Mr. Spenser tried several times to assert his authority, by calling out in his usual sonorous tones, "Order, order, order, order," and "Hear, hear, hear," and "Divide, divide, divide," but at last he quietly allowed the Members to have their fun still. Of course, if he had risen from his seat the House would have been out in a moment; but that he did not do, and he was doubtless right, for in the temper that the House then was, the row would have been resumed when he sat down, and would have only lasted the longer for the interruption; whereas, as it was, the Honorable Member got soon tired of contending with the "Hear, hear, hear," and "Divide, divide, divide," and when he saw he sat down, and the House resumed the debate as quietly as if nothing had happened.

THE ITALIAN POISONERS OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

In the year 1650, it was made known to Pope Alexander VII that great numbers of young women had avowed in the confessional that they had practiced the crime of incest with their fathers. The pope, who in general held the secrets of the confessional so sacred, were shocked and alarmed at the extraordinary prevalence of the crime. Although they refrained from revealing the names of the penitents, they conceived themselves bound to apprise the head of the Church of the enormities that were practiced. The authorities, when once they began to inquire, learned that a society of young wives had been formed, and met nightly, for some mysterious purpose, at the house of an old woman named Hieronyma, who was a native of the town of Viterbo, in the Kingdom of Naples, and president of the young wives, several of whom, it was afterwards ascertained, belonged to the first families of Rome.

In order to have positive evidence of the practices of this female con-
spirator, Lady was employed by the Government to seek an interview with
them. She dressed herself out in the most magnificent style; had having
been amply provided with money, she found her little difficulty, when she
had stated her object, of procuring an audience of La Spina and her sister-
in-law. She was received with the most cordial and friendly manner, and
infidelity and ill-treatment of her husband, and implored La Spina to
furnish her with a few drops of the wonderful elixir, the efficacy of which
in winning cruel husbands to "their last long sleep" was so much vaunted
by the ladies of Rome. La Spina fell into the snare, and sold her some
of the elixir at a price commensurate with the supposed wealth of
the aristocracy.

The latter three children was subjected to an analysis, and found to be, as was suspected, a false poison; flavor, tasteless, and bland. Upon this evidence, the house was surrounded by the police, and La Spaza and her companions taken into custody. La Spaza, who is described as having upon a little shy old woman, was put to the torture, but obstinately refused to confess, and had her all the secrets of the infernal method. La Spaza, Gratiano, and three young women, who had poisoned their husbands, were hanged together at Rome. Upwards of thirty women were whipped publicly through the streets; and in a few months afterwards, more than a score were hanged, very shamefully, through the streets of Rome.

This severity did not, however, extend through the streets of Rome. The victims were not always the poor, the sick, the old, the infirm, and various men, anxious to step into the inheritance of fathers, sons, and others, resorted to poison. As it was quite free from taste, colour, and smell, it was administered without exciting suspicion. The skilled veneno- sopos possessed it of different degrees of strength, so that the poisoners had only to mix whether they wanted their victims to die in a week, a month, or six months, and they were acted with corresponding doses. The most common remedy was arsenic, which was often obtained as a bag named 'Opagiana,' who was in this way necessary to the Venenosos, upwards of 500 persons. This woman appears to have been a dealer in poisons from her birth, and resided first at Palermo and then at Naples.

Although this woman carried on her infamous traffic so extensively, it was extremely difficult to meet with her. She lived in continual dread of discovery. She constantly changed her name and residence, and pretending to be a person of great godliness, resided in monasteries for months together. Whenever she was more than usually apprehensive of detection, she sought ecclesiastical protection. She was soon apprised of the search made for her by the *Viceroy of Naples*, and, according to her practice, took refuge in a monastery. Either the search after her was not very diligent, or her movements were extremely well taken; for she continued to visit the vicarages of the archbishops for several years. What is still more extraordinary, she showed no regard for the laws of the system, her trade was carried on so as to avoid all detection, and she was so well concealed that she still carried on so great an extent as before. Lehigh was so much interested and so great a sympathy for poor wretches who lured their husbands and wanted to get rid of them, but could not afford to buy her wonderful case, that she made them presents of it.

ally was not allowed, however, to play this game for ever. She was at length discovered in a snare, and her retreat cut off. The Viceroy made several representations to the Superior to deliver her up, but without effect. The Abbess, supported by the Archbishop of the diocese, constantly refused. The public curiosity was in consequence much excited at the additional importance thus thrust upon the criminal, that thousands of persons visited the manse in order to catch a glimpse of her.

The patience of the Vicary appears to have been exhausted by these visits. Being a man of sense, and not a very pious Catholic, he determined that even the Church itself need not witness a criminal so atrocious, and that even the privilege of the sanctuary should not be abused. He called for the keys of the church, and ordered the constable to take a troop of soldiers to seize the criminal, and to deliver him to the sheriff, or to the gaol. In this, the Archbishop, Cardinal Peccioli, was highly indignant, and threatened excommunication, and by the shuffling and interdict. All the interior clergy, advised by the *cardi de corpore*, took up the question, and so carried upon the negotiations and led to the arrest of the criminal, who was taken to the gaol, and the Archbishop of the people, that they were ready to do what was right, and to obey the law of God.

There were serious difficulties; but the Volodya was not a man to be deterred. He would have to deal with a city of a half-million of the poorest, confused, and enervated. To avoid the evil of the threatened excommunication, he placed a guard round the palace of the patriarch, judging that the latter would not be so foolish as to launch at an anathema which would cause the city to be starved, and himself in the market-people would not have dared to come to the city with provisions so long as it remained under the ban. There would have been too much inconvenience to himself and his goodly brethren in such measure. But the Volodya was disappointed, the good Cardinal reached his shambles far from other excommunications.

HIS COUNTRY'S HOPE—HIS COUNTRY'S PRIDE—HIS COUNTRY'S CASE.

THE Engraving on the following page tells its own story, and needs no written description to render it intelligible. It is the history of hundreds of brave men, whose tale of danger, proceeding from their own lips, will be told to through coming years, at cottage doorways and in song chimneys. We should mention that the three principal subjects in the design are copied from photographs taken from life by Mr. O. G. Klander.



HIS COUNTRY'S HOPE.

HIS COUNTRY'S PRIDE.

HIS COUNTRY'S ORG.

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THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF AN ENGLISH ARMY CORPS IN THE FIELD.

BY SURGEON-MAJOR G. J. H. EVATT, M.D., ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.



THE sympathy shown by the English people with the sufferings of their sick and wounded soldiers in the field is very great. When war is raging, money is given with a lavish hand to provide every possible means of mitigating the sick soldiers' troubles, and offers of service are abundantly made by numbers of people who think themselves able to assist in the various branches of the Medical Department in the field.

At the least mention of anything like want of efficient working of the hospitals, there is an outburst of popular feeling as to the neglects and shortcomings of the doctors and their staff; but I have failed to find many persons who had in peace-time taken much interest in this subject, or who had given any attention to the question of how the medical demands of an army in the field are provided for. Yet the subject is highly interesting, and the outline of the work not difficult to be understood. Here, as in all other branches of the military service, forethought in peace provides against breakdown in war, and it becomes possible for us to sit down quietly in a room in Pall Mall, and to sketch out a plan of work which must succeed, unless great unforeseen events occur. These events are, of course, always possible, but the breaks-down in our campaigns repeat themselves so constantly that it is almost possible to predict where in an English army the weak points will be found.

What is needed on all these weak points in our army is a fuller education of public opinion, so that the nation may know exactly how its army stands, where its weak points were in certain campaigns, and what is being done to remedy them. This in England is the real road to efficiency. The great awakening of the public mind on military subjects caused by the volunteer movement, has aided greatly in a general understanding of our war needs.

What the people should know, then, about an army in the field, so far as the medical service is concerned in war, is, how are the wants of a wounded soldier provided for from the time he falls stricken by a bullet in the front rank of the army, say 200 or 300 miles up country in a hostile land, until he finally reaches our great military hospitals in this country: who first tends to him, how he is carried from the field, how he is operated

upon, what hospital he is received into, and how he travels along the road to the base of operations, and how he finally reaches England. Yet in all this long and weary journey, from the moment he falls in the fight until he returns to his English depot, or is discharged the army as unfit, his needs can be as accurately foreseen, and his journey laid down as carefully as a man running up to Scotland can trace his route by a railway guide from Charing Cross to the extreme Highlands. It was not always so, and we to-day, looking back on the Crimean army and the complete absence of all medical arrangements that characterized its landing in the East, must be astounded how a body of men calling themselves an army could ever have attempted such a campaign so completely unprovided for.

Thousands, of course, came back to tell the story of their sufferings and of the shortcomings of the various branches of the army; but the greatest sufferers never came home. They sleep afar on Crimean hill-sides, and in the great cemeteries on the Bosphorus; but they did not die in vain. The loss of life by wounds from the enemy in the Crimean fights was trivial. A few thousands include all those who fell by the fire or the weapons of Russians, but a great army of 18,000 soldiers perished by disease.

The great wave of public opinion which then rolled over the country bore upon its breasts a crowd of reforms, all for the benefit of the soldier and the efficiency of the service, and we are benefited to-day by that first great waking up of the nation after the forty years' peace.

Changes almost as great have resulted from the wars of the Continent during the past twenty years, and a real progress towards efficiency has been the result. Probably in no branch of the service has reform worked more towards efficiency than in the medical service of the army; and if as yet perfection has not been reached—which every officer of the medical service would be the first to admit—yet we know where many of our weak points are, and what is needed to set them right. This is indeed half the battle, and augurs well for future progress.

In a popular description of our medical war system, written for many non-military people, I may be pardoned for explaining a few military details rendered necessary for the better understanding of the subject.

In the first place, it is necessary to say that the scheme for an ideal army to be sent out from England is based upon what is called an "army corps organization." It is on this scheme, or scale, or plan, that the various proportions of infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, medical service, commissariat service, &c. are



ENGLISH AMBULANCE SOLDIER.

laid down for an army; and although special campaigns may, owing to local conditions, cause a variation in the proportions of the various constituent elements, yet in the main the "army corps" scale obtains.

What, then, is an English army corps? It consists, roughly, of 36,000 men. It is divided into three divisions, one cavalry brigade, and a body of reserve or corps artillery and sappers.

Each division, again, consists of some twelve military units, divided into two infantry brigades of three battalions each, a regiment of divisional cavalry, a regiment of rifles, three batteries of artillery, and a company of sappers.

The cavalry brigade would consist of three regiments of cavalry with a battery of horse-artillery; and the corps artillery would consist of some thirty guns, in five batteries of six guns each.

Medically, the arrangements are as follows:—

1st. We have in war time with every battalion, battery, cavalry regiment, and sapper company, in fact with every military unit, one medical officer of the army who is posted to the corps when it is mobilized, or raised to its full strength for war. Opinion is divided as to whether one surgeon, often a very young officer, is sufficient for the charge of a battalion in the field, and people point out that in every other army in

Europe at least two medical officers per battalion are allowed. The wear and tear on a single officer in a campaign is doubtless excessive, and no drawback exists why two should not be posted, unless it be the weakness of the Medical Corps of the army and our want of war reserves.

It must be remembered that, owing to the absence of any compulsory military service in England, the great reserve of medical men to be obtained from civil life in every continental country do not exist in England, and as yet the volunteer medical service is too ill-organized to furnish such a body, whose needs are urgently felt.

This battalion surgeon has given to him a body of men chosen from the regiment he is serving with, called the *Regimental Ambulance Detachment*. They are from two to four men per company, and are understood to be trained in peace in ambulance drill and first aid to the injured, and in war are placed as a first aid with the surgeon. He is also allowed a non-commissioned officer from the battalion, as an extra aid. The ambulance-men are provided with stretchers and dressings; and when in a fight any soldiers of the battalion are struck down, these men, with the battalion doctor, rush forward and give the first needful aid on the field.

REGIMENTAL AMBULANCE AID.
(Various experienced aids to wounded.)

These men have superseded the old system of employing the bandmen, for music is often needed in war-time.

In camp this medical officer of the battalion has a small tent for the sick, in which he "detains" for twenty-four hours any men trivially ill, who may recover after a few hour's rest; and if sick for longer than that time, the soldier is detached from the regi-

ment and sent to one of the field hospitals of the division.

But to follow the course of the wounded men. When the battalion-surgeon has given this first hurried dressing to the wounded man, and there may be twenty, thirty, or more of the battalion dropping around and waiting for his help, and the same thing may be happening in all the battalions of the division, the question arises, what becomes of these two or three hundred wounded



DETACHMENTS OF THE BEARER COMPANY AT WORK.

men of this single division? They cannot go forward with the battalions, they cannot remain behind without help; and as the regimental surgeon and his ambulance detachment must follow the advancing regiment, these men must fall into other hands; but whose hands?

Since the Franco-German war of 1870 an entirely new medical "field-unit" has been developed in our army. The regimental surgeon and his tiny ambulance band would never be sufficient to afford aid to all the wounded of a heavily-engaged battalion, and the instruments, medicine, and medical comforts which can be carried regimentally with an army cannot be very extensive. A pair of medicine-panniers on a pack-horse constitute the main portion of a battalion surgeon's equipment.

To meet all these wants the Divisional Bearer Company was organized. It is really a direct and absolute imitation of the German *Divisional Sanitäts Detachment*, and its function is to aid in the collection and dressing of the divisional wounded, to convey them to the collecting station where the ambulance waggons of the company are drawn up, and to carry them to the dressing station and field hospital. There are two of these ambulance companies in each English division, and they may be attached one to each brigade. They consist of three medical officers, one quarter master, and some fifty-seven men of the Medical Staff Corps, with ambulance waggons, medical stores, medical com-

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forts, instruments, cooking vessels, operating tents, blankets, and all the various means needed of succouring the wounded men. They pitch in the rear of each brigade or division a "dressing station," marked by a red-cross flag, where all the wounded of the brigade or division, be their regiment what it may, are collected. Here the wounded receive any needed food or stimulant, the hasty dressings of the regimental surgeon may be re-applied, urgent operations needing immediate performance may be done, and the place is really a very lightly-equipped and completely mobile advanced hospital, pushed close up to the fighting line, and acting as a general *reservoir* of wounded men.

Here the wounded may at times be kept all night, if darkness prevents the ambulance waggons or other sick transport passing down to the rear; or the fear of attack by a prowling enemy, or a dozen reasons, may force the detention of the wounded on the ground. Such events occur constantly in war.

The means, therefore, of keeping the wounded warm, the means of rapid cooking, and sufficient reserve food to give a meal to two or three hundred men, may often be needed. The craving of a wounded man for water has also to be thought of, and that bearer company alone is efficient which has enough doctors to succour an average number of wounded, enough orderlies to care for them, enough food to give them a meal, and, finally, enough transport and carriage to convey the wounded back to the field hospitals. If these wants be



EMMERICH'S TRIANGULAR BANDAGE FOR FIELD DRESSING.

provided for, the company is a working unit; if not, it cannot succeed.

The fact of only one surgeon being posted to each battalion in our army in war, renders it impossible to get extra aid to the dressing station of the division from the regimental source; indeed, it is more likely that a chance bullet, or a spear-thrust, or fever, or sunstroke, may so prostrate the single battalion doctor, often over-worked by continuous duty night and day for weeks, as

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to force the Deputy Surgeon-General or Chief Medical Officer of the Division to detach one of the medical officers of the bearer company to the battalion left vacant and uncared for by the fallen surgeon. Our tropical wars, with their fierce heat, their ruthless enemy, and the constant sickness induced by the trying climate, tell heavily on every one, and the chance of a single doctor falling *hors de combat* is excessive. Here, again, it is a question to be discussed whether



THE IRISH DRUGGIST.

England wishes to pay for an extra battalion doctor, or to devise a reserve scheme of young active volunteer surgeons who would come to us to assist in this work for a single campaign for the sake of patriotism or not. An educated public is really the final master on all these points; and as soon as they are educated enough to understand the matter, they will decide.

No greater boon has ever been given to our army than the organization of the Bearer Company, for at any rate we now know who is responsible for the removal of the wounded from the field. This very primal question was not always so easily answered; for even in our own times, that is up to 1866, no one knew whose duty it was.

To-day the medical service is responsible; and if they have the officers, the men, and the transport, the matter is simple indeed. Up to 1866 no one knew whether the transport department, or the medical service, or the purveyor's store service were responsible.

But the divisional wounded cannot long remain at the dressing station, and if the field hospitals be pushed up close to the battle-field, as they sometimes are, but often are not, it may be possible to send the wounded thither with little delay, provided always that the transport is available; for a medical officer, however zealous, cannot carry men on his back, but must have suitable means at his disposal. The suitable means are ambulance waggons in fair proportion, or mule litters, or caecolets, or doolies.

The bearer company, then, as rapidly as they can, transmit the wounded from the dressing station to the field hospital; and this heavy task accomplished, the com-

pany itself gathers up its tents, instruments, stretchers, and its waggons and men, and rapidly pushes on after the advancing army, leaving the wounded in the care of the field hospital staff. If the bearer company does not rapidly push on and join its division, perhaps the following morning another fight may take place, and say 300 wounded may be left on the field; these, unless the company arrives in time, cannot be collected or cared for; and so we see that it is absolutely essential that a bearer company should be as mobile, as efficient, as well supplied with transport and with as well-trained and active men as a battery of horse artillery; always, of course, premising that England wishes her wounded men to be well cared for. The services of the German bearer companies (*Sanitäts Detachments*) in their Austrian and French campaigns have certainly forced the matter home on us, and no one need now say, within or without the army, that he does not know who is responsible for the first care of the wounded and their removal from the field. Even twenty years ago, in our army, no one could answer the question.

This highly interesting, most humane, and entirely needful bearer-company work is practised a few times a year at Aldershot by the recruits and young officers of the medical service at the medical depot at Aldershot; but no organized unit, completely equipped, provided



MULE LITTER WITH WOUNDED SOLDIER.

with transport, and perpetually in training, exists in our service. When war occurs, we hastily mobilize these important units from men collected from different parts of England. Of course the expense of keeping up even a company of such a body of men is considerable; but it secures this, at any rate, that from constant

practise, day after day, they would become as efficient as a battery of artillery is efficient; not from the skill of their officers, not from the intelligence of their men, not from excessive devotion to duty or self-sacrifice passing comprehension, but from practise—that tedious, everyday, monotonous round of parade at 10 a.m. in every weather and on every day. This finally gives perfection. Some day we hope that one such medical bearer company with transport such as is kept up for the pontoon-train of the Engineers, shall be kept completely ready for use for the field work at Aldershot; that when war comes, this well-trained company shall be able to break up into four sections, that each section shall become the nucleus, the educating central rallying-point of the newly-mobilized companies; that the tradition of work shall be carried into the new companies rawly mobilized, and so the great labour of forming them be greatly minimized. In fact we need a permanent cadre. But the upkeep of such a company of three doctors, one quartermaster, sixty men, and the horses needed, will cost money, and the question always arises, is the game worth the candle? It is for England to answer this question in the interest of her wounded soldiers.

Let us pass back with the wounded soldier from the bearer-company dressing station to that haven of rest, the field hospital. We have to-day in every mobilized division of the army in the field four field hospitals, equipped for one hundred sick; that is to say, to-day we have in each hospital enough blankets, plates, knives, forks, cooking-pots, and paraphernalia of sorts to give one hundred wounded men what they need.

These hospitals packed up in waggons are really tent hospitals, and they march up behind the army and come as nearly as they can to the fighting line. They are then pitched, and the stores spread out, the water drawn, the food unpacked, the fire-places dug, the blankets laid down, and all made ready for the one hundred wounded, or more, which even now are arriving from the front. All the morning the firing has been going on, and, at 9 o'clock, an order comes to push up to the fight, and, struggling along the crowded road, filled with ammunition carts and commissariat waggons, and the cooking-pots and food of the army in the front, the field hospital, pushed on its way, now stopped for a time, now moving at snail's pace, now pushed into a *cul de sac*, and all this time the sound of the guns gets clearer, and at last we emerge on the plain, and far in the distance is the smoke of the battle. Just then the orderly officer of the Surgeon-General of the army hurriedly rides up and says: "Halt at once, and pitch No. 4 hospital. The dressing stations are full of wounded, and they are ordered to throw them back on you at once. Get

any place near water, and pitch the hospital at once, as this ground will be held permanently."

An English field hospital for 100 sick has 4 doctors, 1 quartermaster, and 34 orderlies. I do not, of course, count the officers' servants; they are not orderlies available for the care of the sick, but they care for the surgeon's charger, and cook their master's food; for if you take them from this work the surgeon's horse will not be fed, nor will the surgeon himself either, hence he will be ill in a week or so, and sent home sick to England.

The 4 surgeons and the 34 men now set to work to pitch the bell tents. Four sick men in a bell tent need twenty-five tents, and to pitch them is by no means a light task. Let any thirty-four men try it who care to-morrow, and see what labour it is.

But it is not thirty-four men who are present. Since the hospital landed in the country from England, four men have gone sick, which leaves only thirty available, and, just as we begin work, the quartermaster of the hospital comes up to ask that the quartermaster-sergeant may be excused as he has to get out the stores for the sick men's food. These thirty-four men allowed for the hospital are told off as cooks, compounders of medicine, nursing orderlies, messengers, clerks, watermen, washermen, and pioneers. All these departments and sub-departments must be filled up, or the hospital will not work. We are not allowed, at present, any percentage of men to cover sickness in the hospital staff, and, as a consequence, one man going sick throws out our arrangements. But doctors and their men get ill and die like other people, and the bullet to-day spares no man in its long-range flight. But 34 men per 100 sick is an enormous advance on what we had even in 1882. The hospitals that went to Egypt in 1882 had only 19 men to care for 100 sick, and as no watermen, or washermen, or conservancy men, or messengers were allowed, a strain of the most impossible kind fell on these doctors and their orderlies—these 19 men who were to care for and nurse 100 sick, most grievously sick, and likewise to fetch their water, and do all else besides.

It was this extraordinary small allowance of aid which forced the doctors themselves to drag water with their own hands from the canal for the sick. But here again expense steps in, and unless men are allowed to do the work, the work cannot be done—public enthusiasm and English warmheartedness notwithstanding.

A war hospital can be as accurately organized as any institution can be. If we sit down quietly and think out our wants in peace, when war comes, England, if she desires, can give the means of doing good work; but hospitals without watermen, or washermen, or pioneers for sanitary work, cannot possibly work.

This everyone agrees to, so that blame must not fall on the doctor, if the nation knowingly and deliberately refuse him the needful aid. This was once the case in times not far distant.

The twenty-five tents are pitched somehow, the fires



MELIE CACIERS ON CHIEFS

lighted, the water drawn from the brook, the medicine panniers unpacked, and all in our midst comes in the long array of wounded men—the waggons, full of men, rolling and creaking over the broken ground.

My God! how sad a sight! What cause was ever worth so much suffering? Covered with dust, as though each man had been carefully dredged with it, his eyes filled up, his ears clogged, his mouth thick all round with the mud of dust and sweat, his hair thick with it, his clothes stained with sweat and dust and blood—how ghastly they seem! This man shot through the arm, the clean white bandage round the splint looking so bright against the khaki clothes; this man shot through the chest and collapsed almost into death; and so on through a hundred others. They must be lifted out and laid in the tents, and first of all must have their soup, and then be washed; and so this handful of thirty men or so, who have been at work all day, will have to care all night for 100 grievously bad cases, and more, for the 100 cases may be 150 or 200, and not one can be sent away. This is our greatest trouble in war, that, organize however thoughtfully and care-

fully we may, more wounded may come than we can possibly care for. We cannot lay down our casualties by order. It is on these units of the medical service, viz. the bearer company and the advanced field hospital, that the urgent strain of war falls. They must of all need accurate organization, ample staff, and continuous practice in peace to see where the weak points are.

But there does not exist to-day in any part of our great Empire, at home or abroad, a model field hospital that should be a pattern for us all for war. As an educational matter such a hospital is pitched several times a year at the Training School at Aldershot, but this is only mobilized from the recruit class under training, and is broken up the next day. Artillery batteries are not thus trained; they see from year's end to year's end a definite battery practising perpetually its war routine; but our war hospitals repose in peace in the vast stores, the *obliettes* of Woolwich Arsenal, and only when war comes do we ever see them.

A completely-equipped field hospital, a pattern, a model, a standard, a criterion to work by, does not exist; but then no one outside the army knows what a field hospital is, or what is has to do. Foremost of all in their ignorance are the civil doctors of England. And the cost will be heavy to establish one, and English war sympathy only rises to fever heat when our first breakdown occurs. When the steel is gone we lock the stable-door.

In addition to these divisional hospitals, we have, all along the communications line, on the road that leads from the base to the front, "stationary hospitals" for 200 wounded men each. Of these every army corps has eight, with a staff of Medical Corps men told off in



CARAVAN OF SICK IN CAMER KANAWAN, AND IN BRUCE'S CAMEL DIVISION.

the same way as in the field hospitals into nursing orderlies, compounders, &c. The sick and wounded from the front are carried back from the field hospital to the base, from *clappen* hospital to *clappen* hospital, in these weary and exhausting sick convoys which form

so sad a portion of war work. For these convoys no special provision is made in our army corps organization, and it is probable that local transport, that is, the chance country carts of any country we would have to campaign in, would have to be used.

In most European countries train ambulances, made up of special railway ambulance carriages, with store carriages, pharmacy, dining carriages, are employed, and in these the sick are conveyed back to the base, or to

Are there watermen? Are there conservancy men? Are the doctors given what is just and right as a staff to aid them in their work? If they are, and they fail, then spare none; but first take the trouble to see if they have a sufficiency.

We have here made a great stride since the 1882 campaign, and the staff has been largely increased; but in the faults found with the work done in 1882, no one cared to inquire had the doctors the means to do the needful work?

One of the most killing labours of the medical corps at Ismailia was the absence of any men specially detailed to convey the masses of sick from the railway to the base hospital, and thence to the hospital ship; and, as a result, the orderlies, who were the nurses all day in the hospital, had to wait all night at the train for the wounded, and so they were exhausted and completely worn out.

Does any child in England need to be told that such men cannot nurse attentively if they be so overworked; but then a regularly organized medical corps with reserves and due numbers costs money, and needs foresight in peace to have it ready for war, and in peace people do not care to think of these things.

Lastly, from the base hospital to England the sick are conveyed in the hospital ships. Those floating temples of humanity are developed to a higher point of efficiency with us probably than in any nation. Think



SURGICAL WAGON OF THE AUSTRIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY. (Showing the Special Operating Tent pitched over the Wagon.)

their own country if the railway systems interchange with each other. In our army a bearer company with very full ambulance transport would probably be needed to carry out this work. When we have moved back along the line of communications, through all the stationary *clappen* hospitals, we at length arrive at the Base of Operations.

Here we have our largest hospital, viz. the base hospital, organized for 500 beds, an enormous mass of human suffering, for no man reaches the base hospital who is not completely disabled, either by sickness or wounds. Think for one moment what labour it is to work a 500-bed base hospital on some savage coast, where no supplies can be obtained save from England.

Every day, nay, every hour, the sick change, and batches of 100 constantly arrive from the front, and sometimes 200 embark in the hospital ships for England in a single day—every man wounded, or sick to death, or hopelessly enfeebled by dysentery or typhoid, and nearly every man to be carried. Think, then, in this perpetually changing sick population how easily neglects, or apparent neglects, may occur, and how liable a patient, weak and low, may be to think he is not specially cared for, while hundreds are changing in the hospital daily. What intense strain, what infinite labour for all concerned. In no London hospital does the daily influx of patients exceed thirty, if it even touches that number.

Here, again, the same question arises. Is the staff enough, or are they insufficient? Are there washermen? if not, then do not blame the doctors if the clothes be vermin-covered, but rather see that in future they exist.



AMBULANCE COT OF DR. GORDAN, UNITED STATES NAVY.

of the conveyance of the sick in the bare 'tween-decks of the transports between Balaklava and Scutari in 1854, and then think of Gribbon and his staff carrying his sick, like princes, from Suakim to the Portsmouth

Pier in 1885, and say if we have not herein, at any rate, made progress.

This, then, is the very feeble outline of the Medical Corps' work in war. The soldier, tended first by the

to the future, we may safely prophesy that if the volunteer service remains as it is, an army only in name, from absence of its departments, an awakening as rude as that of 1854-55 will assuredly come. It is to try and educate the civil doctors of the future, and through



AMERICAN WAR HOSPITAL TENTS.

(The upper representing the tents as pitched; the lower showing the system of warming for winter campaign.)



FRAME-WORK OF A TENT ON THE TOLLET SYSTEM.

(Showing the Iron Ribs running into a Central Ridge-Pole—Stove at b.)

them the people of England, the Medical Students Volunteer Corps are now endeavouring to be formed.

I hope and trust that this very elementary description of a very heavy and exhausting labour which has to be performed by a weak and often overworked corps, with but few reserves, may tend to show to some people how necessary it is to inquire and to study before they find fault.

battalion doctor and his men, is "gathered in" at the dressing station by the bearer company, and then, passing back to the field hospital, rests until he recovers, or, if he be dangerously shattered, he passes back along the *clappen* hospitals to the base hospital, and here rests until that happy day when the hospital ship is ready for him, and he returns in it to England. This is the simple scheme, strong in its theory, weak in its practice at times, not for want of the will, but often from the absence of the means.

No outburst of human sympathy, however strong, in a campaign will make up for the quiet, thoughtful training in peace, and the laying down of such a just scale of assistance in our hospitals as will enable us, without doubt, to do good work, and allow the country with even justice to punish those who fail. But so little is this organization system understood, even by the civil doctors of England, and so little does the nation know of what the war work really means from a medical point of view, that there is not, in all the strong volunteer force to-day enrolled in England, one medical bearer company, or one single field hospital, save and except the infant corps of four companies now being raised in London.

The volunteers stand to-day as we stood on the Alma hillside in September 1854, completely ready to break down, from sheer ignorance on the part of the nation as to what her soldiers needed; and to-day, in the midst of our peace, our security, our absence of any alarm as

The full-page diagram shows every individual Battalion and Battery in an Army Corps, as also the number of units in each Division (seven Battalions) of Infantry, one Regiment of Cavalry, three Batteries of Artillery, one Company Sappers. In the rear of each unit is the Battalion, Battery, or Regimental Surgeon with the Regimental Bearers, four men per company. The dotted lines show the path of the wounded to the two Bearer Companies of the Medical Staff Corps, with each Division, which must not be confounded with the *Regimental* Bearers working under the Battalion Surgeons (Bearer Company four officers, fifty-seven men, M.S.C.) Behind the two Bearer Companies are the four Field Hospitals of each Division, each Hospital equipped for 100 Beds, and manned by the Medical Staff Corps (five officers and thirty-four men each). In their rear, on the road leading to the Army, is the Advanced Medical Store Depot of the Army Corps. The winding road is the Line of Communications, which may be from 100 to 200 miles long, and which extends from the Base of operations to the Army in Front. Along it are placed at the various *Etappe* posts the eight Stationary Hospitals of the Line of Communications, each accommodating 200 wounded, and each manned by ten officers and sixty five men of the M.S.C. The winding road is so drawn to save paper. One of the General Hospitals (500 beds) is placed at the Base of operations, and is called the Base Hospital; the second General Hospital may be placed where most needed. The Ships are the Hospital Ships at the Base of operations, and the Sick Transport Ships, conveying the wounded and Sick from the Base to Netley, Portsmouth, and Woolwich.

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Rank Book II

G. J. H. EVATT.

The *clichés* for this article have been courteously placed at my disposal by Mr. Trendall, the Literary Superintendent of the International Health Exhibition of 1884.—ED.

PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF.

One of the last acts of the late Emperor of Russia is said to have been the recalling of Prince Menschikoff from the command he has held in Crimea since the commencement of hostilities. His successor in that highly responsible position will be Prince Gortschakoff, who commanded the Russian forces last year in the Principalities. If it be also true, as is stated in letters from Berlin, that General Rodiger has been summoned from the high position he held in the army in Poland to take the direction of the Ministry of War, in place of Prince Dolgorouki, and that General Bismarck, the Home Minister of the Empire, is to be removed, we may now take leave of Prince Menschikoff, whose name has been, and will ever remain, so unfortunately mixed up with those transactions. He was chosen by the late Emperor as one of the principal members of the old Muscovite party in the State, to proceed on the mission to the Porte which gave the signal of this contest. He performed that mission with consummate arrogance; and, if his object was to pick a quarrel, no envoy could have been better chosen for that purpose. Unconquering, and even unsmooth, in his manners—unacquainted with the forms of diplomatic intercourse or the political dangers he called into life, Prince Menschikoff succeeded in nothing but in rousing the spirit of the Divan to all the ardour of resistance, and in enlisting the sympathy of Europe on the side of his victims. The day of his leaving Constantinople was virtually the commencement of hostilities; and the master in whose service he had undertaken this mission was destined never more to know an hour of success or repose on this side the grave.

Prince Menschikoff, in his capacity of Admiral, Head of the Fleet, and Minister of Marine, has continued with great energy to face the sterns he had drawn down upon his country. His abilities as a commander of troops in the field do not appear to have been equal to his presumption, and the battle of the Alma first told him how ill-prepared the forces under his command were to meet the picked troops of England and France; but it is due to him to acknowledge that he has shown very great energy and inexhaustible resource in the defence of Sebastopol. There is no example in history of a character thrown up by a besieged garrison in presence of a powerful enemy; and the highest compliment which can be offered to Prince Menschikoff is the simple statement of fact, that on the 26th of September the place was almost open, and only defended by the vessels in the harbour; but that, five months later, and in spite of continual attacks, the town is supposed by many persons to be impregnable to any direct assault. If Prince Gortschakoff is destined to hold the supreme command of the Crimean army, and General Orsini-Bacchi to command under him, the Allies will have no reason to regret the change.



PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF, LATE COMMANDER OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES IN THE CRIMEA.

The appointment of Count Rodiger to a higher position in the Government is deemed creditable to the capacity of the new Emperor. This officer was the same who entered into negotiations with Georgey in 1842 to bring to a termination the Hungarian campaign, and who afterwards endeavoured to check the reactionary measures taken against the

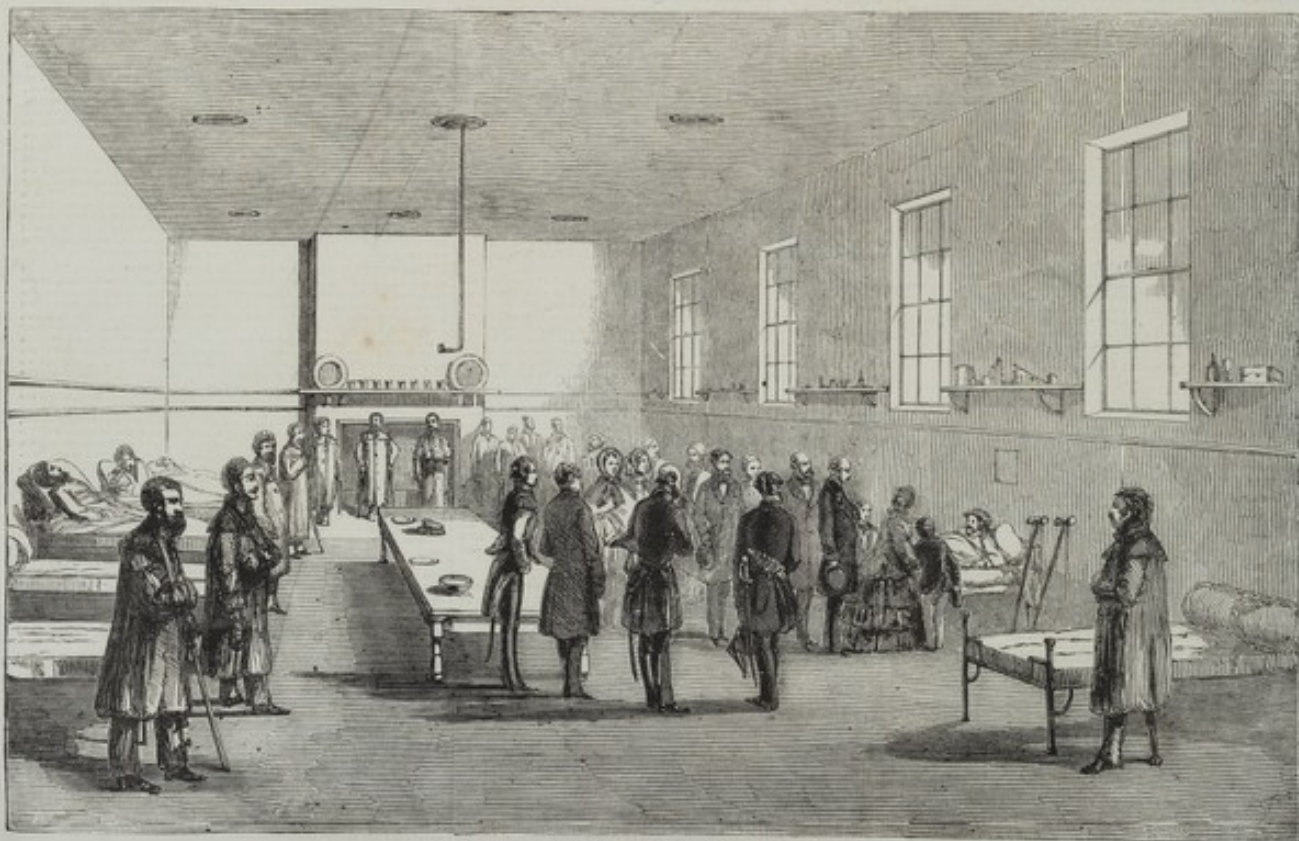
Magyars. He is a man of experience and moderation, whose influence is likely to be decidedly opposed to that of the fanatical Russian party, which has attempted to give to this war the character of a national crusade. If it be the resolution of the new Emperor to persevere in the negotiations which are about to open at Vienna, and to make the necessary concessions for the restoration of peace, he will need the authority of wise and firm counsellors to render that peace acceptable, and even endurable, to the Russian nation. Its ambition has been deceived, its aggression has been punished, its arms have been defeated, and its own territory invaded; but, in spite of the sufferings occasioned by this war, the resources of the Russian Empire are not yet so thoroughly exhausted, and public opinion, even in that country, is not so dead but that any Government must justify the terms of peace to its own subjects, if that peace is to be lasting and secure. In some respects the Government which has now succeeded to the direction of affairs may have greater difficulties to surmount in this matter than that of the Emperor Nicholas, which could have imposed upon the country any treaty he thought fit to sign. It may be a question whether his son and successor has power to lay the phantoms which the father had so imprudently raised; but this question depends on another—whether the spirit and energy of the Russian people is thoroughly engaged in this war, as the partisans of the Czar pretended, or whether they are anxious to terminate its evils as speedily as possible.

We do not here enter into the long official career of Prince Menschikoff, as we gave in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for December 16, 1853, an extended biographical notice of the Prince, accompanied by a Portrait.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO CHATHAM.

On Saturday morning last, at half past ten o'clock, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, proceeded by way of the Bricklayers' Arms station, along the North Kent line, to Chatham, for the purpose of inspecting the wounded soldiers from the Crimea. In the carriage with the Queen were their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Duke of Cambridge. Viscount Hardinge also attended her Majesty. The battalion of Royal Marines, with their splendid band, was in attendance at the Strand station, which was appropriately fitted up for her Majesty's reception. A substantial platform, sufficiently

high to be level with the door of the Royal carriage, was laid down, and was covered with scarlet cloth, so that her Majesty and the Prince passed comfortably from one carriage into the other. Her Majesty proceeded through Rochester and Chatham—the inhabitants of both of which towns evinced their loyalty in the most enthusiastic manner—to the Government



HER MAJESTY INSPECTING THE WOUNDED TROOPS, AT POST PITT HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.



HER MAJESTY INSPECTING THE WOUNDED GUARDS IN THE GRAND HALL OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE. (SEE 2ND PAGE.)

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Prince Menschikoff, in his capacity of Admiral, Head of the Fleet, and Minister of Marine, has continued with great energy to face the storm he had drawn down upon his country. His abilities as a commander of troops in the field do not appear to have been equal to his presumption, and the battle of the Alma first told him how ill-prepared the forces under his command were to meet the picked troops of England and France; but it is due to him to acknowledge that he has shown very great energy and inexhaustible resource in the defence of Sebastopol. There is no example in history of defence and works of so extensive a character thrown up by a beleaguered garrison in presence of a powerful enemy; and the highest compliment which can be offered to Prince Menschikoff is the simple statement of fact, that on the 26th of September the place was almost open, and only defended by the vessels in the harbour; but that, five months later, and in spite of continual attacks, the town is supposed by many persons to be impregnable to any direct assault. If Prince Gortschakoff is destined to hold the supreme command of the Crimean army, and General Odo-Sacken to command under him, the Allies will have no reason to regret the change.



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Magyars. He is a man of experience and moderation, whose influence is likely to be decidedly opposed to that of the fanatical Russian party, which has attempted to give to this war the character of a national crusade. If it be the resolution of the new Emperor to persevere in the negotiations which are about to open at Vienna, and to make the necessary concessions for the restoration of peace, he will need the sagacity of wise and firm counsellors to render that peace acceptable, and even endurable, to the Russian nation. Its ambition has been deceived, its aggression has been punished, its armies have been defeated, and its own territory invaded; but, in spite of the sufferings occasioned by this war, the resources of the Russian Empire are not yet so thoroughly exhausted, and public opinion, even in that country, is not so dead but that any Government must justify the terms of peace to its own subjects, if that peace is to be lasting and secure. In some respects the Government which has now succeeded to the direction of affairs may have greater difficulties to surmount in this matter than that of the Emperor Nicholas, which could have imposed upon the country any treaty he thought fit to sign. It may be a question whether his son and successor has power to lay the phantom which the father had so imperiously raised; but this question depends on another—whether the spirit and energy of the Russian people is thoroughly engaged in this war, as the partisans of the Czar pretend, or whether they are anxious to terminate its evils as speedily as possible. We do not here enter into the long official career of Prince Menschikoff, as we gave in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for December 10, 1852, an extended biographical sketch of the Prince, accompanied by a Portrait.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO CHATHAM.

On Saturday morning last, at half-past ten o'clock, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, proceeded by way of the Bricklayers' Arms station, along the North Kent line, to Chatham, for the purpose of inspecting the wounded soldiers from the Crimea. In the carriage with the Queen were their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Duke of Cambridge. Viscount Hardinge also attended her Majesty. The battalion of Royal Marines, with their splendid band, was in attendance at the Strand station, which was appropriately fitted up for her Majesty's reception. A substantial platform, sufficiently high to be level with the door of the Royal carriage, was laid down, and comfortably from one carriage into the other. Her Majesty proceeded through Rochester and Chatham—the inhabitants of both of which towns evinced their loyalty in the most enthusiastic manner—to the Government



HER MAJESTY INSPECTING THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS, AT POST OFFICE HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

CRIMEAN ARMY STOVE AND LANTHORN.

Among the numerous modes devised for adding to the comforts for our Camp in the Crimea, the invention of a Stove by Price's Patent Candle Company is entitled to special notice, as well for its ingenious adaptation to the peculiar requirements of the case, as for the generous spirit in which the offer has been made to the War department of the Ministry.

The Company have offered to supply to Government 4000, or any less number, of the above stove, with a proper quantity of cocoa-nut fuel for them; the stoves to be delivered at the rate of 200 a day; with any required quantity of Cooking Lanthorns, and candles for burning in them—all to be charged at the cost paid by the Company.

These stoves will bake 3 lbs. of bread every hour, besides warming a tent. The lanthorns, besides giving light, will boil a pint of coffee in half an hour. The Company and individual members of it have already sent out as their contribution 2400 worth of candles, lanthorns, &c.; and further subscriptions received from shareholders and their friends will be laid out in a number of stoves and a quantity of cocoa-nut fuel, which are to be dispatched by the next ship sent out by the Crimea Fund Committee. Any person wishing to send out a stove and fuel to friends in the Camp will be allowed to purchase them upon the same terms as the Government, at the cost price. As their manufacture is not part of the Company's regular trade (having been invented only for the present emergency), they are not supplied on other terms.

A mark of generous sympathy with the army was recently shown in connection with the making of the stoves at Wolverhampton. A manufacturer, owing to the pressure of the case, asked his men to give up their holidays, and make stoves through the Christmas week, to which the men cheerfully assented; and Messrs. Thornycrofts offered to keep their great mill open, to roll the small quantity of iron that would be required.

The Lanthorns were designed to give light only; but for our soldiers in

the Crimea the following auxiliaries have been added, enabling them to boil water or cook a ration of meat when no fires can be lighted:—1st, three bent wires riveted to upper side of reflector; 2nd, round cooking dishes with covers. If you want to boil water without lighting a fire, open the lid of the Lanthorn, place your canteen on the wires at the top of the reflector, and the flame of the candle will boil a pint of water in half an hour: the canteen or vessel holding the water should be wiped quite dry on the outside before placing it over the flame. A ration of meat may be cooked in a similar manner by means of the small round cooking dishes with covers, which have been provided and sent out with the Lanthorns. A chop or a steak will be well cooked in half an hour, and, when once put over the candle and covered up, no attention is required till the meat is done.

The Stove consists of the following parts:—A square sheet-iron box, with door and latch, a cover for ditto, two gratings, a baking-pan with cover, two tins to hold the cocoa-nut fuel. For baking: Place one of the gratings on the bottom shelf, let the baking-pan with cover rest upon the top shelf, put the cover on the box or Stove, open the door and place two cakes of cocoa-nut fuel each in a tin upon the grating in bottom shelf, light the twelve wicks, and shut the door; in less than half an hour the above will be at a proper baking heat. If the top of the Stove be covered with a coat or a blanket, the heat will be got up sooner, and it will bake more rapidly: be careful that the baking-pan has on its own cover, as well as that belonging to the Stove. For boiling: Remove the baking-pan, and let one of the gratings to carry the saucepan rest upon the middle shelf, on the bottom place the other grating, upon which put one or two cakes of cocoa-nut fuel in tins as before, and light the wicks. For warming a tent: Remove the baking-pan, and upon the bottom grating place one tin of cocoa-nut fuel, light the wicks, and cover the Stove. Six lights will be found better than twelve, if the Stove is only required for warming.



CRIMEAN ARMY STOVE AND LANTHORN.

THE HOSPITALS AT SCUTARI.—A considerable change is taking place in our band of nurses, in consequence of the arrival of fifty new ones, under Miss Stanley. Miss Nightingale and Mrs. Knatchbull have gradually established the original band of nurses here, and this in spite of many and serious difficulties. What we all feared would be an impossibility has been admirably accomplished, and will, I doubt not, be continued with success. I think that the only way to secure future success is the plan proposed and now carrying out, which is not to establish a separate band of nurses, but to take in as many of the fresh ones as can be profitably employed. Miss Stanley, acting under Miss Nightingale, takes charge of a certain number in the General Hospital, and though it is impossible that all can be at once employed, yet in time all who are fit for the work will be brought into use. Several have been sent home from Miss Nightingale's original band, from ill health and other causes; three of the sisters have gone, three nurses, and five nuns. These latter had been cloistered nuns all their life, and their being thrown at once among such a busy scene has made their stay unadvisable; on the other hand, the other five nuns who came with them, are found to be most valuable and experienced nurses. It cannot be expected that out of ninety nurses rapidly selected, all should be fit for the work, while Miss Nightingale's judgment will enable her to select a strong band of really efficient nurses in a very short time, and this from actual observation of their work. She looks mainly to the working powers of her band, and, with unrivalled working powers herself, soon marks who are fitted for this most difficult work. We have now, I am thankful to say, seven clergymen at work here, and one Presbyterian preacher, and five Roman Catholic priests—not one more than is needed, since 500 sick is a large number for one man to see and speak to, and almost impossible for him to know personally: but I hope more will be spared of the many who are coming. There are four regular services and Holy Communion is administered every Sunday. Besides these, services are held at the General Hospital, and on board each hulk, and in various corners of the barrack where a few of the invalids can be got together. The books we hear of as being sent out from the religious societies come in very slowly, but, perhaps, it is not time for them yet. The books and papers from the War-office come regularly, and are much used. It is very pleasing to see the groups of men collected round the stoves to hear one man read, or a poor fellow with one arm gone steadying a paper or a book with the other, and I am glad to say that the most frequent book in their hands is the New Testament. Copies of the Queen's letter to Mrs. Herbert have been made and distributed, and also posted on the walls in several places. One of the clergy went into various wards and read the letter, ending with the prayer "God Save the Queen!" to which the response was almost startling—so hearty and vigorous from the lips of sick and dying men came the sincere "Amen!"—Letter from Scotland.



DESIGN FOR A MONUMENT TO THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WHO FELL AT THE BATTLES OF THE ALMA

MEMORIAL OF THE WAR.

THE custom of raising memorials to the dead—which dates from the earliest antiquity—can scarcely be more legitimately honoured than in recording the fate of those who have fallen in defence of liberty. The fate of our brave troops who have been slain in the war in the Crimea, suggests a fit opportunity for the exercise of this noble feeling of humanity; and, in this spirit, a Correspondent has proposed the accompanying design for a Memorial, which bears "Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman;" to be inscribed also with the names of all the officers and soldiers killed in these battles, accompanied by the following lines:—

THESE FOR THEIR NATIVE LAND IN BATTLE TRIED
THEIR ARMS, AND SCATTERED ALL THEIR FOEMEN'S PRIDE.
BRAVELY THEY FOUGHT, AND NOBLY SCORNE TO SAVE
THEIR LIVES, AND FOUND MAN'S COMMON LOT—THE GRAVE.
FOR US THEY FELL, LEST OUR FREE NECKS SHOULD FEEL
THE FOUL RETROACH OF RUSSIA'S DESPOT REEL.



rendered unfit for duty. At one period there was but one medical officer capable of doing duty at the General Hospital at that place, and during that time he was compelled to attend to twenty-one wards. That those in attendance at that hospital should have been subject to sickness is not much to be astonished at. The situation of the General Hospital, overlooking, as it does, the Turkish burial-ground, and that formerly used as the burial-ground of the English, is avowedly admitted on all hands to be one of the most unhealthy spots in Balaklava.

The malarial arising from the place, and which, of course, is infused all over the building, is so great as to times as to create nausea. A few weeks ago every dispenser in the place was laid up; and, with that obstinate pertinacity for fixed rules which seems to pervade all branches of the service, no remedy was adopted to ameliorate the condition of the place. If men in health, after being in a close confined building of this description, are infected by the influence of the air they breathe, what must be the effect upon the unfortunate patients? The Turkish burial-ground is described as a perfect nuisance; it would be well if some of the sanitary officials turned their attention to the spot. It is said the Turks have a prejudice against throwing their dead into the graves, and that for this reason they have been left to their own course in regard to their peculiarities in the disposition of their dead. It may be all right enough to respect customs, and not willingly to infringe upon the prejudices of a people whom it may be policy to keep in with; but no custom on earth justifies the sacrifice of dozens of lives for the sake of respecting an idle and absurd prejudice. It is to be hoped that some measure may be adopted to remedy this evil ere long, and that a few loads of lime or charcoal, or some other disinfecting agent, may be liberally distributed over a spot so much in need of purification; otherwise the consequences will be much more serious than hitherto.

The New Castle Hospital has been erected on a beautiful spot; but no place will continue healthy where large numbers of human beings reside, unless the conditions of health are strictly observed.

A letter from St. Petersburg, addressed to a German newspaper, gives some details regarding the number of sick and wounded in the Russian army in the Crimea. At Simferopol and Nicolaief, just as at Sebastopol, buildings are wanting for their reception, and medical men to be thus landed from one place to another are sometimes days without shelter. Mansuroff had been dispatched to Simferopol to establish a hospital for sailors. The statements in the *Naval Journal* are harrowing. On the 17th of June a convoy of 207 wounded arrived at Simferopol, but they were obliged to be moved on somewhere else for want of room. Three convoys of sick and wounded arrived at Nicolaief in a single week making the seventh, eighth, and ninth convoys of the kind. The first convoy, which left Sebastopol on the 21st of May, consisted of 335 men; the next, leaving on the 22nd, consisted of 126 men, of whom 111 reached Nicolaief; the third, which left Sebastopol on the 27th May, with 218 men, reached Nicolaief with 193. On the 11th June 265 sick and wounded left Sebastopol, as well as a large number of women and children

accommodation for the thousands of wretched invalids with whom Sebastopol, Simferopol, and Bagichkera are crowded, the English invaders, although 3000 miles from their native land, are building excellent hospitals, where, if we can only obtain a sufficient number of medical officers, the sick and wounded will receive all due attention. The site chosen for the New Castle Hospital is in the immediate vicinity of the old Genoese castle overlooking the harbour of Balaklava, where it will form a very prominent landmark.

As regards the health of the troops, the official despatches speak favourably, but a good deal of sickness still prevails. Medical men are said to be greatly overworked; so much so, indeed, that many of them have been

THE NEW CASTLE HOSPITAL.

WHETHER the Allies intend to winter in the Crimea or not, they are evidently making themselves very much at home in that part of it where



THE NEW CASTLE HOSPITAL, AT BALAKLAVA.

July 28, 1855



MISS NIGHTINGALE VISITING THE HUT HOSPITALS, AT BALACLAVA.

MISS NIGHTINGALE.

AMONG the most interesting intelligence recently received from the Crimea are the accounts of the unwearied exertions of Miss Nightingale in the cause of suffering humanity. This excellent lady has, during her stay at Balaklava, visited the Camp Hospitals, and examined the arrangements in each. Throughout her inspection she was warmly greeted by the soldiers. On one of these visits Miss Nightingale went up to the Hut Hospitals, on the Castle (or Genoese) heights, to settle three nurses, escorted by the Rev. Mr. Bracebridge, one of the Chaplains, Captain Keane, R.E., Dr. Sutherland, a Sergeant's guard, a boy, and eight Cossacks carrying baggage for the hospital. The party wound up a steep path from the harbour under the old Castle—which scene an artistic Correspondent has enabled us to represent in the accompanying illustration. One week afterwards our Correspondent saw the humane lady carried up to the same spot on a litter. The hospital huts, twelve in number, stand against the limestone cliffs. On the mountain side are the Marines, Rifles, and Turks; the harbour on one side, the steep cliffs where the *Prince* was lost on the other. The Genoese Castle rises on a lofty crag in front: the site is 700 ft. or more above the sea, and is very airy and healthy—admirably adapted for its purpose. Here is placed Miss Nightingale's hut, beyond a small stream, the water of which is excellent, and the banks are enameled with gay flowers. There is room for at least 800 wounded, with the best chance of recovery. By a subsequent account we learn that on June 2 Miss Nightingale left Balaklava, Lord Ward having placed his steam yacht at her disposal to enable her to recruit her health by excursions to sea. It is stated in the *Times*, of date May 30, that Miss

Nightingale, being convalescent from her late severe attack of fever, and being recommended change of air by her medical attendant, Dr. Hadley, principal medical officer of the Castle Hospital, Balaklava, under whose care she has been throughout her illness, was carried down from the heights, accompanied by that officer and the Rev. Mr. Parker, and put on board the *Jura* for England. Miss Nightingale, however, remains at Scutari, in preference to coming home. Although extremely weak, she is out of danger, and has no remains of fever.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

FEES IN COUNTY COURTS.

Lord BROUGHAM called the attention of their Lordships to the County Courts. The point which he had to complain of was not the amount of the fees taken by the practitioners of the courts, but the taxes laid on by Government, amounting to £270,000 a year. He held it to be utterly inconsistent with the due administration of justice to pay a judge in proportion to the amount of work done. The salaries of the County Court Judges were fixed at £1,000 a year at the lowest, and another £250 at the discretion of the Lords of the Treasury, according to the amount of work which they had to perform. He found, however, that in many instances the person who did the most work was paid the least, and the parties who had the least work and the least important cases had the largest salary.

Earl GRANVILLE observed that the Lord Chancellor had recently brought the matter under the notice of the Government, and it was certainly worthy of, and would receive, their serious attention, although the present was not quite the proper moment to think of making any considerable addition to the public charges.

The LORD CHANCELLOR reminded the House that at one time, when there was a considerable outcry against the amount of the Judges' salaries, Lord DENHAM, when he was Lord Chief Justice, with the honourable feeling which always characterised every one of his acts, offered to accept £800 a year, instead of £10,000. That was thought to be a very unconstitutional thing at the time; but his Lordship had always the right of calling for the other £2000. He thought that the present state of County Court salaries was even more objectionable than that state of things; for it was not right that the Treasury should have the power of paying to one Judge, "You shall have £1500 a year," and to another, "You shall have but £1000."

The Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Bill was reported, with the Amendments.

The Insurance on Lives Abatement of Income-tax Continuance Bill was read a second time, as was the Cinque Ports Bill.

The Gold Finger-Rings Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Report of the Sebastopol Inquiry Committee was brought up by Mr. ROEBUCK; and, on the motion of Mr. DISRAELI, the document, which was of considerable length, was read by the Clerk at the table. Sir C. WOOD laid on the table a despatch explaining the circumstances under which a body of Russian troops had fired upon a boat's crew sent from H.M.S. *Cossack* under a flag of truce and engaged in landing some prisoners at Hango Sound. The right hon. Baronet recapitulated the circumstances attending the occurrence, and moved that the despatch should be printed.

The statement of the First Lord was listened to amidst much emotion by the House, and the motion was agreed to unanimously.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

The adjourned debate on Mr. LAYARD's resolution, respecting Administrative Reform, was then resumed.

Lord GOSWORTHY denied that Mr. Layard's motion was intended as a vote of censure upon the present Government, as it referred to abuses which existed long before the present Government was formed. But he could not agree to the argument of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Friday night, that the present Government had done all they could to remedy these abuses. He traced the origin of them all to the system of members of Parliament besieging the Treasury for offices for their personal and political friends, and urged that every member should determine never to apply for another. He objected to the aristocratic composition of the present and the late Government as tending to excite an unfair prejudice against the class to which he belonged; for when Lords were thrust into every office, the conclusion was leaped to that Lords were unfit for any office—a conclusion to which he objected as grievously unjust. He complained of the practice of leaving unfit persons in official positions, and said that Ministers would deserve well of his country who should set himself to remedy this abuse. The evils of which he complained could not be remedied in a day, but it must be set about at once and honestly carried out if England was to be preserved a free country.

Mr. FEARNS replied in detail to the specific charges brought against the military departments. At the outset, he contradicted the statement that double the number of promotions on the Staff had taken place in the Crimea, compared with those of regimental officers. The very reverse of this was the case; for the regimental promotions were exactly double those given to the Staff. The honourable gentleman then went into detail through all the cases of favouritism which Mr. Layard brought forward, giving the reasons of the promotion in each case; and said that, if these cases were the worst the honourable gentleman could produce, he was sure that, in the interpretation of all human things, there was no

Mr. LAYARD then rose to reply, and while he said his speech at Drury Lane was not accurately reported, he appealed to the House as to the general levity of the Noble Lord's tone, which, however, had improved of late. He did not think Mr. Peel had invalidated his remarks on the Army, but complained of the want of returns, which would have strengthened his case.

The House then divided on Mr. Layard's resolution, which was negatived by a majority of 359 to 46.

The debate on the amendment was adjourned till Thursday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

LORD LYNCHBURGH: I wish to take this opportunity of stating that it is my intention to postpone the motion of which I have given notice in reference to the relations between Austria and the Western Powers.

The Earl of MINTO: Indefinitely?

LORD LYNCHBURGH: No; I will, on a future occasion, name the day on which I will bring it forward.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL.

LORD PORTMAN moved the second reading of this bill, which he stated was the measure which, under the auspices of Mr. Stotherton, had passed the House of Commons, and urged its importance upon the House, by referring to the fact that there were no less than 20,000 of these societies in the country, each averaging, according to the last quinquennial returns, 145 members, making together nearly 3,000,000 of the population directly interested in the subject. He asked their Lordships to consent to the second reading, and invited suggestions for the amendment of the bill in Committee, in order to make it effective for its purpose.

LORD MONTAGUE remarked that the clauses which had been introduced into the previous bill for guarding against a crime which had been shown to prevail some few years ago—viz., of insuring children in burial societies, and then murdering them for the sake of the money paid at their death by those societies, were omitted in the present bill. He thought if it was not intended to re-enact those clauses, some reason should be given why they were no longer necessary.

LORD RAVENSWORTH complained of a clause which would have the effect of removing the exemption now enjoyed by members of building societies from the stamp-duties on mortgage and other deeds in connection with those societies.

LORD CAMPBELL observed that the clause in question, being a money clause, could not be altered by their Lordships without interfering with the privileges of the other House.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Insurance on Lives Abatement of Income-tax Continuance Bill and the Cinque Ports Bill severally passed through Committee.

The Duchy of Lancaster Lands (1855) Bill and the Militia (No. 2) Bill were severally read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

TENANTS' IMPROVEMENT COMPENSATION BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Tenants' Improvements Compensation (Ireland) Bill, LORD GALWAY, in the absence of Mr. Disraeli, moved that the bill be postponed, in order to make way for proceeding with the Metropolitan Local Management Bill.

Sir J. SHELLEY supported the proposition, deeming it useless to proceed with the Compensation Bill, as no progress could be made in it at that sitting.

A conversation ensued, terminating in a division, which defeated the motion of Lord Galway by a majority of 117 to 65.

Mr. PRYCE then moved an amendment that the bill be committed that day three months.

Sir G. GREY hoped the House would at once decide, so as to get into Committee as soon as possible. At all events he hoped the friends of the bill would abstain from speaking.

Sir J. WALSH supported the amendment.

After some observations from Mr. I. BUTT, Mr. GEORGE, and other hon. members,

The House divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 129 to 46.

The House then went into Committee, and several clauses of the bill were agreed to.

LONDON CORPORATION REFORM.

In reply to a question from Sir J. Shelley, Sir G. GREY said that, owing to the accumulation of important bills, and the protracted debates upon them, he feared he should not be able to bring forward the bill for Reform of the Corporation of the City of London during the present Session.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE EXPEDITION.

Mr. MACKINNON moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances of the expedition to the Arctic Seas, commanded by Capt. McClure of the Royal Navy, with a view to ascertain whether any award should be made for the services rendered on that occasion.

LORD PALMERSTON, in assenting to the motion, spoke very highly of the services of Captain McClure.

The motion was agreed to.

LANCASTER-SHOT MANUFACTORY.

Captain L. VERNON moved for a copy of the report of Major-General Hardinge, Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications, on the building erected for the Lancaster shot manufactory, at Woolwich; and the portion of that building forwarded to the Clerk of the Ordnance by Charles Fox, of the firm of Fox and Henderson, the contractors for erection. The hon. and gallant officer complained that the services of the corps of Engineers had been set aside to make way for an impermanent system of contractors.

Mr. I. BUTT alluded to the wonderfully short time in which the contractors had executed the work at the request of the Board of Ordnance.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

The House having gone into Committee on the Marriage Law Amendment Bill,

Sir F. THESIGER said, after the discussion, which he had listened to with great interest, on the second reading of the bill, he should not have risen on the present occasion, except to move an amendment, to prevent the bill from having any retrospective operation. Nothing could be more mischievous and dangerous than to legalise by this bill marriages which had been contracted by parties with the full knowledge that they were not only illegal, but absolutely null and void. Willful transgressors of the law were not entitled to the benefit of Parliament. The Legislature had thought it proper to pass a law making such marriages null and void, and it was the duty of every good citizen to obey the law; and all the parties who had since contracted these marriages did so with the full knowledge that they were acting in defiance of the law.

Mr. HEYWOOD did not agree with the hon. and learned member that there was no precedent. There was a direct precedent in the reign of Edward VI., which gave to priests power to marry, and also legalised all the marriages of the priests which had taken place contrary to the law at the time they were celebrated. He was of opinion that these marriages were not against morality, and therefore he could not consent to the proposed amendment.

After a short discussion the Committee divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment, 83; against it, 130: majority, 47.

The amendment was consequently lost, and clause 1 was agreed to.

Sir F. THESIGER (after being defeated twice by a large majority) said that all his amendments had for their object to prevent the retrospective operation of the bill. He had been defeated on two occasions by decisions of the Committee; and, although he wished to defeat the bill, he wished to do so by fair and legitimate means. As the other amendments of which he had given notice were to the same effect as those he had already proposed, he should not persevere with them (Hear, hear).

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday, July 10.

BOYLE v. CARDINAL WISEMAN.—This case, which, it will be recollected, is an action brought by the Rev. Mr. Boyle against Cardinal Wiseman for a libel contained in a letter written by the Cardinal, and published in the *Univers*, the *Amb de Holypson*, and afterwards published in the *Tidee* and the *Catholic Standard*, is about to come before the public once more. The action was tried before Mr. Baron PEARSON at the last Kingston Assizes, when a verdict was returned for the plaintiff, with £1000 damages. In Easter Term Mr. Serjeant Stoe, on the part of the Cardinal, obtained a rule for a new trial, on the ground that the learned Judge had improperly received and admitted secondary evidence of the handwriting of the Cardinal, and the contents of the letter, and also that the damages were excessive. The rule came on for argument in the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday last; and Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., and Mr. Lush having been heard against the rule, and Mr. Serjeant Stoe, Mr. Baddley, and Mr. Wilkes in support, the rule was made absolute for a new trial.

A HINT TO ARTISANS AND MECHANICS.—The Commissioners of Patents have presented a complete collection of their valuable series of copies of Specifications of Patents, with descriptive plates, indexes of patents, and all other works printed by them (commencing a period from 1617 to the present time), to the Marylebone Free Library, 27, Gloucester-place, New-road, &c., in the hope that they should be available for gratuitous consultation, and the taking of notes or sketches, every day in the week, from ten in the morning till ten at night. The series relating to Fire Arms is exceedingly interesting at the present time.

RIOT AMONG THE "NAVIES" AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Wednesday evening a very serious disturbance took place in the immediate vicinity of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, between the "navies" employed at the railway and other works in the neighbourhood and the police, one of whom is stated to have died from injuries received in the melee; another had his legs broken, and several others were seriously ill-used. Two of the navies were about to fight in the railway, when one of the constables on duty came up to them and ordered them away. They then proceeded to a beer-shop, where several of their mates were at work, and about a quarter of an hour afterwards, as the constable who first interfered was passing by, three of the



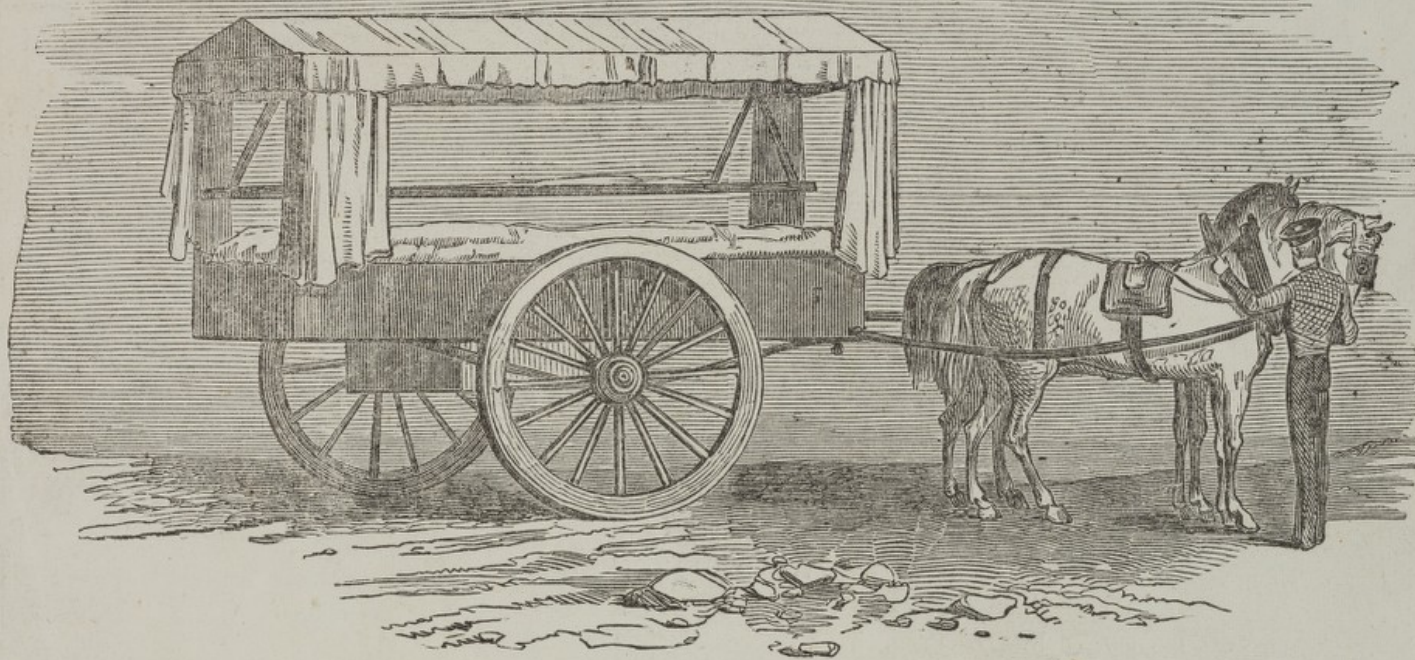
"IN THE TRENCHES, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL—FROM A SKETCH BY J. A. CROWE, CORRESPONDENT OF "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."—(SEE SIXTY PAGE.)

THE AMBULANCE.

THE Hospital Cart or Ambulance accompanying our troops for service in Turkey, is built after a plan recommended by Dr. Guthrie, and is much superior to anything of a similar nature used in the last war. It has two wheels; and the uneasy motion is in a great measure prevented by the cart being supported on strong springs. The wounded can lie at length in it; those who are slightly hurt, sit in front and rear, and on the sides; and slung from the top is a stretcher, in which one who is very severely wounded can be placed. The back-board lets down, for cases which require amputation; and underneath are lashed the hospital chests. The Ambulance is drawn by two horses; and, although firmly made, is very light, its weight being but 19 cwt.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SEP. 23, 1854.



NEW AMBULANCE WITH THE ARMY IN THE EAST.





SISTERS OF CHARITY (ST. BENOIT), IN THE NEW HOSPITAL, AT PERA.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY (ST. BENOIT), AT PERA.

AMONG the remedial arrangements for the war, at Pera, the suburb of Constantinople, is the arrival from France of twenty-four of the devoted Sisters of St. Benoit, to fill the places of those who have already sunk under their arduous duties. There is, in Galata, a convent inhabited by these "ministering angels;" and our Artist, in a recent visit to the French Hospital just erected here, met, in the wards, three of the Sisters, from whom he obtained some interesting particulars of their mode of life.

Except the house they live in, they possess absolutely nothing—they are as poor as beggars—have no sort of fixed revenue or endowment in any way; yet, by perseverance, almost miraculous resignation, and the help of a few charities from the Catholic population, they have founded two schools (one in their own house alone contains 100 girls—one of whom is a Turkish one, which they mentioned exultingly).

They are almost ubiquitous; in fact, except when employed on the business of their schools, they are always moving from house to house, visiting the poor of every sect. When they go to Stamboul, the people show them every mark of respect. The Turks call them *medicins*; they cannot understand their disinterestedness, yet they highly praise them; they are sensible of the good they do. Rich people very often sent for them, until the medical men at Pera grew jealous; and now the Sisters refuse attendance, when they know that the ladies who apply to them can pay, recommending some European doctor. The Sisters not only go, at any time, day or night, miles off, to attend the sick on the Turkish side, they also attend the prisons, &c., carrying to the prisoners money and clothes. So much are they known and cherished there, that

when, in consequence of so much occupation, some time has elapsed without their being seen there, some poor sufferer, or some one on the eve of execution, would send for them. "I have been very often," said one of the Sisters, "called in the middle of the night, by a *cavasse* or *gendarme*, who rang the bell of the convent, before sunrise, begging me to come to the gaol and attend to a dying prisoner."

In the hospital at Pera, there are four of the Sisters, who as soon as they heard that cholera had set in, offered their services. They have been distributed amongst the different corps of the army for the Crimea expedition, following the troops everywhere, sleeping under canvas: two died lately from the cholera, at Varna, and one at Gallipoli, where the malady has nearly disappeared. Now that there is no danger, they are afraid lest they should be turned out of the hospitals, and parted from their *chers malades*. The hospital in which the Sisters are thus engaged is a building erected near the Champ des Morts: it commands a magnificent view of the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora. It was intended for a school of medicine. It is a quadrangular building, and the largest, and certainly the best situated, and the finest of its kind in Europe. It is not quite finished; but in the hands of French officers, this will soon be completed. Already 2000 men may be received in the magnificent wards, that have been, within four months, provided with everything necessary—bedding, woollen clothes, shirts, &c., having been contracted for and made in Pera. The corridors are so large, and so well lighted, that comfortable wards could be made of them, if required, and then 2000 more might be accommodated. Ground has been bought in Galata for the erection of an English hospital, on a very large scale—a permanent one, too!

soldiers, who die at their post. Nevertheless, in no respect can the Russian naval force be compared with the combined squadrons in the Black Sea.

The squadron which will blockade and attack Sebastopol consists of eight English ships, eight French, eight Turkish, and many steamers. These are said to have arrived before Sebastopol on the 15th or 19th inst. On the 9th several steamers left the Island of Serpents, to cruise in the Sea of Azof, and stop the passage of Russian troops and stores into the Crimea. A letter from Constantinople states that some five or six gun-boats, laden with Russian troops and stores, have been lost during a storm in the Sea of Azof, on their way from Taganrog to the Crimea.

A DIVERSION IN BESSARABIA.

No sooner had the Allied forces made good their landing in the Crimea, than a despatch was forwarded to Omer Pacha with the welcome intelligence. The Turkish Commander was, at the same time, requested to make "a diversion in Bessarabia," which he will lose no time in making, as General Liders will soon find, to his cost. The advanced guard of the Turkish army is already on its way to the Pruth, the passage of which Omer Pacha will no doubt force, should the Russians attempt to resist him.

Accounts from Jassy of the 17th announce the departure of Prince Gortschakoff from Kalarasch, in Bessarabia, for Bender. Before he left, the Prince received despatches from Odessa, in which General Krusenstern informed him of the dangers with which that town is threatened. It was thought that Prince Gortschakoff would, therefore, continue his journey from Bender to Odessa. The Russian advanced posts on the right side of the Pruth have orders to stop any one attempting to cross that river, and to send them to head-quarters. They will perhaps find some little difficulty in fulfilling this order, unless the Russian army in that quarter has been reinforced. A letter from Galatz, of the 16th, states that the Russians seemed about to evacuate Reni. The principal forces in Bessarabia were concentrating themselves at Ismail, under General Liders.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The news from Aela Minor, so far as the telegraph may be relied upon, is highly favourable to Turkey. Two engagements are said to have taken place in Georgia, between Wrangel's division and Daniel Bey (Schamyl's lieutenant), in both of which the Russians were beaten. The Poles are stated to have gone over to the enemy on horse, with two guns. The latest report was, that Schamyl and Daniel Bey were about to combine their forces and attack Tiflis.

The Turkish army occupied the Russian camp at Kars, where they were waiting the arrival of Ismail, the conqueror at Kalafat, who had left Silistria, and was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm by the Ottoman troops.

The Russian Commander has sent to St. Petersburg, demanding instant succour; but it is doubtful whether the Czar can give him much assistance in time for the crisis which seems to be impending in that quarter. *Spencer's Journal* says, under the head of St. Petersburg, the 16th, that the whole Russian corps d'armee, 40,000 strong, and stationed on the Volga, has received orders to march against the troops of Schamyl, in the Caucasus; but the best military authorities represent the Russian corps on the Volga as not more than 20,000 strong; one half of which consists of irregulars. Whether any of that force can be spared for Georgia is very doubtful.

THE BALTIC.—PREPARATIONS FOR AN ATTACK UPON REVEL.

The belief that something is to be done in the Baltic before the fleet goes into winter quarters, is confirmed by the latest intelligence. The screw-steamer *Holbrock*, which left Revel Bay on the 12th inst., brings news of something being done there, which looks rather alarming for the Czar. When the steamer came away, the squadron in Revel Bay, under Admiral Piumridge, consisted of the *St. George*, *Royal George*, *Neptune*, *Cressy*, *Cesar*, *Monarch*, *Nile*, *Princess Royal*, *Dragon*, the French ship *Tyge*, and another French line-of-battle ship. Admiral Piumridge was on board the *Neptune*, with his flag. The boats of the fleet had been engaged in laying down buoys, taking bearings and distances, preparatory to an attack being made on Revel. They were only waiting for Sir Charles Napier; look-out was being kept at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland for the gallant Admiral with his squadron, which was hourly expected. The *Cressy* was anchored within two miles of Revel, inside Nagren Island. The fleet was anchored in line four miles distant from the forts at Revel, waiting orders for advancing within shot range of the guns of the fleet. The Nargen Islanders reported that there were 70,000 infantry and 8000 cavalry encamped in and around Revel, to protect the place. About three weeks since the whole army was reviewed by the Emperor himself, who, according to the Nargen Islanders, addressed them himself, urging them to keep the enemy from their shores, or perish in the attempt to do so. The Nargen Islanders, it is reported, do all they possibly dare do in barter with the fleet, and are very faithful in all their transactions.

THE WHITE SEA SQUADRON.

A few weeks ago we gave an account of the proceedings of the squadron in the White Sea, including the bombardment of Solovetski, and the burning of Novitski. By the arrival of the *Mimosa*, screw, 16 guns, at Sheerness, on Saturday last, we have intelligence of certain subsequent operations in that remote region. That vessel left Cron Island on the 4th September, leaving behind her the *Eurydice* and *Blag*, together with one French frigate and brig.

Twelve days after the affair at Solovetski, the British forces destroyed all the public buildings on a place called Shayley Island; and about a month afterwards, on the 22nd of August, having quitted the internal waters of the White Sea, they

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is stated, in well-informed military circles, that the under-mentioned regiments will form a part of the British expeditionary force proceeding to the Baltic in March next:—15th, 21st, 54th, 56th, 69th, 72nd, 80th, 82nd, 90th, and 94th. The whole of these regiments will be in England before the close of the year; and it is anticipated that there will be no difficulty in raising them to their augmented establishments, long before they proceed to the Baltic—the whole of the recruiting staff being exclusively employed at the present moment in raising men for those regiments.

The brass guns captured from the Russians, have been placed in the iron stores in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. The *Prince*, screw steam-ship, in which they were brought home, also sent on shore at the Royal Arsenal, a Russian horse, the property of Brigadier-General Jones, Royal Engineers. The horse is from fourteen to fifteen hands high, and marked "S" on the near shoulder, and "35" on the hind quarter. The gallant Brigadier-General has another Russian horse sent home for his use, and now in one of the transport vessels returning to this country. Major Ord, Royal Engineers, has also two Russian horses belonging to him, on their way to this country, as trophies of the war with Russia.

The *Royal Albert* got up steam on Saturday last, and steamed out of the fitting basin at Sheerness in first-rate style, proceeding to her harbour moorings to receive her armament, &c. This ship, which has caused so much attraction during her being in the basin and in dock, was numerous times visited as before; although we have strong winds with a heavy short sea in the harbour where she is lying, nothing seems to prevent persons visiting Sheerness by the excursion steam packets from going off to her. She is taken round to Portsmouth to be finally prepared for proceeding to the Black Sea, where she is to serve as flag ship of Vice-Admiral Dundas, Commander-in-Chief of the British fleet in the Mediterranean and Black Sea station, and the crew of the *Britannia* will be turned over to her on her arrival there.

The 90th Light Infantry has received orders to recruit with all possible activity, so as to complete its establishment of 1000 rank and file. The General Commanding-in-Chief deeming it of great importance that no delay shall take place in so doing, has ordered additional recruiting parties to be detached from head-quarters, and, as the whole recruiting staff is open for the 90th, little difficulty will be experienced in meeting Lord Cardigan's wishes.

CAPTAIN TOWNSEND, R.N., M.P. for Tamworth, who recently succeeded to the Townsends seat on the death of his cousin, Lord Charles Townsend, has been honoured with the appointment of Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, vacant by Commander Eden's obtaining his flag.

ORDERS were received in Dover from the Board of Ordnance some time back that the casemated barracks in the Castle, excavated in the cliff fronting the sea, in the reign of George III., when invasion was threatened by Napoleon I., and which, after being occupied by different regiments of militia, have been used as a depository for large stores of gunpowder, should be cleared out. Accordingly, vessels have been engaged at intervals in removing the powder; and last week the last of the barrels was shipped off preparatory to the barracks being again fitted up for the reception of troops.

REAR-ADMIRAL BERRILL, Sir Baldwin Walker, Surveyor of the Navy, and his assistant, Mr. Waite, were at Paris on the 25th inst., on a semi-official visit of experiment. They made an inspection of the progress of the ships building in that dockyard, and it appears to be an evident desire to get the three-decker *Marborough*, 131, ready for launching and the reception of her machinery by March next; also the conversion for the screw of the three-decker *Royal Sovereign*, 120, and the completion of the *Shannon* screw, 60, if possible, during the present financial year.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Sept. 22	30.37	61.2	40.6	50.3	- 5.0	72	N.E.	0.01
" 23	30.195	62.1	48.7	55.3	+ 0.3	87	N.W.	0.01
" 24	30.162	69.6	54.0	60.0	+ 5.2	77	W.	0.01
" 25	30.245	63.2	42.6	52.6	- 2.1	73	N.W.	0.00
" 26	30.328	68.2	39.0	53.5	- 0.9	77	N.W.	0.00
" 27	30.308	72.6	40.0	54.6	+ 0.4	75	S.E.	0.00
" 28	30.112	73.0	41.4	57.5	+ 3.5	73	S.E.	0.03

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer (corrected) decreased from 30.31 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.99 inches by the afternoon of the 24th; increased to 30.34 inches by the 26th, and decreased to 30.28 inches by the afternoon of the same day; increased to 30.31 inches by the 27th; and decreased to 30.04 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week at the height of 32 feet was 30.205 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 54.8°, being 0.2° above the average of 28 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 33.4°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer on the 26th, and the highest on the 28th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 23.2°. The least was 13.4°, on the 23rd; and the greatest 32.0°, on the 27th.

Rain fell slightly on three days during the week.

The weather during the week was—

THE GENERAL THANKSGIVING.

A Prayer of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the present Abundant Harvest. To be used at Morning and Evening Service, after the General Thanksgiving, in all Churches and Chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, on Sunday, the 1st of October next.

ALMIGHTY God and Father, of whose only gift it cometh that the earth is made to yield its increase for the sustenance of man, vouchsafe, we beseech Thee, to accept this our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, that Thou hast crowned the year with Thy goodness, and caused the earth to bring forth abundantly, that it might give seed to the sower and bread to the eater. We acknowledge, O Lord, that it is of Thy great mercy that the evils of want and scarceness are not added to the dangers of warfare abroad and the terrors of pestilence at home. We might have sown much, and brought in little: the heaven might have been stayed from dew, and the earth stayed from her fruit. But Thou hast dealt graciously with Thine unworthy servants, and hast blest the labours of the husbandman, and filled our garners with all manner of store. And now, O Lord, we entreat Thee, together with these temporal mercies, to bestow the inestimable gift of Thy Holy Spirit, that a due sense of Thy goodness toward this land may awaken in us a more sincere repentance toward Thee, and a more earnest faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. Grant that the dangers by which we are still threatened—the pestilence which walketh in darkness, and the sword which destroyeth at noon day—may lead us to a more active obedience to Thy laws, a more earnest endeavour to conform to Thy will, and to advance Thy glory. Dispose the hearts of those to whom abundance has been given, to use that abundance in relieving the necessities of the poor and destitute; that whilst many have gathered plenty, none may pine in want and penury. Thus may Thy judgments and Thy mercies alike work together for the spiritual benefit of all the people of this land, and tend to graft in their hearts an increasing love and fear of Thee, our only refuge in the time of trouble. Hear, we beseech Thee, O Lord, these our humble petitions, and receive these our thanksgivings, for his sake, our only Mediator and Advocate. Amen.

* To be added where the cholera prevails:—

And may the frequent instances of mortality which we have seen remind us all of the nearness of death, and of the judgment that is to follow; that, whether living or dying, we may be found faithful disciples of Him who has taken away the sting of death, and opened the gate of everlasting life to all believers.

EDUCATION IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—The Lord Bishop of Lincoln has issued a circular letter, calling the clergy and laity together for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a Board of Education in the county of Nottingham, so as to form with the Lincoln board an efficient diocesan establishment for the whole diocese. The circular states that education in Nottinghamshire, as compared with other counties, is at a low ebb, particularly in the national schools.

FREE-TRADE IN FRANCE.—A decree in the *Moniteur* of Saturday last, admitting until further order all foreign spirits at a uniform duty of 15 f. the hectolitre of pure alcohol, effects a very important change in the French tariff. Hitherto the import duty on spirits from wines was 50 f., that on spirits from cherries, molasses, and rice (Kirch, ran, and arrack) was 200 f. Rums and tafias (an inferior kind of rum) from French colonies only, paid 20 f. All other sorts of spirits, including whisky and gin, were absolutely prohibited. The *entente cordiale* is making gigantic strides. Brett and Betts may now, if they please, prove the superiority of their "pure British" to French brandy, by underselling the producers of the latter in Bordeaux itself. Let them fairly label their bottles, so that the public may know what they are buying, and then—may the best man win. The tariff now "provisionally" abolished will never, it may safely be predicted, be revived. Hitherto the imports of spirits into France have been next to nothing. In 1851 the amount of duty received was under 45,000 f. In fact, the importation was confined to a little Kirch and Jamaica rum for a few fashionable cafes and private cellars. The 200 f. duty on these spirits operated as a prohibition to the general consumer. All spirits distilled from grain or potatoes were absolutely prohibited; and, French brandy being admitted to be the best in the world, of course the duty of 15 f. effectively excluded the production of Scotch whisky.



SOUTH OF THE HARTON COAL-PIT, SOUTH SHIELDS.

known, it only remains to determine its mean density, i.e., the average weight of any cubic foot, and the total weight of the globe is easily calculated.

The Astronomer Royal then proceeded to detail the experiments. Harton Pit is 1260 feet deep; its mode of ascent and descent is by "one end rail," which is made in either way, with the smoothness of a railway carriage, in less than two minutes. The extensive nature of this pit may be judged of by the amount of passages which it contains in its workings, in connection with its other shaft, St. Hilda. They are upwards of 160 miles; and there are underground passages more than 75 miles in a direct line.

A model Zenith-Sector was explained in connection with the late Dr. Maskelyne's experiments and observations at the mountain Schiehallion, in Scotland, in 1774. Professor Airy next detailed the various experiments with the Torsion Balance by Cavendish, Reich, and the late Francis Baily.

The results of the above experiments show the mean density of the earth to be five to six times the weight of water. This was the state of the inquiry in 1836, when Professor Airy and Dr. Whewell saw that the problem might be solved in an entirely different manner. A little reflection is sufficient to show that, if the mean density of the earth be from five to six times that of water, as indicated by previous experiments, the interior of the earth must be considerably heavier than its superstratum, which, so far as we have been able to penetrate, we know to be little less than one half that weight. Now the question arose—How was this to be determined? How were we to ascertain whether the centre of the globe was a mass of matter, probably as dense as gold or platinum? Messrs. Airy and Whewell directly saw that if this was the case it would be most easily settled by observing the number of vibrations made by a pendulum swung at the surface of the earth and at the bottom of the deepest mine. The number of vibrations of the pendulum is a correct measure of the power of gravitation; and, as we penetrate the comparatively light superstrata or crust of the globe, and approach the much denser and heavier mass forming the interior, the attraction of gravitation will be considerably increased, and the effect will be to accelerate the vibration of the pendulum, i.e., to make it go quicker. This principle forms the basis of the Harton Pit experiments. Mr. Airy here enumerated the many difficulties to be encountered, and the many precautions to be used in the prosecution to such deli-

cate inquiries. He then proceeded to state that he and Dr. Whewell attempted the experiment at the Dolomieu mines in Cornwall in the year 1838, but were completely defeated. One principal difficulty was the comparison of the clocks at the top and bottom of the mine, which at that time could only be managed by conveying a chronometer, in the most inconvenient manner, down a series of ladders, altogether different from being lowered directly to the bottom in the cage at Harton Colliery. In spite of this difficulty they persevered until, from some serious accident, the mine was inundated with water, and they were "drowned out." Mr. Airy here remarked that as it was necessary in these cases to combine philosophy with pertinacity, he had lately resolved to renew the attempt, but with the new element before mentioned—viz., the Electric Signal. This enabled the two observers to know the exact instant at which the clock time was to be noted at both stations, which was done every four hours, night and day, for four or five days, when the invariable pendulums were changed—the pendulum which had been swinging at the upper station was taken down the pit and hung up in front of the clock at the lower station, and that which had been down the previous five days was brought to the station at the surface, and a new series of observations commenced; in this way any difference in the length of the pendulums was got rid of. Mr. Airy thought that, with care, the final error of the pendulums would not exceed one-tenth of a second per day. The necessary elements, or data, for the calculation of the mean density of the earth by this method, are—first, the difference in the number of the vibrations at the top and bottom of the mine; and, secondly, the thickness and mean density, or specific gravity, of the outer shell of the globe which could be pretty easily arrived at. The Astronomer Royal demonstrated, by the assistance of a diagram, the effect which the outer crust would produce on the lower pendulum, which, fortunately, may be said to be none at all.

Professor Airy, in conclusion, stated that, before he could say whether the results would show any difference at all, many long calculations and deductions would require to be made. The figures recorded "looked well," and reflected the highest credit on his assistants, who were the most careful observers he could desire.

Mr. Ingham, M.P., in moving a vote of thanks to the Astronomer Royal, thanked him for having, at his request, issued a ticket to each of the members of the South Shields Mechanic Institution.

To this report of the lecture, abridged from the *Newcastle Chronicle*, we add a few details. The position of the two pendulum rooms was one at the top of the pit, the other at the bottom, within 160 yards of it, exactly vertical. The instruments in the upper and lower rooms were fastenings of each other; and at certain intervals, to correct any irregularity, those at the top were placed below, and those below, above, changing places. The upper and lower astronomical clocks, exactly regulated to each other, had each on the bulb of their pendulums an illuminated disk, about the size of a crown-piece. Exactly in front, and within a few inches, hung a fine (Kater's) pendulum, suspended on very hard steel, shaped to an oblique angle, moving on an acute plane. The number of vibrations of the clocks within any given time, are of course registered by the clocks themselves. The number of the vibrations of the free pendulums, produced exclusively by gravitation, were ascertained exactly by their proportionate number to those of the clocks. At intervals each free pendulum, which moves more quickly than the clock pendulum, passes and repasses in front of the latter, exposing, first on the right and then on the left, the illuminated disk on the clock pendulum. When a certain series has been gone through, the illuminated disk is covered for a second or two by the free pendulum in front; and this observation, or coincidence, marks exactly the proportionate number of vibrations due to each. The exact time is then noted, the temperature, the barometric pressure, the relative time of the clocks above and below, by the polemic signal needle; and then the observation is complete, both in the mine and at the surface.

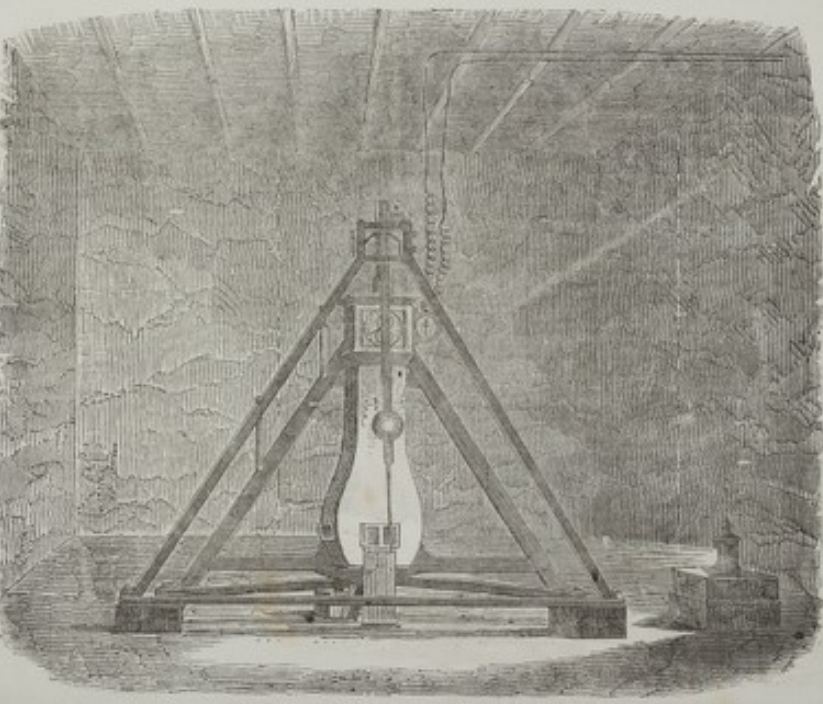
This coincidence requires no exact observation, and from a direct line in front, that a small telescope is fixed in the most precise manner within a few feet, to make the observations—in which so much precision and care were used that the tenth of a second was frequently noted, which develops in the calculations in some instances nearly the four-hundredth part of that brief period of time.

To ascertain the weight of the earth's crust will be more open to error. It requires that every description of stratum, lying between the upper and lower pendulum for those 1260 feet should have its weight exactly found, as well as its thickness measured. In some places, near the surface, there are clay and earth; in others, as you descend, sandstone, limestone, shale, and then veins of coal; some of the strata are saturated with water, others quite dry. All these varieties of deposits, in their respective conditions, must be distinctly examined and weighed. Difficult, as it may appear, all this may be done; and the genius that has hitherto arranged and foreseen this important experiment will doubtless find means to complete the operation.

Mr. Dunkin, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, conducted the experiments in Professor Airy's absence, assisted by Mr. Ellis of the same Observatory; Mr. Pagson, of the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford; Mr. Rankin, of the Durham Observatory; Mr. Cheswick, of the Cambridge Observatory; and Mr. Simmonds, of the Rad Mill Observatory, Surrey.

The accompanying illustrations show a view of Harton Pit, which is merely interesting as being the scene of the observations. The lower engraving shows Professor Airy's apparatus in situ, in the room built for its reception at the bottom of the pit shaft (1260 feet below the surface). The lantern, placed on the block, is for the purpose of illuminating the pendulum disk, there being a glazed aperture in the side of the clock (shown on the opposite side) to admit the light. The spiral wires are the telegraphic conductors, which were carried up to the ceiling through the wall, and on up the shaft to the upper station. The instruments suspended from the iron support on the left, are two thermometers. No figures are introduced, inasmuch, as during the observations, no one was admitted into the room; the observer being seated in a separate apartment, and making his observations by means of a telescope through an aperture in the wall.

Professor Airy has kindly agreed to forward his lecture, explanatory of the noble subject, written in extenso, to South Shields for publication.



PENDULUM-ROOM AT THE BOTTOM OF THE HARTON COAL-PIT.



THE FISHWOMEN CARRYING THE LOGGAGE OF THE NURSES FOR THE EAST.

has chosen as a new sphere of action a place where glory is pursued by the severest privations. Nothing could deter her, and at this moment the *Fenice* is conveying her to the East. She and her companions find there their field of battle in the hospital wards and ambulances, where their sex so well qualifies them to fill a dangerous though heretofore unoccupied position. Captain Powell, the commander of the *Fenice*, received those ladies with perfect courtesy, the officers and crew vied with each other in their attention in conducting them to the places reserved for them with the respect due to their sex and their affecting mission.

THE "AMBULANCE" DEPARTMENT.

Our latest accounts from the Crimea inform us that the Ambulances, of which our Artist has given the annexed Sketch, have at length reached

the spot where they are wanted. Great complaints have been made that, although a large number of these vehicles were sent from this country to the East, not one could be obtained to convey the wounded from the field after the battle of Alma. They had been forwarded from Varna to Old Fort, where they were landed on the beach; but, owing to some strange blunder, which has not yet been explained, they were left there while the army marched away to battle.

The Ambulances, which are now in daily use, for the conveyance of the sick and wounded, are divided into compartments—one in front, containing six seats, where the slightly wounded can sit back to back, and another division behind, where, as will be seen, there are four berths for patients who have suffered severely. These invalid carriages are drawn by six mules, and driven by postboys, in the Artillery uniform: they were described in our Journal of September 21.



SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL—DR. SMITH'S NEW HOSPITAL WAGGONS

Regret post missing

MR. BRIGHT ON THE WAR; AND MR. ABSOLOM
WATKIN ON MR. BRIGHT.

JOHN BRIGHT, ESQ., M.P., TO ABSOLOM WATKIN, ESQ.

IN REPLY TO AN INVITATION TO ATTEND THE MANCHESTER MEETING, TO AID THE PATRIOTIC FUND,

RHYL, NORTH WALES, Oct. 29.

[illegible]

I have only to ask you to forgive me for writing so long a letter. You have forced it from me; and I would not have written it did I not so much appreciate your sincerity and your good intentions towards me.

Believe me to be, very sincerely yours,

Abraham Watkins, Esq., Manchester. JOHN BRIGGS.

MR. WATKINS REPLY TO MR. BRIGHT.

Rose Hill, November 15, 1854.

in which whether there be any want of knowledge or want of due care, in a thing certainly to do well will find it possible to consult who takes the highest pains to inform himself on the subject. . . . The law of nations performs accordingly the same important office, in the relations of the nations to each other, as the law of nature does in the relations of the individuals to each other. . . . The law of nations is the law of nature applied to the relations of nations to each other, and the relation of individuals and communities to each other. By this law the war is clearly justified; but it is equally by this law that the rights of the vanquished are secured. . . . The law of nations is the law of nature, and according to it is, you refer to it as a "higher morality," but do not state what it is, or where its precepts are to be found. Now, the highest morality is contained in this law of nations, and it is the law of nations, and not the law of individuals, that is to be followed. . . . This is the rule for nations, not less than for individuals. It cannot be fulfilled by either, except by the maintenance of justice and the practice of humanity. It requires the punishment of crime, and the execution of the law, and the maintenance of the rights of the innocent. . . . The efficient repression of every crime is which is a violation of individual or national rights. In pursuance of this duty, England and France are now engaged in war. The precept which commands the duty, emotions and feelings, which are the basis of the law of nations, are equally right, according to the highest morality, as it is for the law of nations.

I must stop here; not because I have said all that I intended (for many things remain to which I may hereafter advert), but because the press can wait no longer. Perhaps my letter will be thought to be already too long; but I could not make it shorter unless I had been able to devote more time to its composition and correction.—Believe me, dear sir, sincerely yours.

John Bright, Esq., M.P. ABRAHAM WATKIN.



THE NEW BARRACK-HOSPITAL, AT SCUTARI.

hope that the experiment on the part of the English of sending women out to do the part which God so evidently assigned to them will be blessed. It is necessary to be as near the scene of war as we are to know the horrors which we have seen and heard of, and I know not which sight is most heart-rending—to witness fine strong men and youths worn down by exhaustion, and sinking under it, or others coming in, as many hundreds did yesterday, fearfully wounded. The whole of yesterday one could only forget one's own existence, for it was spent, first, in sewing the men's mattresses together, and then in washing them, and assisting the surgeons, when we could, in dressing their ghastly wounds, and seeing the poor fellows made as easy as their circumstances would admit of, after their five days' confinement on board ship, during which space their wounds were not dressed. The best plan I can think of is to write this letter, requesting you to send us a box of things for the use of the sick. This work may be for one year—it may be for ten. People on the spot are exceedingly kind, and make every exertion to help us. Miss Nightingale, under whom we work, is well fitted in every way to fill her

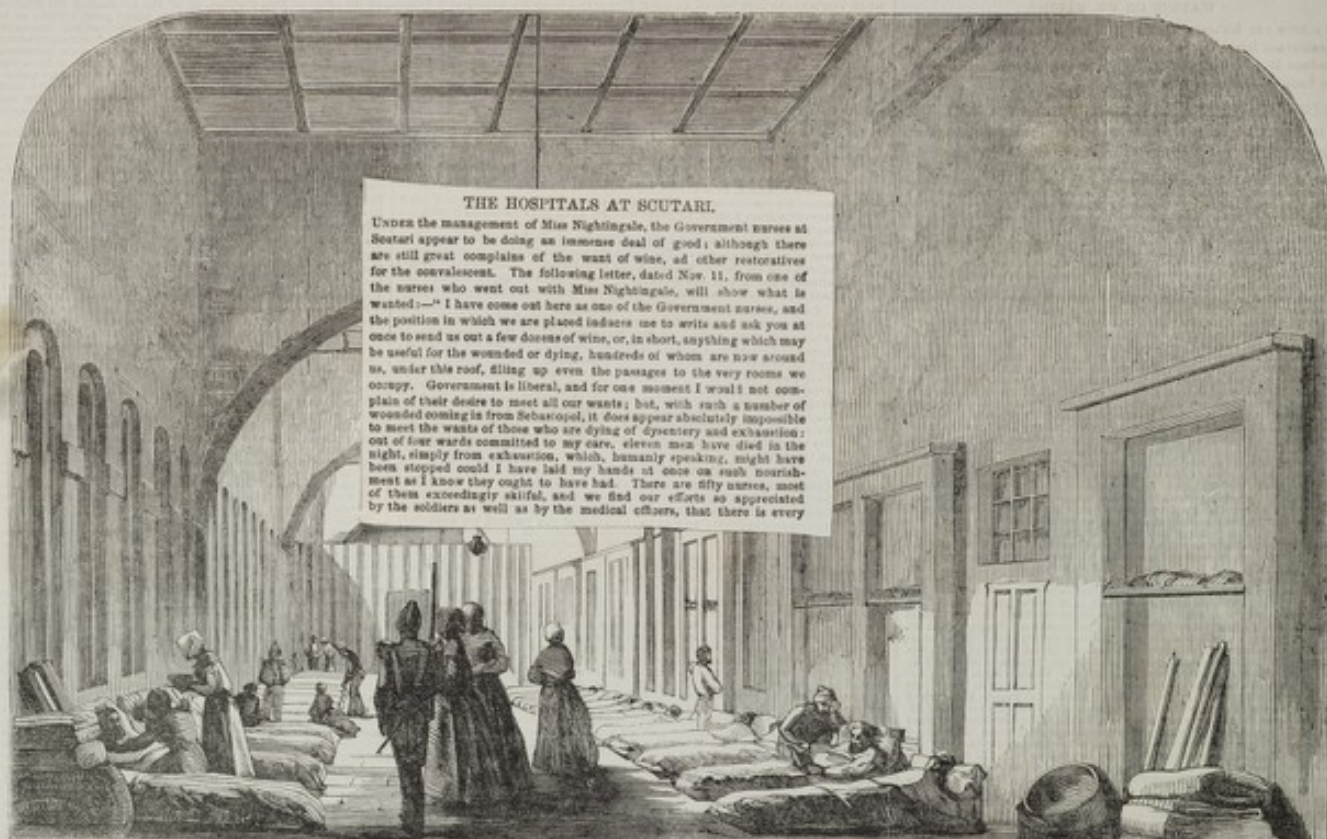
arduous post, the whole object of her life having hitherto been the superintendence of hospitals abroad. Wine and bottles of chicken broth, preserved meat for soup, &c., will be most acceptable. You must be told again, that we do not complain of remissions of the authorities to do what they can; but even the necessary delay is fatal to the man, reduced as they are to the last stage of exhaustion. I expect to find two more dead on going round this morning: that will be a proportion of 11 to 50 in two days. Wine would be of immense service to some of the nurses just before going into the wards. We have not seen a drop of milk, and the bread is extremely sour, the butter most filthy. It is Irish butter in a state of decomposition; and the meat is more like moist leather than food. Potatoes we are waiting for till they arrive from France. Flannel and anything that would serve as pocket-handkerchiefs for the men (so many of them having lost their bags), chocolate in cakes, gelatine, and brandy, would be most desirable. Warm clothing too of all descriptions, for the convalescent, now the winter is so fast advancing, would be thankfully received."

FRENCH AMBULANCES.

WHETHER it arises from the natural disposition of John Bull to grumble at everything, or from whatever cause, nearly all English accounts from the Crimea represent the French medical arrangements as much superior to those of our army. In the *Service des Ambulances Françaises*, for example, we are told that the plan adopted by the French is much simpler and more commodious than that of the English army; and certainly, as regards simplicity, the French Ambulances could not easily be surpassed. They are of two sorts, as will be seen from the accompanying Engraving. Those for invalids who are seriously ill, or severely wounded, are in the form of a cradle, covered with a white canopy. Two of these are slung across the mule's back, one on each side, with the patients stretched at full length in them. The other sort have two chairs placed so that two invalids can sit comfortably in them. The soldiers who accompany the mules belong to a particular corps called the *Service des Ambulances Françaises*. They are dressed and armed the same as the infantry.



FRENCH AMBULANCES, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.



THE HOSPITALS AT SCUTARI.

Under the management of Miss Nightingale, the Government nurses at Scutari appear to be doing an immense deal of good; although there are still great complaints of the want of wine, and other restoratives for the convalescent. The following letter, dated Nov. 11, from one of the nurses who went out with Miss Nightingale, will show what is wanted:—"I have come out here as one of the Government nurses, and the position in which we are placed induces me to write and ask you at once to send us out a few dozens of wine, or, in short, anything which may be useful for the wounded or dying, hundreds of whom are now around us, under this roof, filling up even the passages to the very rooms we occupy. Government is liberal, and for one moment I would not complain of their desire to meet all our wants; but, with such a number of wounded coming in from Sebastopol, it does appear absolutely impossible to meet the wants of those who are dying of dysentery and exhaustion: out of four wards committed to my care, eleven men have died in the night, simply from exhaustion, which, humanly speaking, might have been stopped could I have had my hands at once on such nourishment as I know they ought to have had. There are fifty nurses, most of them exceedingly skilful, and we find our efforts so appreciated by the soldiers as well as by the medical officers, that there is every

THE NEW BARRACK-HOSPITAL, AT SCUTARI.

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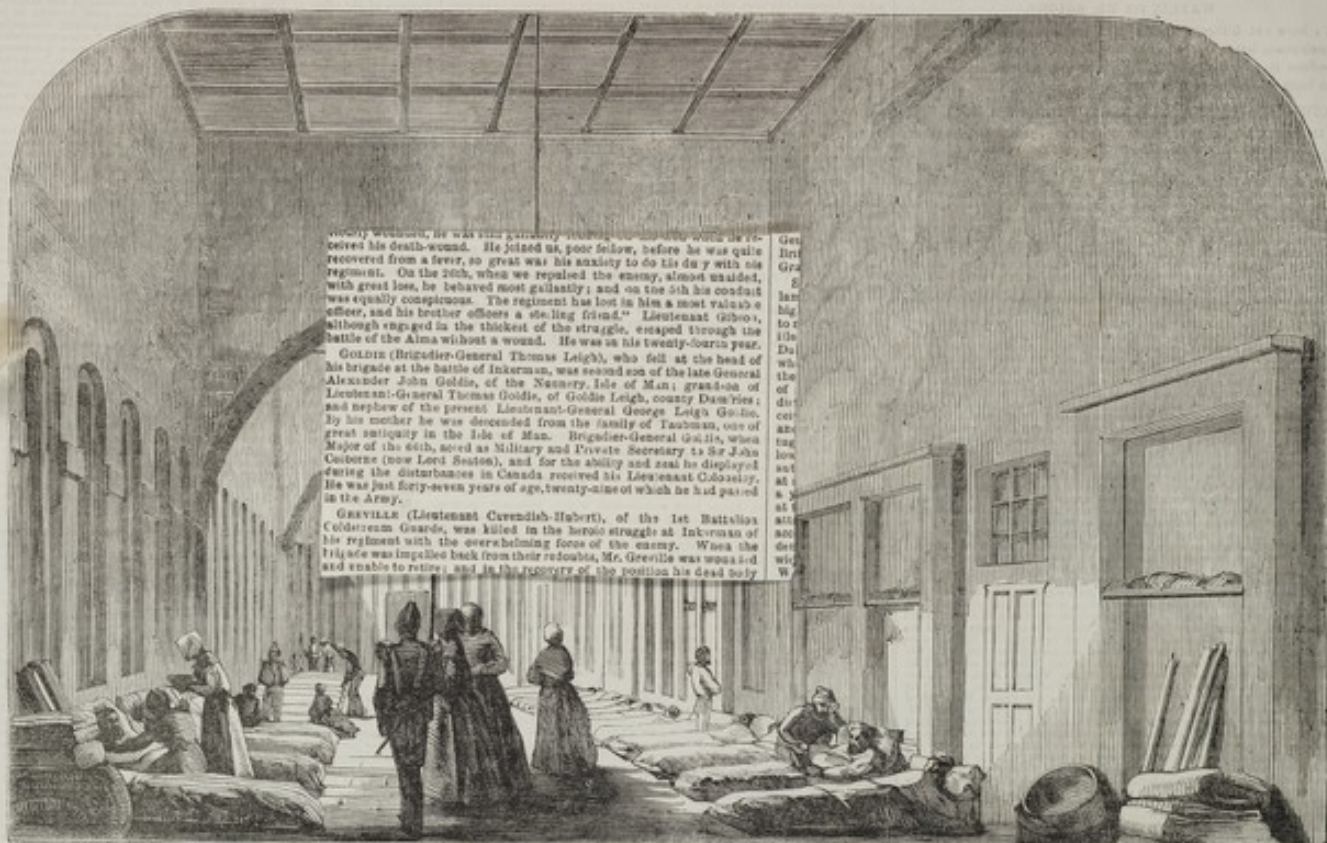
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THE NEW BARRACK-HOSPITAL, AT SCUTARI.

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FRENCH AMBULANCES, REPOUR, SEBASTOPOL.



GRAND MILITARY TROPHY, AT THE CONCERTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND, IN THE TOWN-HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

THE BIRMINGHAM GRAND MILITARY TROPHY, AND CONCERTS OF SACRED MUSIC, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

The Orchestral Committee of the Birmingham Musical Festival gave two Concerts of Sacred Music for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund, in the Town-hall, Birmingham, on Thursday evening, 16th, and Friday evening, 17th December. The music consisted of a selection from various oratorios, so arranged by Mr. J. O. Mason, the chairman of the committee, as to render the whole applicable to the occasion. The choir, consisting of 250 performers, together with the principal singers, gave their services gratuitously. The first part of the performance was intended to describe the application of the people on behalf of their leaders; the second part, the lament over the fallen; and the third celebrated the victories of the conquerors, and their triumphant return. The great feature, however, of the entertainment was a grand Military Trophy, designed and arranged by Mr. Peter Hollins, the sculptor; and Mr. George Wallis, the head-master of the Government School of Art, Birmingham (see Illustration). The trophy represented a group of figures for the occasion, representing the British Lion and the Imperial Eagle of France destroying Napoleon; and Mr. Wallis a baso-relievo and medallions "en granito," for the decoration of the pedestal and plinth.

The relief represented Fame crowning Lord Raglan and General Canrobert, and formed the panel of the massive base. Medallions of her Majesty Queen Victoria and Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, decorated the pedestal; the remaining portions of the composition being composed of the flags of the Allied Powers, and suitable arms and military appointments. The lighting of the whole was effectively managed by means of lanterns, which were most appropriately introduced and gave a peculiarly warlike effect to the whole. It is hoped that the proceeds will be of such a character as to reward the Orchestral Committee, and those who so generously and unselfishly assisted them on the occasion.

WINTER DRESS FOR THE TROOPS IN THE CRIMEA.

To protect our troops from the rigour of the Crimean winter, a variety of new provision has been made in the clothing, with almost unexampled rapidity. We have engrained specimens of these new dresses. The head-dress, or cap, is composed of seal-skin, shaped after the fashion of those worn by the Arctic Region explorers, and made to be almost round the entire head. The cap to be worn by the officers is composed of fine brown fur, "helmet shape," and lined with brown silk. A large

flap falls under the back of the neck and under the chin, so that very little of the face is exposed. The cap to be worn by the privates is of the same shape, less refined, though as strong in texture. The cap has been pronounced by several officers and non-commissioned officers to be an article which combines warmth with ease. The officer's coat, or cloak, is made in the military style, and is composed of richly-finished fur, brown in colour. The coat for the non-commissioned officers and men is of a somewhat different shape and texture, and will, unlike that of the officers, have a waterproof shoulder-covering.

Officers and men will alike wear very strong overalls, to be composed of cow-hide. Of these, Messrs. Almond and Co., of St. James's street, have supplied no fewer than 14,000 suits for the men, and 12,000 suits for the officers. They also forward a proportionate quantity of under-clothing, and close upon 50,000 gaiters or large gloves, composed of fur. We may confidently anticipate the winter clothing will be a great boon to our gallant troops.

The quantity of stores which have been sent from the Tower is astonishing. Amongst other things, a short time since, 50,000 pairs of the best lamb's-wool drawers, 200,000 pairs of gloves, 200,000 pairs of stockings of the best lamb's wool, 10,000 morning-gowns for the hospitals, lined throughout with flannel, and 20,000 great-coats, to be used over those worn on ordinary occasions, when on guard or on picket, were shipped in one day.



WINTER CLOTHING FOR THE BRITISH TROOPS IN THE CRIMEA.

THE THEATRES, &c.

OLYMPIC—A new piece, adapted from the French (*Les Merveilles de Deux Jours*, Jacques Mairie), was produced on Monday under the title of "My Wife's Neighbor." It consists of three scenes. *Brown* (Mr. Egan), *Harcourt* (Mr. Little), *Mrs. Brown* (Miss F. Marshall), *Mrs. Brown*, in conjunction with *Mrs. Harcourt* (who does not have any part to play), and *Mr. Harcourt* (who does not have any part to play) come to time with her friend. By this means *Brown* becomes acquainted with *Harcourt's* attempt on his wife's fidelity, and, subsequently, with a scene of amusingly on *Harcourt*, who is ultimately punished with a bit of jealousy—the curtain falling on the climax of his vindictive agony. The piece was a brief, and proportionately suc-

CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENTS.

The ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE will will gratify the intelligent with its various series of Lectures in Practical Philosophy.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

The amount of business doing in the Caneel-market to day has been very moderate. Prices, however, have ruled firm. The Three per Cents the 10th of January have been $91\frac{1}{2}$ & the Three per Cents Reduced, $89\frac{1}{2}$; and the New Three per Cents, $91\frac{1}{2}$. In Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares very little doing.

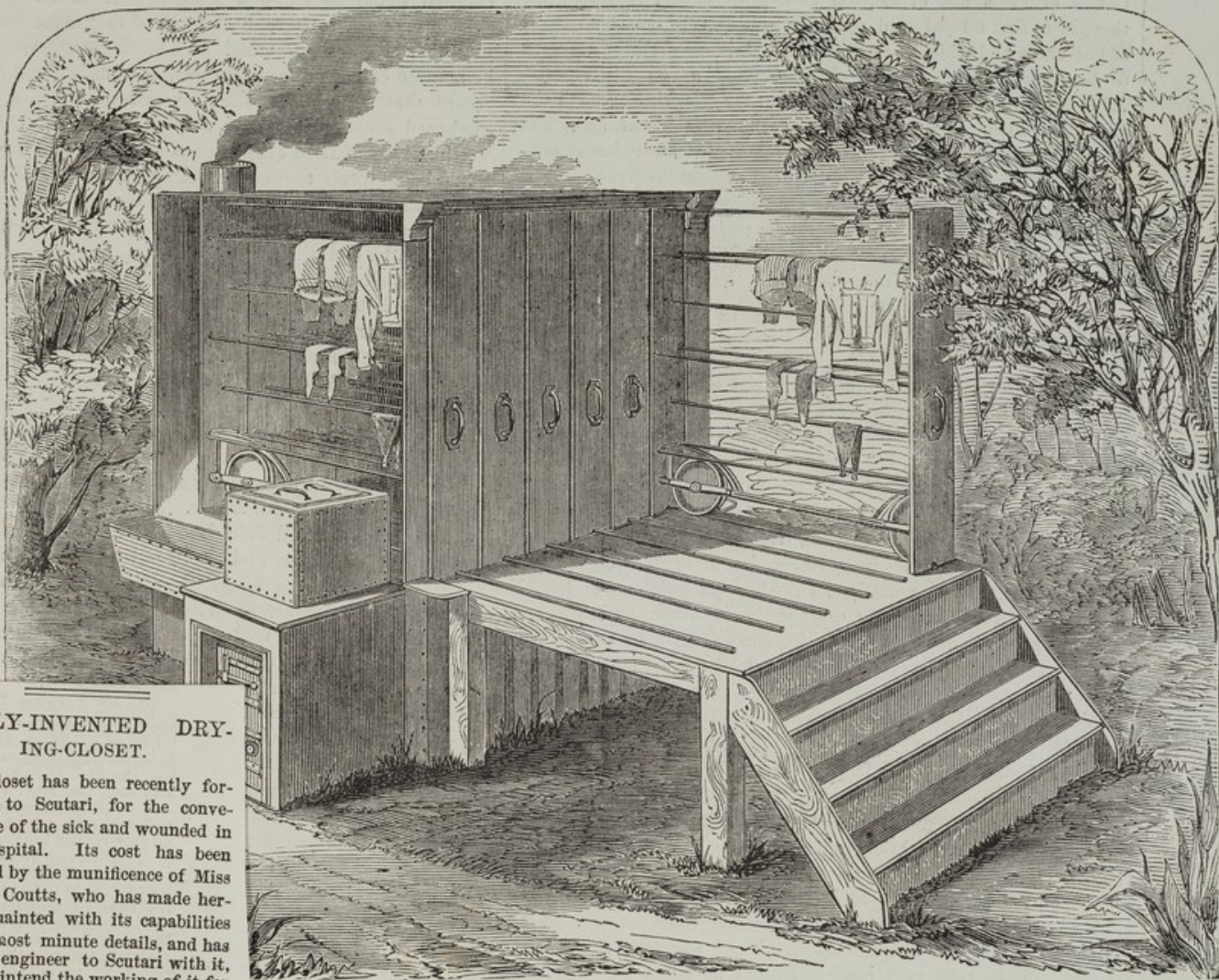
THE MARKETS

1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 26

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

disparity in the relative sums charged for those offered as premiums. The disparity, however, of high merit, more especially as regards which were in excellent feather—and the Carrie

THE BIRMINGHAM POULTRY SHOW



NEWLY-INVENTED DRY- ING-CLOSET.

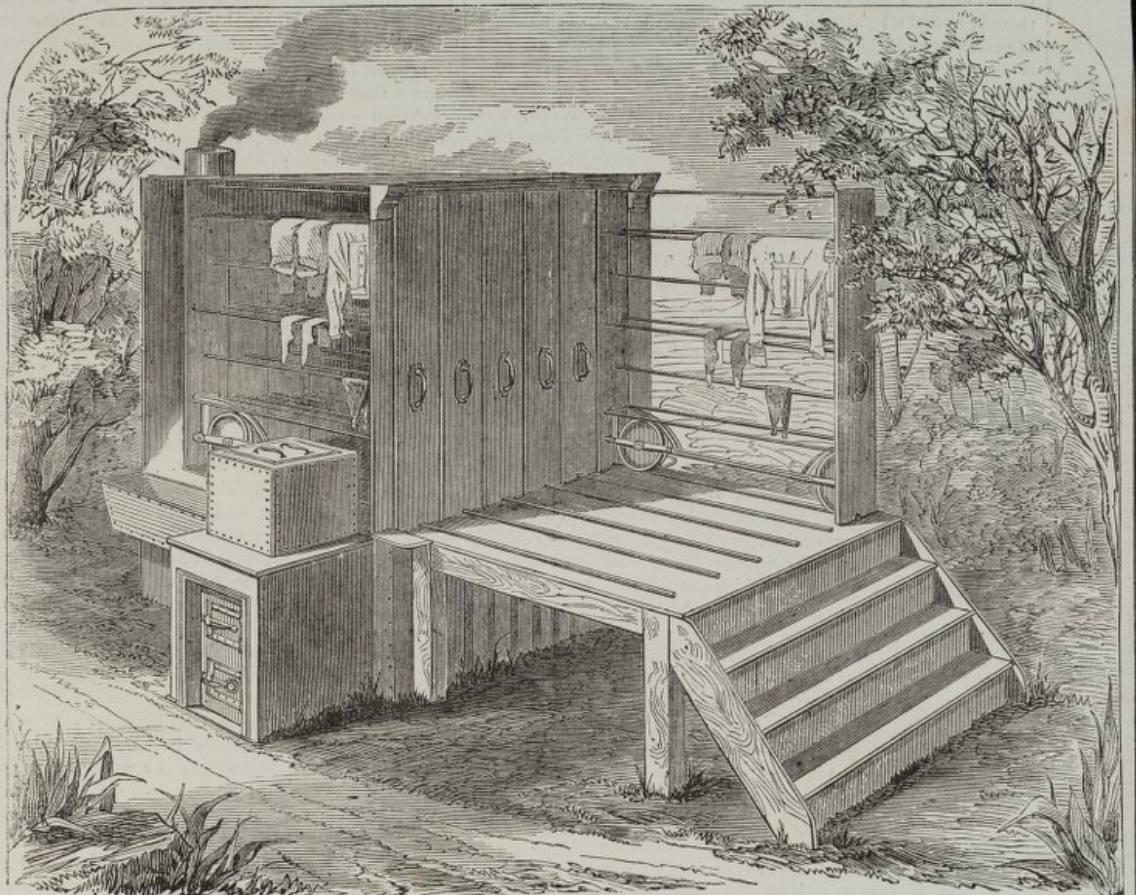
THIS Closet has been recently forwarded to Scutari, for the convenience of the sick and wounded in the Hospital. Its cost has been defrayed by the munificence of Miss Burdett Coutts, who has made herself acquainted with its capabilities to the most minute details, and has sent an engineer to Scutari with it, to superintend the working of it for a time. The Closet consists of six "horses" of galvanised iron, inclosed in a double case of corrugated

NEWLY-INVENTED DRYING-CLOSET, FOR THE HOSPITAL AT SCUTARI.

iron; the intervals between the two cases being filled with earth or sand, to prevent the external radiation.

Its capabilities were previously tested before Miss Burdett Coutts, when it was shown that 1000 articles of linen can be thoroughly dried in twenty-five minutes by means of this contrivance. The working temperature is 240 deg. The waste heat from the furnace heats the water in the boiler of 100 gallons capacity. There is also the convenience of a washing-trough and a wringing-machine attached. The whole apparatus is portable, and easily fixed in any situation.

This Closet was made from a suggestion from Lieut. Tracey; the entire management being left to Mr. Jeakes, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, under whose energetic direction it was completed and got ready for trial in sixteen days.



NEWLY-INVENTED DRYING-CLOSET, FOR THE HOSPITAL AT SCUTARI.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—spectably attended, was "United Kingdom Alliance Intoxicating Liquors through movement. Alderman Sir Hansom, the Rev. Jabez addressed the meeting, a resolution was adopted, and ment, praying for the enactment of intoxicating liquors in "Alliance" held a public meeting well filled, in aid of their movement the chair; and, with the Rev. Wakefield, and Sir R. W. O. the principles of the association in intoxicating liquor true interests of individuals society, and ought therefore majority, in preference to allowing the attempt to enforce it unwise, and an unjust interference.

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Courts of Paris and of London new propositions, in which she thought to find a loyal and complete fulfilment of the Third Point of guarantee and which *his Majesty the Emperor deems of a nature to be presented to the St. Petersburg Cabinet as an ultimatum.* After scolding the British Government for breaking through the reserve which Count Buol thinks the case demanded, and for publishing what he deems ought not to have been published, he concludes by informing the representatives of the Emperor that "as yet Austria does not express *any* opinion upon the situation of affairs; but that shortly it will break silence and explain itself fully to the German Diet at Frankfort. Fortunately the question has removed itself out of the pale of diplomacy—at least, for the present. For the future, the policy which Austria may be pleased to adopt with reference to the war against Russia is a matter of more concern to herself than to France and England. The Allies—with an alliance cemented in the sanguinary fields of the Alma and of Inkerman—are able to fight their own battle. They would be glad of Austrian aid; but they are in a position to do without it. If Austria plays the coward;—if she hates Russia, but is afraid to strike her;—if she allows timidity to sway her councils when boldness would best become them, on her own head will fall the retribution. She will not harm England or France;—she will not save Russia from humiliation; but she will bring upon herself calamities that no foreign foe could inflict upon her, and open an account with her own subjects which she will have to wipe off at a far greater expense and far more fearful hazard than she could have incurred by any display of vigour against Russia. If any State of Europe has reason to dwell with complacency upon the possible defection of Austria from the cause of the Western Powers, it is the gallant little State of Sardinia. There was a deluge after Metternichism, which Metternich foresaw; and there may be a deluge after Buolism and Bruckism, which neither Buol nor Bruck may be clear-sighted enough to discern. Austria is indeed placed in a perilous dilemma by the war; a dilemma so great and so perilous that nothing but the highest courage and the promptest decision can save her from evil consequences. Take which side she will she is confronted with a danger and a difficulty. If she take part against Russia by actual hostility, the foreign armies, which in an unfortunate hour she degraded herself by calling to her rescue against the insurgent Hungarians, will,

engaged would be found a Frankenstein to its creators. therefore, seems to have been inclined to "make stock" for time that he saw was coming. When the late Government should be accused of playing with the war, it would be well to have record that a portion of the Government, at least, had had awakened conscience on the subject. We sincerely wish the worthier view of Lord John Russell's protest could be taken; but would be an insult to common sense to affect to see sincerity demonstration which, upon a matter of such awful importance to country as the due prosecution of a great war, went no further. We know the end of the story. Lord John Russell, in his place in the House, told us that, having protested against the Duke of Newcastle holding office, he took the advice of friends, and did not press the matter. *Liberavit animam!* How thrice fortunate is the nation whose ruler can absolve himself of responsibility so pleasantly. A few neatly-rounded paragraphs addressed to a noble friend—and the work is done. The process is only paralleled by that of Mr. Micawber, who, when in the financial straits, always sat down and recorded in writing his extreme unhappiness and disgust with society, and rose with a kind of conviction that he had wound up his affairs.

The opinion of Lord John Russell was that the Duke of Newcastle ought to retire, and that Lord Palmerston ought to take his place. He assigns divers small reasons for this view, and a large one, and characteristically argues the minor reasons. The grand justification for taking the War Department out of efficient hands, and consigning it to others supposed to be vigorous, is treated very gingerly by both noble Lords; but the Earl of Aberdeen, in whose retentive memory a certain Palmerstonian phrase about "antiquated" imbecility may have abided, was eager to remind all whom it might concern that, if age were to be taken into account, "Palmerston is within a few months as old as I am." Both of the conscript fathers honoured the year 1784 by descending then to come into the world for its government guidance. But Lord Aberdeen does not deal with Lord John's proposition so much on the ground that Lord Palmerston was too old for the work, as on the assumption that nobody could do the work at all—the logical corollary being that it might as well be left undone by a nice willing person, like friend Newcastle, as by anybody else. And this logic appears to have convinced Lord John Russell, or at least the "friends" who advised him, not to stir further in the business.

There are many undeniable propositions and much general good sense in Lord John Russell's protest, and this, we humbly venture to submit, makes the case rather worse for him. For an aristocratic logician he has been strangely content to avail himself of a plea which we hear chiefly from the very humble class. No mistress of a household who has had occasion to point out the blunders of a domestic but will remember to have been met with an answer, which, to the culprit seemed to convey extenuation by no means so apparent to the complainant. "Well, Mrs. de la Rue, you know that all the time I was doing it

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Fort Pitt is now a School and is on the Hill opposite
Saint Bartholomew's Hospital on New Road, Chatham



SOLDIERS' READING-ROOM, ST. MARY'S BARRACKS, CHATHAM.

SOLDIERS' READING-ROOM, ST. MARY'S BARRACKS, CHATHAM.

THIS extended line of Barracks was built during the Peninsular War, and was first used to accommodate the French prisoners; here it was many years the scene of the great consideration shown them by the Government of this country. When the barracks ceased to be in requisition for the above purpose they underwent material alterations, and, after being rendered bomb-proof were converted into extensive powder-magazines, continuing to be used as such for many years. Being at a considerable distance from the other buildings occupied by troops, and great inconvenience arising from this cause, detached powder-magazines, more compact and contiguous to the different stations, were erected; when St. Mary's Barracks were used as stores for the Royal Engineers. As our Indian territory increased a corresponding supply of well-trained young men from the Provisional Battalion became necessary; in consequence of which, during one period of the year especially, the entire space of Chatham Barracks was required for this additional influx, and then it was thought expedient to appropriate a part of St. Mary's for the reception of such regiments as might arrive from foreign stations, or as a temporary barrack for a part of the Provisional Battalion instead of sending them to Canterbury.

The annual return of between three and four thousand soldiers from India and the British Colonies—who, either from impaired health, or, having served their full term, were considered exempt from further active

service—induced the authorities to decide upon St. Mary's Barracks as the fittest place for them, and since the year 1844 they have been exclusively set apart for the temporary quarters of such previous to their final disposal.

The situation of St. Mary's Barracks is remarkable for salubrity of air, and the surrounding scenery is exceedingly picturesque. On the east, the river Medway extends as far as the eye can reach, studded with numbers of men-of-war, and calmed by the constant passing of vessels. Towards the south, the rich valley of Gillingham and Rainham presents a pleasing view, which, during summer and autumn, is rendered still more attractive by its numerous cherry and apple orchards. On the west, Upas Castle, with its surrounding grassy eminence, and the river in the foreground, invariably offers a pleasing prospect. Indeed, St. Mary's Invalid Barracks, standing on a light loamy soil, within the line of fortifications, are capable, with their many natural advantages, of being rendered by a little taste a most desirable station.

St. Mary's Barracks have, of late, been a place of special interest, they having been the receptacle of so many thousands of men—some, after a long and honourable career, to return to the place of their birth, carrying with them the rewards of merit; some, less fortunate, to whom loss of health in a tropical climate has proved a barrier to their promotion; and last, though not least, the fearful number of the wounded, whose military career has been arrested by those many casualties so necessarily entailed. The Barracks have lately been honoured with the visit—first of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, when he became a spectator of the mode of attack, scaling of walls, hand-grenading, and the explosion of mines, attending a siege; and next by that of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to such of her brave army as returned invalided from the seat of war.

For the use of the invalids in the Barracks, a Library is now being fitted up in one of the rooms of the Upper Gallery, and will form a most important feature of attraction to the soldiers, and a general acquisition to these Barracks. About 200 volumes of historical and miscellaneous works have already been provided. Book-shelves are to be arranged on each side, a table extending down the centre, and the different departments of the garrison have been very anxious for this important object; and it will, doubtless, be a great inducement for members of the invalids to remain quietly in barracks instead of passing their time so unprofitably in the town.

The accompanying illustration shows the Reading-room, as far as this very desirable improvement has progressed.

ALTAR PICTURE FROM THE CRIMEA.

AMONG the many spoils brought from the Crimea have been objects of very opposite character and associations; and in these groups of memorials of conquest it has not been uncommon to see the implement of ferocious war lying beside pictures typical of everlasting peace. The Crimean guns in Woolwich Arsenal, and the interesting object we now engrave, would make up such a picture. The latter is of small size, and is stated to have been taken from above the altar of a church in the Crimea. The shrine which one of the figures is presenting bears a resemblance to the form of the monastery at Balaklava. This painting is highly finished and harmoniously coloured, and would be commended by the general public. It was brought from Yalta by Mr. D. A. Abraham, son of the architect of that name, and is curious, as showing that art has a large share of patronage in Russian colonies.

RUSSIANS AND THEIR EMPEROR.—The Emperor is the chief business man of the empire. He does everything. Every man who has any authority whatsoever in the empire gets it from the Emperor direct, and is accountable to him alone. In Russia no man moves without a passport, and every Russian's name is registered in his police district; if he steps beyond that line, it must be by the Emperor's authority. Once a year every Russian has to reveal to his liege, the Emperor, that whatever his Emperor does, or may do, is right. The privilege is paid for every twelve months, if a Russian wishes to change his residence, even to the next town, he must have permission from the Emperor, wait three days before he moves, and pay for the privilege of locomotion, as he pays for every official paper he takes out; all of which makes it expensive to breathe, much more so to move, in Russia. No contract is binding, no title to real estate can be transferred, except on stamped paper. The price of that goes to the Government as a tax for the sheet depends on the value of the property. Some of these sheets of paper being the Government from 500 to 2000 dollars. Every Russian, and everything that belongs to him,

is the Emperor's. The great estates are held by themselves; but their titles exist at the will of the Emperor. He can confiscate their property at any instant; and they are as absolutely his slaves as are the peasants of his realm. Only one great railway is finished in Russia; that is from St. Petersburg to Moscow. The Warsaw road is completed, only thirty miles from St. Petersburg to Gatchina. A portion of the rest of the road is graded, but nothing more has been done to it since the war began. They have no large canals in Russia; those which exist being only short lines between the rivers to promote internal navigation. — *Letter from an observer.*

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.—The *Peking Gazette* says that Luchan-fu, after being occupied two years by the rebels, has been recovered by the Government, and that the insurgents of Tsung-yang have also been routed. They wander about the neighbourhood of Wu-chang-fu, the capital of the province. The province of Szechuan is in rebellion, caused mainly by famine, twenty-four districts suffering from that condition. On the other hand, the rebels of Chin-kiang-fu are exposed to a worse visitation—a sort of plague, of which it is said upwards of 100,000 have already died. The disease attacks the throat, which speedily becomes so painful as to prevent food being taken. The teeth turn black, and fall out, and death is sure and sudden. The commandant of Chin-kiang-fu having sent to Nankin for reinforcements, a strong body was ordered to move; but it was encountered by the Imperialists, and, after a comparatively severe and bloody struggle, gave way, and retreated to Nankin. Should the communication between the two strongholds of the rebels be cut off, the recapture of Chin-kiang-fu by the Imperialists is pretty certain, and the restoration of Nankin by the rebels at so very distant a period may be regarded as probable. With any other people these cities would have been recovered long ago; but the Chinese prefer patient endurance to fighting, and generally find it effectual in the long run. The roving bands who caused so much alarm about Canton last year are still about the upper part of the province, but their numbers are not formidable.



ALTAR PICTURE FROM A CHURCH IN THE CRIMEA.



PEMBROKE-HOUSE, WHITEHALL-GARDENS, THE OFFICE OF THE MINISTER-AT-WAR.

PEMBROKE HOUSE, WHITEHALL-GARDENS.

THE concentration of Government Offices which occupy a portion of the site of the extensive Palace of Whitehall, has recently received the addition of Pembroke House, as the official residence of the new War Minister, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Pembroke House is one of the mansions which were erected upon the gardens, grounds, and site of the old palace, after the great fire of 1696. It is a stately edifice, on the south side of what are now called "Whitehall-gardens," and is almost immediately opposite Gibbons' beautiful statue of James II. The south front commands a clear view of the Thames; the approach from Whitehall gardens is through a large and lofty gate, across a small court. This was formerly the residence of the late Earl of Harrington, who died in 1831. Adjoining the above front is an ivied wall, part of a bastion, and a fragment of the palace—a blocked-up arch—facing Whitehall-yard. Here also are the offices of three minor departments of the War-Office; so that this new location

of its Minister is likely to prove a convenient choice. As the official duties of the new War Minister are not generally known, it may be as well to append their outline, which we are enabled to do by the recent issue of a revised edition of Mr. Murray's *Official Handbook of Church and State*, edited by Mr. Hodgkin.

On the declaration of war in 1854, the opinions which had for some time been entertained, that the authorities entrusted with the political control of affairs connected with the military administration should be centred in the hands of one responsible Minister, led to the separation of the duties of War Minister from those of the Colonies, and the appointment of a Secretary of State for War. The patent of the Duke of Newcastle, who then, as Colonial Minister, had the charge of the war, was revoked, and he was re-appointed in general terms one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and placed at the head of this new department; and a new appointment was at the same time made to fill the vacancy thus created at the Colonial Office.

The inconvenience was foreseen which would arise from making extensive changes by the consolidation of duties immediately relating to the

conduct of the war, at a time when the greatest promptitude was required; and the immediate duties with which the newly-created Minister was invested were, in the first instance, those only concerning the charge and control of the war, which had belonged to the Colonial Secretary. He has, therefore, succeeded to the direction of the war, and plans the operations of the British armies abroad, conveying to the officers in command the instructions of his Government, and receiving their despatches. He also cares for all matters connected with the wants of the British armies in the field. He has, further, a general authority in all matters relating to the Army, and is responsible for the amount of the military establishments it being his province, after consulting the Commander-in-Chief upon the total amount of the force which the Government propose to be maintained for the year, to submit it for the Queen's pleasure. He also conveys to the Commander-in-Chief the approval of those higher military appointments which require the sanction of the Government. He prepares for the Royal signature, and countersigns (in duty heretofore belonging to the Home Secretary) all military commissions, except those prepared by the Colonial Secretary for officers serving in India, Ceylon, or the Colonies.



RECEPTION, BY MESSRS. CUTBUSH, PATERNOSTER-ROW, OF LENT, ETC., FOR THE WOUNDED AT SCUTARI.—(SEE NEXT PAGE).

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 746.—VOL. XXVI.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1855.

[WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, 1S

EXEUNT AUSTRIA AND THE FOUR POINTS!

AUSTRIA has clung to the Conference to the last moment, and to the last shred. But Time has at length put an end to them, and to her intervention as a peace-maker. These windy and empty shams collapsed on Monday last; and Count Baal—the Austrian Gladstone—the expert special pleader—the glib of tongue but the unwise of counsel—has been temporarily deprived of the opportunity of splitting straws for the bewilderment of plain men. Within the limits of his own *Chancellerie* he may continue to inflame vain words and quibbles to the representatives of his master in the petty Courts of Russian Germany. In this capacity he will do little mischief, though he may cause every true Austrian to blush, that the destinies of so fine an Empire should be confided, even partially, to such incompetent direction. It is, of course, free to Austria to essay some new effort; and to reappear in the arena of diplomacy with fresh proposals. But it is also competent to England and France to decline any further parley, except with Russia direct, and on the express demand of that Power. Whether the English Ministry has the determination to assume such high ground remains to be seen; but we think it is evident, from the dreary history of these infructuous negotiations, that Viennese diplomacy has had its day; and that nothing is to be gained by any further deliberations under the auspices of such men as Baal and Bruok, or any other Austrian statesman now in office. Whatever course the British Government, in the excess of its courtesy to such a great and independent Power, may think fit to assume, the British people—whose opinions are not represented by Mr. Cobden or Mr. Gladstone, or by any other member of the hybrid Peace-at-all-price and pro-Russian party in the House of Commons, or by such degenerate Peers as Lord Grey (who ought to receive a diamond snuff-box or the Order of St. Vladimir, at the least, from the new

Czar)—has made up its mind that Austria is out of court, and that Russia herself must ask for peace before peace be again debated.

There was a time when Austrian assistance, boldly and honestly rendered to the Allies, might greatly have shortened, if it had not altogether prevented, the war. But that time is past. Austria either did not see her true policy, or, seeing it, had not courage to pursue it. She and the Four Points must therefore stand aside, and let the real business of the world proceed—as it is proceeding, and will proceed—in the Baltic and the Sea of Azoff. The Four Points are virtually defunct. Events have gone far beyond them; and the next attempt at drawing up terms of pacification will probably include Six Points, if not Seven. Point Five will be Indemnification by Russia for all the expenses incurred by France, England, Turkey, and Sardinia, in the prosecution of the war; Point Six, the restoration of the Crimea to its ancient owners; and Point Seven, the re-establishment of Poland. If the successes of the Allies and the obstinacy of Russia should lead to Point Five, Point Six will follow, and Point Seven may perhaps not lag very far behind its legitimate predecessors. How such a rearrangement of the map of Europe would suit the views or the interests of the Emperor Francis-Joseph, and his timid counsellors Baal and Bruok, it is for them, and not for the Allies, to consider. But if Austria does not at once cast in her lot with the victorious masters of the Crimea, of the Baltic, of the Black Sea, and of the Sea of Azoff, she need expect no deference or consideration, in the hour of triumph, from those whose conquest she impeded. As yet she makes no sign. She is afraid to declare herself neutral; for such a confession would be too degrading. She is afraid to declare herself the friend of Russia, for that would let loose upon her a couple of avalanches which she knows to be impending and trembling over her head;

and she is afraid to declare herself for the Allies, because they have not been strong enough to take Sebastopol, and annihilate the Russian forces in the Crimea. In one sentence;—she is afraid to take the course which she knows, and feels, and has over and over again admitted, to be the rightful one, lest the Allies should prove to be the weaker in the struggle, and she should thereby incur the vengeance of the Power which saved her from Kossuth in the day of her peril and extremity. Meantime she will, according to Count Baal, adopt what he calls "an expectant policy;"—that is to say, she will wait till she sees who is to be the winner. Unhappy Austria! She has thrown away a noble opportunity. She has discouraged and disgusted her friends, and given strength to her enemies—external and internal—and must bear the penalty that, sooner or later, will be exacted from her—by fate, by necessity, and by justice. Her policy is to be "expectant;" but she is pretty certain to suffer much that she does not expect, but which people out of the boundaries of her own dominions can see, if she cannot.

Yet, in considering the position in which Austria—even more blameable than her unworthy neighbour of Prussia—has managed to place herself, we would ask how it is that Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and all the other benevolent philosophers, who speak with such horror of the miseries inflicted upon the world by the Demon of War, have no denunciations to throw at the heads of Austria and Prussia? Against Russia—who provoked hostilities by her wicked ambition and rapacity—they have not a word to say. Against Austria—who, by adopting a bold policy at the commencement of the dispute, might have prevented the firing of a single gun, or the loss of a single life—they have nothing to allege. But against their own country, and against France—who have taken up arms to prevent the peace-breaker from riding rampant over all Europe—they allege all imaginable crimes. Mr. Glad-



CONFESSION OF THE RUSSIAN-GENERAL AT AUSTRIA, BY THE SING OF CHERALTAH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

stone draws pathetic pictures of the unutterable cruelties of war—of its antagonism to the Christian spirit—of its murders—of its robberies—of its ruthless destruction of all that civilised and religious men hold dear; but he applies none of his blame to the aggressor. He and his Quaker friends heap all their odium upon the States who resist the evil-doer, and launch no blame against the evil-doer himself. We suppose Mr. Gladstone and his new allies pay the police-rate. Let them do so no longer, if they have faith in their own doctrine, that Russia is right and England wrong in the present struggle. In the commonwealth of nations, if their arguments be good for anything, the policeman is as bad as the murderer, and the judge and executioner are both as execrable as the assassin. But others out of their pale can denounce war with much zeal and sincerity as they can. The so-called "Peace Party" have no monopoly of their detestation of it. All Christian and sensible men detest war; but, unlike these one-sided and fallacious reasoners, they do not shew their sympathy upon the aggression, and confound in one common denunciation not only the Power that invades the right but the Power that defends it.

Let the constituencies of Great Britain put a mark upon the pro-Russian. Like Austria, they help to prolong the war which they dislike; but, unlike Austria, they lower the reputation of England in the eyes of the world. Austria can damage her own reputation; but that of England is beyond her reach. Mr. Gladstone, Sir James Graham, Mr. Cobden, Earl Grey, and their followers, have more power; for their words are supposed to be those of influential statesmen, and not only encourage Russia in her obstinacy, but cause foreign nations to be doubtful both of our power and of our determination. A Parliament unanimously resolved to fight it out with Russia to the last extremity would be of more value in putting an end to the war than an army of 100,000 men. The people of England have other duties to perform than those of tax-paying and finding heroes for the struggle. It is their duty to mark such men as Mr. Gladstone and other pro-Russian, and exclude them from the next Parliament. It is by no means too soon to consider that part of the question. It is time for the constituencies to stir, and to take means for being more worthily represented. A dissolution of Parliament may not be so distant as one-half of the members of the present House of Commons desires; and, when it comes, the people will be untrue to themselves if they allow a single pro-Russian to be elected to that assembly.

CONSECRATION OF THE BRITISH CEMETERY AT SCUTARI.

Written the past month another burial-ground has been formally added to the cemeteries of Scutari, already immense, owing to the production which the Turks of Europe preserve for being buried in Asia—that quarter of the world in which are situated the holy cities, Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem, and Damascus. Every one who has read the charming romance of "Anastasia" will recollect how picturesquely the author has described these dreary realms. "So long and so lonely," wrote the author, many years since, "has time been at work to fill this chosen spot—so repeatedly has Constantinople poured into this ultimate receptacle almost its whole contents—that the capital of the living, spite of its immense population, scarcely counts a single breathing inhabitant for every ten silent inmates of this city of the dead. Already did the fields of blooming asphodels stretch far away on every side, across the brow of the hills and the bend of the valleys; already are the avenues which cross each other at every step in this domain of death so long, that the weary stranger, from whatever point he comes, still finds before him many a weary mile of road between marshalled tombs and mournful cypresses ere he reaches his journey's seemingly remote end; and yet every year does this common patriarchy of all the bells to dwell still exhibit a rapidly-increasing size, a fresh and wider line of boundary, and a new belt of young plantations, growing up between new flower-beds of graves." The interest has continued to the present day; but the addition we have now to record has associations of refreshing gloom in this new cemetery being demanded by the necessities of war.

The ceremony of consecration took place on the 14th ult. by the Bishop of Gibraltar, the Right Rev. Dr. Tomkinson. There was little preparation for the occasion, and it was scarcely known in Pera; but the Artist came to pass in his way to visit a sick friend at Scutari. On the spot where the service was read by the Bishop was a platform raised about two feet from the ground, upon which was placed a desk provided with the book of prayer; at the foot was a small cushion, and near it an arm-chair, these being the only accommodations prepared for the ceremony. The several persons having assembled on the ground, a procession was formed by the clergy in their canonicals; followed by about thirty nurses from the British Hospital at Scutari, a few soldiers, and about a hundred soldiers in arms. The service having waited round the ground allotted for the cemetery (half of which is already filled with graves), the several persons grouped around the platform, which the Bishop and his assistant proceeded to read the impressive consecration service. There were few spectators of the scene; nearly a dozen of the convalescent soldiers, who, a few minutes after the ceremony was over, might be seen crowding the cafe and wine-shops of Scutari. Had the consecration been publicly announced, it would, in all probability, have been attended by thousands from Stamboul and Pera; and the assemblage would have greatly added to the impressive character of the scene. As it was, its least simplicity would have surprised the Turks, whose religious ceremonies approach the pomp of spectacle.

Towards the centre of the group who took part in the ceremony might be recognised Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who was evidently much impressed by the solemnity of the occasion, and the sad resolutions to which it gave rise. Amidst the nurses surrounding the clergy might be seen Lady Redcliffe and her daughters.

In our Artist's sketch, nothing is seen of Scutari; but the magnificence of the distant view is brought into vivid contrast with this new home of the dead. On the left lies the Sea of Marmora, busy with ships, steamers, and men-of-war. In the opposite direction extend the heights of Galata, and far in the extreme horizon may be discerned the tower of that suburb. Among the other interesting objects shown in the view are Soraglio Point, the points of St. Sophia and Achmet's mosques, cypresses, and the square tower of the Old Soraglio; the broken line was admirably set off by the deep red tints of the setting sun.

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, of June 2nd, announces a signal defeat of the Aragonese Carlists on the 31st ult. Disposing his force in five columns, General Gurza made a sort of battle of the enemy, who was stationed on some broken ground called Los Valles. A number of Carlists were killed, and the routed remnants gave themselves up in great numbers. The General expresses his conviction that the Carlist insurrection in Aragon will speedily be at an end. Three of the chiefs were taken or killed. One of these fought hand to hand with a Major of the Carabineiros, and wounded him, but was himself slain. This is an important blow, the more so, at this particular moment, that it will probably act as a check upon the Carlists in other provinces, who will be less disposed to take the field now that the staunchness of the troops, the loyal feeling among the Nationals, and the little they can expect from the nation in general, has been proved by recent occurrences in Aragon.

The General of June 2nd contains a Royal order authorising the provincial deputations of Toledo to raise, in case of necessity, bands of volunteers for the defence of the province, and to purchase 500 muskets for the National Guard.

The Government has applied to that of Portugal to send the Carlists there resident, who have approached the frontiers, into the interior of the country. The Government has ordered the Ecclesiastical Seminary at Toledo to be closed. Within its walls, a few days ago, cries were uttered of "Viva Carlos VI."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

SENCE has decided on paying another visit; how long she means to remain, if she intends starting again in a day or two, or taking up her abode for the season, of course we cannot pretend to say; but, wisely profiting by the proverb that tells us to make hay while the sun shines, Parisians and foreigners alike turn the sun-shine to account, and the streets, boulevards, gardens, and promenades, are alive with *flâneurs*, native and imported, and Paris looks even grayer than in its wont to be in June. A hint on the subject. Stranger, you who wish to behold the city of sights, this paradise of idlers, for itself, come not in "the season," when the sunshine is, like that of the North Pole, visible at midnight, and confines itself to salons and theatres; it comes in May or early June, when the Parisian lives out of doors, and every street—let alone the Tuilleries, Champs Elysées, Luxembourg, Arc—becomes some verdant, some shady, some gay of blue breath, some brief of the country, something to brighten and freshen the specially dingy and dirty aspect it has been wearing for so many months; for, apart from the great places and thoroughfares, contained within a comparatively small limit, the rest of this mighty metropolis presents anything but a riotous physiognomy.

The King of Portugal is greatly fitted here. It is said that a splendid reception is to take place in his honour—at St. Cloud, if the weather be favourable, at the Tuilleries, in the contrary case.

It is, we believe, decided, or nearly so, that the Palace of St. Cloud is to be offered to Queen Victoria during her stay; the Elysée was the residence first intended for her, but it appears that the Emperor, considering the situation of St. Cloud much more likely to suit the tastes of her Majesty, is affording her constant opportunities and considerable space for enjoying air and exercise, has been led to the latter choice. The Empress, we are told, takes the utmost interest in the preparations in progress of this reception, and superintends them in person. Her Imperial Majesty has ordered a *cacheture* in diamonds, which she proposes presenting to the Queen.

The King of Sardinia is also expected in Paris, and it appears now but little likely that the Emperor and Empress will be able to execute their plan of a visit to Biarritz, as was proposed.

Since the price has been reduced, the influx of visitors to the Exposition Universelle has enormously increased. The erection of an immense fountain, and placing brown holland, which is to be occasionally watered, within the glass roof, will, it is hoped, prove some safeguard against the intense heat, which is so much complained of; though the latter plan will have the effect of making the lower compartments of the building extremely dark—a disadvantage from which many of them suffer already. If these means be found insufficient, it is probable that the project of a Belgian—Dr. Van Hocke—will be adopted for establishing a means of ventilation. There is little diminution of the discontent felt against the Company of the Exhibition, and new grounds of complaint daily arise. Among other summary proceedings on the part of the *employés*, that of declining to give change is one. Last Sunday—the four-day day—two acquaintances of the writer, going together, put down a franc; the money-taker immediately slipped the coin into the box and compelt of them to pass on, despite their remonstrances, minus the twelve sous due to them. When, on the occasion of one of his late visits, the Emperor expressed his intention of defraying the expenses of the free day, for the benefit of the courier class, the Company made objections to the arrangement commencing so soon as the Emperor proposed, stating that the first of these occasions, being still in the month of May, would deprive them of the full receipt of some of their free-franc days. His Majesty immediately replied that that difficulty should be obviated, as he would indemnify them according to the measure of their most profitable day since the opening of the Exhibition. It appears that the Prince Napoleon pays the utmost attention to the complaints made by the exhibitors, and endeavours, as far as possible, to remedy the evils they represent.

On Monday took place at the Champs de Mars a magnificent review, before the King of Portugal. The troops from Versailles, St. Germain, and nearly all the garrisons within a few leagues of Paris, were assembled to take part on the occasion; and, the weather being beautiful, the affair went off brilliantly.

Honore Verdet, whom the Paris Journals reported as having gone to Froberg, to paint an equestrian portrait of the Duke de Bordeaux, has not yet left Paris for that purpose, in consequence of being retained as yet by his numerous works in hand. It is stated as a positive fact that the Comte de Paris has definitively given in his adhesion to the *branché aîné*.

Negotiations have been going on to arrange that the post of *provisore d'Amore* should be held by the Duchesse de G—, whose name, besides that of her late husband, was one of those most conspicuous at the Court and in the exile of Charles X., and a place about the person of the Empress was designed for her daughter. The Duchesse has, however, declined, on the plea of her health having for some time been precarious.

Nothing can exceed the brilliant triumph of Mme. Ristori, the star of the troupe acting at the Italian Opera. From the beginning of these representations her popularity has been gradually growing; but in Alfieri's tragedy of "Mirra" it has reached its height. Mme. Ristori is, in this *chef-d'œuvre*, no mere actress, nor does she resort to any of the stage-tricks or stage-aids supposed here and elsewhere to be necessary to stage-effect. She is the woman, not the tragedian; she loves and suffers; she feels—not fulfills—remorse, horror, passion, despair, jealousy; all these work their traces on her face, whose muscles are not masked with paint and lard; she carries the audience—breathless, palpitating—through every shade, every cadence, of growing horror, till her death scene looms their emotions in tears and cries. Rarely, indeed, has a French public manifested the enthusiasm with which this great tragedian has been received; and long will the impression she has made on it be remembered. It appears that, by *ordre supérieur*, M. de Rouvrie is to be engaged at the Théâtre Français, to play in the "Hamlet" of MM. Alex. Dumas and Paul Meurice.

AMERICA.

The Comand steamer *Asia*, which left New York on the 22nd ult., arrived at Liverpool last Saturday night. The political news is not of much importance.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Dolls*, writing from Tampa, under date of April 20th, says that the commercial relations between the United States and Mexico are far from satisfactory to the Americans, and that the United States Minister, the Hon. James Gadsden, has protested to the Prime Minister of Santa Anna against the numerous special concessions which Santa Anna has granted to certain European houses for the introduction of seven or eight cargoes of foreign dry goods on the Pacific coast, at thirty per cent less than the rates by the established tariff.

There is no later news from California than that received by the *Northern Light*. The question of dividing the present territory of California into three distinct States—to be called California, Colorado, and Shastan—has been discussed in the Legislature. It was stated that, if the decision were accomplished, the introduction of slavery would not be permitted.

A very important despatch from Sir George Grey was laid before the Legislative Council of Canada on the 14th ult., in which the whole of the Imperial property in the colony is made over to the province, with the exception of such of the Ordnance lands at Quebec, Montreal, and Kingston, as may be required for military purposes, the Imperial Government still intending to retain those posts in its own hands, as a nucleus for the defence of the country.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

A telegraphic despatch from Lord Raglan announces that the bombardment of Sebastopol recommenced on Wednesday afternoon. In a day or two we shall probably hear of some result.

The main interest of the news from the Crimea this week relates to the proceedings in the Sea of Azoff, where the *flottilla* of the Allies has gained signal success. In the last attack on General Baglan, Admiral Lyons, and Admiral Innes, which will be found in another column, full particulars are given of the taking of Kerch. Since the date of those despatches we have only the meagre reports received by telegraph, but they are explicit enough as to the leading facts. After taking possession of Kerch and Yenikail, the fleet proceeded to Genuich, landed a body of seamen and marines, and, after driving the Russian force from the place, destroyed all the dépôts and vessels laden with corn and supplies for the enemy. In this affair one man only was wounded. On the 26th ult., the Allied *flottilla* having appeared before Berdikank, the enemy set fire to four of their steamers and to some large storehouses. On the following day the Bay of Arabat was visited, but no vessel was seen. The fleet exchanged a brisk cannonade with the forts, and one of its shells blew up a powder magazine. Altogether, the enemy has lost, in four days, an immense quantity of provisions, four war-steamer, and 240 vessels employed exclusively in provisioning the troops in the Crimea.

The *Ost. Deutsche Post* of Vienna, in the following passage, takes a rather different view of our success in the Crimea than that which Mr. Cobden gives in his speech of Tuesday night—

The conquest of Kerch and Yenikail is perhaps more important than the occupation of Feodosia would be. It was long thought, but erroneously, that the Russian fleet at their rendezvous by the shores of Derbent, and it is only during the progress of the campaign in the Crimea that the Allies have discovered that the Emperor Nicholas had caused bridges to be constructed over the Ponto-Mosca, by means of which the Russian army received the reinforcements and supplies of provisions. When the Russian fleet was at Feodosia, the Allied *flottilla* was able to destroy those bridges which connect the field lagoons of the Gulf of Mares. The consequences of that conquest will soon be felt by the Russians. It is more particularly the cavalry concentrated in the Crimea that will be the first to suffer. Their number is estimated at 40,000, exclusively of the horses of the artillery. The quantity of forage required for so large a number of horses was drawn almost exclusively from the north-eastern part of Russia. The closing of this road will soon compel the Russians to reduce the force of their cavalry, which now gives them so great an advantage over the Allies.

The whole of the correspondence between the Governments of Kerch and the military authorities, together with the schedules of the place for many years, were found floating in the harbour by a midshipman of the *Royal Albert*, and are now in the possession of the English. From these it appears that the want of provisions was much felt in the Crimea, bread having risen to double its former price. A letter was found from the Russian Commander-in-Chief, ordering the immediate preparation of an hospital for 16,000 sick and wounded—a proof that the Russians expect not only an unhealthy season, but a bloody campaign.

Accounts from Simferopol and Karsak-Razar, which lies nearly halfway between the former town and Kaffa, state that the families of the Russian employes and soldiers are abandoning Yalta and the environs of the Gorge of provisions, but in reality from a fear that the whole of the Crimea will be conquered. Letters from St. Petersburg state that for some time past orders have been given not to send any more troops into the Crimea, in order not to cause too much difficulty in providing supplies for them, and also in order not to sacrifice there all the picked troops of the Russian armies.

A despatch from General Pélissier gives some details of the brilliant victory on the 22nd and 23rd ult. On the night between the 21st and 22nd the French attacked the Russian ambulances stationed on their extreme left, in front of the Central Bastions. The attack was made as a surprise, and the works were taken and retaken six times. On the morning of the 22nd the enemy's artillery forced the French to retire, but the night following our allies attacked the works again and carried them. The loss of the French amounted to 600 killed and 2000 wounded; that of the Russians to 1200 killed and 2000 wounded. General Pélissier states that 1200 dead bodies were given up to the Russians during a short truce which he granted.

Two days after this victory the Allies took possession of the heights of the Tchernaya, the enemy making no resistance. The occupation of these heights left in front of the Central Bastions a 5 Russian division, and the progress towards the complete investment of Sebastopol, which may now indeed be regarded as a doomed city. The enemy are driven to a still greater distance from the besieged place. They are reduced to set on the defensive, and we have begun a series of offensive operations which, according to all probability, will soon lead to a pitched battle.

DRIVING BACK THE RUSSIANS.

The advance against Tchernaya took place at daybreak on the 31st ult., and the object was secured without any loss to the Allies. The French troops, in the course of the previous morning, had struck their large tents, and substituted the small *limes d'abri*, and soon after midnight commenced to leave their several encampments for the purpose of forming and concentrating near to the entrance of the plain. Just before day break on the 31st the advanced body were within a thousand yards of the square redoubt on the side of the hill to the north of the opening facing the valley of Tchernaya. The cavalry occupied a position on the plain, and the reserve of French and Ottoman troops stretched back as far as Balaklava.

General Canrobert commanded on the field; but General Pélissier superintended the operations from a projecting height on the right flank, near the Casemated Redoubt. The first altogether comprised about 20,000 men, and included the British cavalry, a British division, and about 1000 Turks. Daylight no sooner exposed the approach of the Allied force than the enemy ran in all directions. The large redoubt was attacked at the point of the bayonet, just as the first hints of morning were visible; but, contrary to all expectation, the guns had been all removed. A few detachments of horse guarded the work. On passing up to the left, a shaggy plain where the enemy had cut a series of zig-zag and intricate mounds, it was equally found to be abandoned. The troops which had retired made a slight opposition from the side of a neighbouring height, but a few discharges of shells and grape compelled them to fly. At the same time the Russian troops, who were on the left of the Tchernaya, other troops had advanced on the right, and gained possession of a low mountain and ridge commanding the village itself. No opposition was offered, and a few rounds of grape and some shell were discharged into the woods above the village to complete the disorder of the troops who were retreating. The enemy kept up a very active fire from the batteries on the side of the Ickerman mountain, but the shells usually burst half-way in the air, and the shot, though falling as far as the redoubt near Tchernaya, failed to do any execution. Some prisoners were taken, and also a number of horses, and some sheep and cattle. Such was the hurry in which the troops quitted the village that many had left portions of their arms and accoutrements, and in a few instances articles of considerable value. It is stated that part of the force quartered during the winter at Tchernaya had only been lately withdrawn to the entrenched position of the army of the north, and that some of the troops had left immediately after the departure of the expedition towards Kerch.

After fully reconnoitring the heights around Tchernaya, and also the line of hills in a direction towards Khatir Mackenzie, on one side, and Kamara, on the other, the French General withdrew his main body to the Chersonese side of the Tchernaya; occupying, however, with his outposts the high points near the opening of the valley of Tchernaya, and commanding possession of a portion of the river. It is an important advantage to gain, for the present, the supply of water; and, moreover, this advance is one step in the direction to which the future movements of the several armies will be carried.

Scarcely had the appearance during the day, and it was reported that the enemy was collecting a force under the command of the whole of the Balaklava valley, and the low rounded hills separating it from the Tchernaya valley, are now included within our position.

THE WAR IN CIRCASSIA.

Simultaneously with the news of the taking of Kerch, Genuich, and other Russian strongholds on the Sea of Azoff, we learn that the Russian army on the Caucasian coast is thoroughly disorganised. At the commencement of the year the only garrisons retained in that country were Anapa and Sochi, Kizil, or Novorossiisk. Regarding the latter place, a recent number of the *Journal des Débats* contained the following statement—

Since the telegraphic despatch from Sebastopol of the 12th, a report, dated from Tama of the 6th, has been received from General Khramov as to the effects of the bombardment of Novorossiisk by the Allied fleets on the 12th of

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO CHATHAM.—On Wednesday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert and suite arrived in London from Windsor, by the South-Western Railway; and afterwards proceeded from the Victoria Station to the Dock-Regent Arms Station of the North Kent Railway, where, having entered the Royal carriage, a special train started at two minutes past eleven, conveying her Majesty and Royal Consort to the Strand of the garrison, a guard of honour, consisting of the Royal Marines, with their band, being stationed within the terminus. Her Majesty then proceeded through Rochester to Fort Pitt Hospital, containing about 500 patients, as also the military hospitals in the garrison, and at Brompton, where over 200 patients are accommodated; as also the invalid depot at St. Mary's, where her Majesty inspected nearly 500 sick and wounded non-commissioned officers and soldiers recently returned from the Crimea. The visit of her Majesty was private, the officials only being present. After the inspection her Majesty and Prince Albert returned to London, and proceeded by the South-Western Railway to Windsor.



SCENE IN THE 21-GUN BATTERY.

THE CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

(From a Correspondent.)

I SEND two sketches taken from life in the trenches. You may depend on their exact truthfulness; the want of finish to be found in them may be laid to my scarcely being able to hold a pencil in my hand from excessive cold.

First is a View in the 21-gun, or Gordon's Battery. The snow is melting, but large drifts and patches remain. The men are tired and fatigued with continued watching, and sickness. Injured guns are being remounted.

Next is a scene in a narrow ravine. The snow is above a foot deep. The sky is dark, and everything else perfectly white, except the forms of the men and stones, together with jagged rock, cropping out in ridges, along the right side of the ravine. The places where the men are sitting are low screens of loose stones, their only shelter by day or night.

"IN THE TRENCHES" BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

WHAT are the trenches? This is a question which appears to be generally asked, and never satisfactorily answered. In truth, the trenches mean all sorts of things. When on a dark night near Sebastopol an officer leads his men down the vale which runs at the base of Chapman's attack, and bears up for the friendly shelter of the high eastern battery, he is going to do duty in the trenches. When he leads his sentries forward from the shelter of the work, and posts them in the sinuities of the ground in front of the battery, or when, in discharge of a different duty, he places his party behind a projection of earth or rock to cover the battery, he is still said to be doing duty in the trenches. If he marches down a parallel to the very extreme verge of the advance, and lies with his men in a breastwork which barely covers him, in a recumbent position, he is still "in the trenches." The term so used applying to every position of the works in front of a besieged fortress. It is evident from this that the trenches are at all times a place where soldiers are subject to danger, and that, in many places, that danger is by no means

inconsiderable. Amongst the safest of the positions in front of a beleaguered fortress are those of the parties which guard a breaching battery in its complete state. The height of the work is so great (nine feet) that cannon balls pass harmlessly over unless they enter the embrasures and shells burst so high or so distant as to be comparatively harmless. The breadth of the foundations of the earthwork makes it proof against a cannon-ball, so matter how heavy, and constant exposure to the fire only solidifies the mass and makes it more compact. At the same time that danger from the front is guarded against, satisfactory means are employed to prevent the dangers resulting from a flank or enfilading fire, and the heavy abutments, which may be seen in our illustration, are a safeguard against an enfilading fire which might not only be dangerous to life, but also to the safety of the guns. It appears probable that the Russians had but feeble abutments in the left face of their Great Redoubt; for, on the 17th of October, when our fire was opened, we overthrew every gun in it, even before the moment when the Russian magazine exploded with such dreadful noise and havoc. Notwithstanding all precautions however the most perfect battery is a



GREAT REDOUBT OF THE 10th REGIMENT IN THE SNOW, IN THE RAPID RAVINE, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

post of danger. And winter shells, especially, being cut up at a very elevated angle, fall into the most sheltered places, where they rest, and from there, and from the fragments in a dozen directions and to great distances. The most common mode of avoiding this danger is by lying flat on the ground, and it is a method practiced continually with wonderful effect. The more exposed portions of the trenches—such as breastworks or small shelters used by advanced parties—are by no means so pleasant to occupy. Not only are they much more open to the heavy metal of the enemy's cannon, but they are also visited by the shells of the enemy's mortar, which whistles through the air, and patters over the stones and ground with a whirling noise, as if it were an angry bee whose stings had been distributed, and with a rattling in consequence. Nor are the trenches more comfortable for the occupants which they possess. In the best of times it requires long hold to lie upon the hard earth and catch a brief nap in the intervals of enemy relief. But when the snow is lying on the ground, or the soil is hardened by the frost, the most favoured spots are but poor comfort, when compared even with the worst-appointed tent within the Camp. We have endeavored to give in the illustration an idea of that portion of the trenches which is generally considered as the best in the interior of one of the batteries constructed, mostly with sand-bags, of a white-grey colour, and gables or facades, whose dark and rugged sides are relieved as dark spots upon the lighter ground. The face-part is strewn with empty powder-cases, made of sheeting tin, with little boxes which have once contained remnants of shells, pieces of potatoes, pieces of projectiles, stones, and earth in various shapes.

THE LATE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

NICHOLAS PAULOWITZ, late Emperor of Russia, was born at St. Petersburg on the 7th of July, 1826, being the third son of the Emperor Paul, by his second wife, Mary of Wurtemberg. Of his father, whose brutal eccentricities amounted to insanity, and who was murdered by his nobles in consequence of a delirious attack, he inherited the same traits. Emperor Nicholas I. had indeed him to contract, it is necessary to speak. The boy Nicholas was not five years of age when the night palace murder of March 23, 1801, made him an orphan. His brother Alexander was enthroned, and took the oath at the hands of his father's assassins, having been present to the murder, and having been, when it was perpetrated, in the room immediately below. The Emperor's mother, a woman of intelligence, superintended the education of Nicholas, which she committed to General de Lanskoy, who was assisted, amongst others, by the Comtesse de Liven, the philologist Adolphe, and the Comte de Ségur. At an early period Nicholas applied himself with great ardour to military studies, in which he received considerable proficiency, especially in the art of fortification. He also studied the science of political economy; and became as familiar with the French, German, and English languages as with his native tongue. When the French invasion took place, Nicholas was too young to take part in the noble defence which Russia made, or to join in those great military operations which ultimately led to the overthrow of Napoleon and the occupation of his capital. On the restoration of peace in 1814 he left Russia to travel, and visited the principal battle-fields of Europe. In 1818 he arrived in England, where he received a cordial welcome. On returning home he visited the different provinces of Russia, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the actual condition of the population. In July, 1817, he married Charlotte Louise, the eldest daughter of Frederick-William, of Prussia, and sister of the present King. Four sons and three daughters are the issue of this marriage, the eldest son, Alexander Nicolaewitch, having been born in the year 1818.

At this time Nicholas had little expectation of obtaining the Imperial Crown; but in the year 1825 his elder brother, the Emperor Alexander, died at Taganrog, in the Crimea; it is supposed by poison. The next heir to the throne was the Grand Duke Constantine, who was then at Warsaw, and Nicholas, having been told of his death, Constantine, however, whether voluntarily or by compulsion, had entered into an engagement to Alexander, in which he renounced his rightful claim to the throne, and the document attesting this act was in the hands of Nicholas, when he received the news of the Emperor's death. Nicholas, whether sincerely or otherwise, it is not known, refused to accept the homage offered him by the nobles, and the absence of the refusal, which was loudly professed his allegiance to Constantine, the new Emperor. Meanwhile, Constantine, who was at Warsaw, was taking the oath to Nicholas, in accordance with the act in question, which he had solemnly signed on the occasion of his marriage with the daughter of a prince of Prussia. Nicholas, however, was not without regret, then ascended the throne; and more cruel a terrible struggle. A vast conspiracy, composed of two classes—the enthusiastic lovers of liberty and the old Russian party, the supporters of Constantine—was formed. Their tactics were to spread a report in the garb of the empire that the abdication of Alexander, and the accession of Nicholas, were in the name of loyalty, to rise and put down what they represented to be a coup d'état against legitimacy. On the 26th of December the oath to Nicholas was to be taken by the garrison of St. Petersburg. Several regiments were assembled; but the Moscow regiments, the Marines of the Guard, and the Grenadiers of the Guard, who were stationed in the streets and squares, shouting for Constantine. Nicholas saw all from his palace windows. The insurrection was speedily suppressed with grape shot. Nicholas then descended, and confronted the remaining rebels. Standing before them with haughty bearing, he cried in a firm tone, "Return to your ranks—down upon your knees, and swear to me, in the name of your conscience, that you will be true to me, and to the Emperor, which every Russian regards the person of his Sovereign—prevalent. Most of the soldiers knelt before their master, and grounded their arms in token of submission. To the intrepid self-possession of that hour he is indebted for the continuance of his rule. Victory was now easy. He retired from the spot. Wherever resistance was made the artillery played upon the gathering crowds, and the fire of musketry completed the work of destruction. The hopes of the Liberal and old Russian party having been thus quenched, Nicholas found himself the sole and absolute master of the gigantic Russian empire. Immediately afterwards five affidavits were executed on the courtyard of the palace at St. Petersburg; thirty-six noble persons were executed, and eighty-five sent to Siberia. From that time Russia Proper has been exempt from outbreaks, if not from conspiracies, and the late Czar was left free to carry out his plan of government.

In September, 1826, the Emperor was crowned at Moscow with great pomp and ceremony. The Greek inscription, to which the policy of Alexander had severally contributed, served to extend the influence of Russia in the East, and in 1828 was declared between the young Emperor and the Sultan Porte. In 1829 the peace of Adrianople was concluded, by which Nicholas was permitted to retain authority which previously had been permitted to exist. A citadel was built on the heights above Warsaw, and when, in 1833, the citizens went out to compliment the Czar, pointing to the citadel, he exclaimed—"You see that fortress; if you stir, I will order your whole city to be destroyed—I will not spare one stone upon another, and when it is destroyed it will be rebuilt by me."

He succeeded in 1832 in establishing a Russian army on the Bosphorus, and extorted the treaty of Unkjar-Skeless from the falling hands of Sultan Mahmood. From that period, indeed, throughout his whole reign the under-current of Russian intervention in the affairs of Turkey may constantly be traced; but in 1834 that the Emperor Nicholas has for the last two years exercised Europe. In 1840 the military preparations of Russia being adopted by the British Government and by that of Austria led to the break of war with France, and engaged us in military operations in Syria; but, with this exception, the peace of the world remained unbroken until 1848.

Upon the occurrence of that political earthquake, which shook half the throne of Europe, the Emperor Nicholas alone seemed quiet prepared to meet the shock, and completely unmoved by its violence. His reference seemed equal to his strength. He was prudent enough to seek no pretext for interference in the affairs of other States, although he did not refuse assistance to his brother Emperor when he was required; he took no unfair advantage of the weakness and confusion of other countries, and the advice he rendered was invariably favourable to the cause of conservatism. The conduct of the Emperor Nicholas during these eventful and perilous years, from 1848 to 1851, raised him higher in the estimation of many persons than he had ever stood before; he was regarded as one of the wisest, as well as one of the most powerful, Sovereigns of Europe; and those even who detested his despotic Government could not deny that he had shown moderation, and a strong desire for peace.

His reign lasted twenty-one years, three months, and one day, a more longer term than the reign of his predecessors, and much, and quite as long a one as he himself anticipated.

THE DEATH OF THE CZAR.

[The following memorandum has been communicated to the Times by Dr. Grassville, the English physician, who formerly enjoyed the professional confidence of the Russian Imperial family. The document purports to have been addressed to Lord Palmerston, from Koenigsberg, in Prussia, in July, 1854.]

My Lord.—I am your endeavored to meet with your Lordship at the appointed interview at the House of Commons on the 22nd ult., at which I proposed to make a river communication of some importance to the Government, as I thought, concerning the present political discussions with Russia, I stated, in a recent note, written at the moment of my departure from England for this place, that I regretted the disappointment, inasmuch as the subject of the intended communication, from its delicate nature, did not admit of being committed to paper.

I think so still. But, on the other hand, the necessity of the Government being put in possession of the communication appears to me to become every day so much more urgent, that it is to be of any use it must be made at once, or it will fail to direct Ministers in time, as I think the communication is capable of doing, in its negotiations with Russia, and in its estimation of the one particular element which, I apprehend, has first provoked, and is since pushing on, the Emperor in his present reckless course.

More is not a political, but a professional, communication, therefore strictly confidential. It is not conjectural, but positive, largely based on personal knowledge, and partly on important information accidentally obtained—it is not essential that I should say from whom, for I take the responsibility of the whole on myself, inasmuch as the whole but confirm what I have myself observed, or heard on the spot.

The Western Cabinet had the conduct of the Emperor Nicholas strange, preposterous, inconsistent, unexpected. They would at his demands; they are started at his state papers; they cannot comprehend their content; they are puzzled in the least of the most common of treating the Russian Embassy, but rather the details of an iron will, which he had been made to affect his name; they view the Emperor's new international principles as extravagant; they doubt if he be under the guidance of wise counsels. Yet they proceed to trust, anticipate, and speak of some of these perplexing novelties in diplomacy evolved on the part of a Prince Albert, considered as the model of political loyalty. The Western Cabinet are in error.

The health of the Czar is shabby. I have become as gradually for the last few years. He has been irritable, passionate, fanciful, more than usually suspicious, capricious, hasty, precipitate, and obstinate with all from illness, especially treated, and of late deteriorating into a degree of cerebral excitement which, while it takes from him the power of steady reasoning, impels him to every extravagance—in the same manner as with his father in 1800, as with Alexander, in Poland, in 1820; as with Constantine at Warsaw, in 1830; as with Michael, at St. Petersburg, in 1840-49. Like them, his nature feels the force of hereditary insanity, the natural consequence of an encephaloid and progressive congestion of the brain. Like them he is hurrying to his fate—madness death, from congestive disease. The same period of life, between 45 and 60 years of age, sees the career of this fatal family end.

Paul, at first violent and fanatical, a perfect idiot at 45 years of age, is dispatched at 47, in 1800.

Alexander died at Taganrog in December, 1825, aged 48. For five years previously his temper and his mind had at times exhibited the paroxysms of insanity by its impetuous and unsteady manner of treating the Russian Embassy. He died of congestive fever of the brain, during which he knocked down his favorite physician, Sir James Wilson, who assured me of the fact at St. Petersburg in 1828—because he wished to apply leeches to his temples.

Constantine, eccentric always, tyrannical, cruel, died at Warsaw suddenly, in July, 1830, aged 52 years, after having carried out the Russian Embassy by his harsh treatment of the cabinet officers. I saw and conversed with him on the parade and in his palace at Warsaw, in December, 1828. His looks and demeanor sufficiently denoted to a medical man what he was, and what his fate would be. It has been said that he died of cholera; again, that he had been bitten by his father. The Prince Albert, however, the country by his harsh treatment of the cabinet officers. I saw and conversed with him on the parade and in his palace at Warsaw, in December, 1828. His looks and demeanor sufficiently denoted to a medical man what he was, and what his fate would be. It has been said that he died of cholera; again, that he had been bitten by his father. The Prince Albert, however, the country by his harsh treatment of the cabinet officers. I saw and conversed with him on the parade and in his palace at Warsaw, in December, 1828. His looks and demeanor sufficiently denoted to a medical man what he was, and what his fate would be. It has been said that he died of cholera; again, that he had been bitten by his father.

Michael, after many years of suffering from the same complaint which afflicts his only surviving brother—enlarged liver, deranged digestion, and failure of blood in the head—became, in 1840-49, intensely irritable, violent, and tyrannical in his own officers of the Artillery and Engineer service, which he was the supreme chief. In July, 1849, he conspired me at St. Petersburg. It was after he had passed in review the whole train of artillery which was leaving the capital for Hungary, at which review I was present, and witnessed some of his most unbecoming and unbecoming conduct. He was then in the habit of saying, "I found him as described above. I advised cupping, diet, non-exposure to the sun and to fatigue, the administration of antiseptic medicines, and the cessation from drinking steel mineral waters, of which he was fond ever since he had been at Koenigsberg. His physician, the younger Sir James Wilson, who was then daily dead, assured positively, but did not carry my advice into execution. The Grand Duke, in the state he was, underwent by any medical measure or proper treatment, joined the army, rode out in the sun, and fell from his horse September, 1849, aged 48.

To complete this disastrous picture of the grandchildren of Catherine, their mother, Maria of Wurtemberg, a most exemplary Princess, died apoplectic in November, 1829, scarcely more than forty-five years of age. The attack, mistaken for weakness, was treated with stimulants and back by her physician, Bahl, and bleeding was only had recourse to when the outbreak was discovered—but too late to save the life. The wreck and solid Elizabeth had but a few brief years followed her Imperial partner, Alexander, to the grave, in the still fresh years of womanhood, fifty years of age.

During my recent sojourn in St. Petersburg, in 1849, for a period of ten weeks, I was enabled to see the Emperor's household, and to see the acts of his government, which he spoke every day, and what were the acts of his physician, Dr. Mauch, who, homoeopathic as he is, and exercising a most pernicious influence over his master, leaves him, nevertheless, unrelieved, except by spiritual doses and globules—what transported of political doctrine and opinion, or, in fact, what I gathered afterwards at Moscow on all co-equal points, must be left to your Lordship's conjecture—not difficult after all I have divulged. To go further would be like a branch of truth, and of that I shall never be guilty.

In all I have related there is nothing that had been committed to me as a privileged communication; while the imperative requirements of the moment, calling for its immediate development, I hesitate not to make it, under the firmest conviction that my fears and anticipations will be surely realized.

If, as, then, the method of dealing with an all-powerful Sovereign, as visited most differ from the more regular mode of transacting business between Government and Government. For this purpose it is, namely, to put her Majesty's Ministers on their guard accordingly, that I have determined to place in your Lordship's hands the present professional information, which must be considered as so strictly confidential that I shall not sign it with my name.

That I have related your Lordship as the channel of my communication rather than the Emperor's own mouth, is, I think, a very proper and natural mode of dealing with, will at once appear natural to your Lordship. In my capacity of once, and for some years, your Lordship's physician (though not so honored with that title), your Lordship has known me personally, and is convinced that what my pen commits to paper may be taken as coming from an honorable man and your Lordship's friend.

N.B. An acknowledgment of the receipt of this letter case by return of post in Lord Palmerston's handwriting.

Memorandum.—At an interview with Lord Palmerston, Feb. 22, 1854, on a private matter, his Lordship was pleased to ask me before we separated whether I still adhered to my opinion and prediction. I replied that before July, 1855 (the Emperor would then be fifty-nine years old), what I had anticipated would happen. "Let but a few years transpire the Emperor," I added, "and his death, like that of all his brothers, will be sudden." It has proved so. His death, I believe, took place between the 1st and 2nd of March, 1855, at Koenigsberg, which has anticipated my prognostic only by a few weeks.

SHAMEFUL CONDUCT OF THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.—A few weeks ago a cargo of Belgian papers and criminals, sent over by the Belgian authorities to the United States, arrived in New York. They were seized and thrown into prison, where they have till the present time been humanely treated. A correspondence of one took place between the authorities and the Belgian Consul. At first it was strongly denied that the man in question were criminals or fugitives; but, when it was conclusively proved that they were both, and that the man in question was a criminal, the Belgian authorities refused to the country they came from, he refused to do so, and the Mayor of New York has declared that he will do it himself. He will, and it will be a lesson that all European Governments will have to learn, that they can no longer send their fugitives and criminals to the United States, they will be sent back; and if the thing is kept up, such a state of feeling will arise in the United States towards the Governments of Europe, as no friend of peace or humanity would contemplate with any satisfaction.—Letter from New York.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

UNTIL we find ourselves approaching the grand climacteric, and we feel that a clear conscience and a good digestion suffice to content most of our earthly aspirations, we are apt to consider that the chief happiness of life depend, more or less, upon excitement. We are far enough from being deprived of this stimulus in these fortunate, though foggy, islands. We have our domestic dramas, our divorces and our disappointments, our ingenious robberies and our abominable crimes, just like the rest of mankind; and we have, besides, our manufacturing strikes, our political crises, and our administrative mismanagements rather more constantly than other folks; but one thing is the way of popular excitement, which has lately been continually, and in perfection, enjoyed by "our lively neighbours," the French, we totally lack—namely, the expressed pamphlet. There was Victor Hugo's "Napoleon le Petit"—(which I take leave to say, in a parenthesis, was a libel, though not a bit worse than what our newspapers are in the daily habit of saying of each other, or of any public men who don't happen to agree with their *chefs de file*—the mere existence of which is a portmanteau word probably, if discovered over the water, have sent the owner to Cayenne. There was the "Carte d'Europe Roonstruiste," whose (supposed) illustrations author must assuredly have expressed it himself, but which managed to get loose nevertheless; and now we have "La Comédie de la Guerre d'Orient"—purporting to be a memorial addressed to the Government of the Emperor of the French by a General Officer. The titlepage of the copy before me further informs us that it is "Edition autorisée pour la Belgique, l'Allemagne, et l'Angleterre!" Excellent! Here you have the true history of the "expressed pamphlet," partially killed, it may be, at home, but doubly vivacious just where you would like it to be particularly dead—*excellent*, abroad. If I were a despotic monarch, and felt anxious to circulate any special views as widely as possible, I would certainly have a pamphlet written which should embody them, and then suppress it with all the rigour of my police. There seems to be little doubt that the general officer speaks in the title of this much-censored brochure—being, however, not the author, but the inspirer—in the Emperor Napoleon's next heir and cousin, the Prince Napoleon Jerome, very generally known by a less dignified name, that of "Chou-chou." The authorship is very generally, but, I believe, falsely, attributed to M. Emile de Girardin, the proprietor of the *Presse* newspaper, whose Chamber of Deputies treated so abominably under Louis Philippe by refusing to recognise him as one of their body on the ground that he was a natural son. This "General Officer" should be found to write, or at least to father, a pamphlet, the chief object of which is to throw obliquely on the memory of a brave man whose body is yet so cold in the grave—the gallant St. Arnaud—may well excite astonishment; that that General should be so soon ally to the Throne, and whose inexperience should have made him difficult of thinking, far more of expressing a judgment on the conduct of one who, with all his faults, was a soldier, and the story of whose last hours, during which with almost more than human energy he made his death agonies subservient to his will, is still fresh in our memories, is something more than wonderful. Without prejudging the future, it may be said that so far the French Emperor has shown himself to be a great man. Should he have no direct heir, it is to be hoped that he will take such measures as may preclude the empire of France from passing into the hands of Prince Napoleon Jerome, if, indeed, he have anything to do with the pamphlet before us.

So much for the spirit in which this now celebrated brochure is written, which is as bad as the time chosen for its publication is inopportune. Its argument may or may not be correct; which is, shortly, that the Allied forces had no business in the Crimea, but ought to have pursued the retreating Russians into Wallachia.

Rarely has an event occurred which has raised such commotion in the minds of men as the death of the Emperor Nicholas. Utterly unexpected as it was (for though it was now expected that he had been seriously ill for the previous ten days, we then knew it not, the news of it fell upon the western world with the shock of a thunderbolt. Nicholas, Romanoff, the greatest Prince that the world has seen, except Napoleon and Charlemagne, is gone to his account, and Civilization and Industry are the more hopeful for his disappearance. Alexander rode in his stead, and the splendour of the House of Commons, and the male Cassandras of the Clubs, are, as usual, wrong again. With what a pitying smile and contemptuous shrug they used to beg you not to believe that there could be such a thing as legitimate succession to the throne of Russia! "Constantine, my good sir, is the man; the army swears by him, so do the navy, and Menchikoff and the old Russian party; and you'll find him a devoted deal worse for England than ever his father was. As for the Tzarovitch, he'll put him out of the way, if he doesn't retire of his own free will." Alas! for these judges of Israel!

Events now succeed each other with such startling rapidity, that it is good that Cabinet Ministers and Generals should always keep a portmanteau ready packed. The news of the Russian Emperor's death only arrived on Friday afternoon; and on Saturday morning Lord Clarendon was at Boulogne, in conference with the Emperor of the French (who was there on a flying visit to the Camp) upon the subject of the possible alteration in the state of affairs which this event might cause. It is not likely that there will be any diminution in the efforts now making by the Allies to send troops and matériel to the Crimea, as it is clearly expedient to redouble our blows, now that we have a better chance of winning the game; but, if, in our opinion, a most unfortunate discussion took place between our Foreign Secretary and the Emperor on a collateral point. It is said that Louis Napoleon objected in the strongest manner to the continuance of Mr. Harcourt's Committee, and declared that, if it were not got rid of, either by a dissolution or otherwise, the French and English forces might continue to act for the same end, but all idea of cordial alliance between them must be considered as out of the question. That this is very generally believed there can be no doubt; and, consequently, reports of a dissolution have been flying about the clubs and the City, to the partial discomfiture of the Three per Cents, which had jumped up on the Czar's demise. Yet we cannot bring ourselves to put faith in it, partly because Louis Napoleon, who from long residence in this country is half an Englishman, knows quite well how bad a thing for both countries a dissolution would be at present; and partly because it is already clear that the examinations of the Committee, such as they are, are decidedly tending to complement the French at the expense of the English army, as far as taken as management goes, which appears to be the only subject likely to be taken into consideration.

So much for politics. Since last week there have been, among others, two curious legal cases reported in the papers, which will bear remark. One occurred at the Mansion-house, where a dozen Leadenhall-market salmon were "pulled up," and fined for having, contrary to law, gone in their possession more than ten days after the close of the shooting season. The Act is clear on the point, so there was no help for it; they were fined, and the birds confessed. Yet this seems hard, inasmuch as a pheasant killed on the 1st February would certainly, seeing the frost that prevailed, have remained too tough to be eaten till near the end of the month.

THE AMERICAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—Serious apprehensions have for some time been felt in reference to the fate of Dr. Kane, and his companions in the American exploring expedition that was sent out in search of Sir John Franklin. A law has been passed by the United States Congress authorizing another expedition to be dispatched in search of Dr. Kane, and the Secretary of the Navy has been instructed forthwith to send across-vents for this purpose. A commission has been appointed to select the men to be sent, and they will get under way with all possible dispatch.

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th ult., at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, by the Rev. W. C. Robinson, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Michael Cuffe, Chaplain to the Forces, of the Army Medical Staff, Aldershot; Mr. James MacDonagh Cuffe, C.B., of the Army Medical Staff, Aldershot; Mr. James MacDonagh Cuffe, C.B., of the Army Medical Staff, Aldershot; Mr. James MacDonagh Cuffe, C.B., of the Army Medical Staff, Aldershot.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd ult., at his residence, William Albert Sanger, of Oxford-street, aged 43.

On the 21st ult., at Spencer Villas, Wandsworth, Maria, widow of the late George Hawthorne, Esq., aged 72. Friends will please accept this intimation.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 8.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 2. 1883

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Alexander Armstrong, Esq., M.D., Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, to be K.C.B.; of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Charles Abercromby Anderson, M.D., and Deputy-Inspectors Richard Denton Mason and David Lloyd Morgan, to be C.B. of the Military Division; and Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals William Campbell Maclean, M.D., Professor of Military Medicine in the Army School at Netley, to be C.B. of the Civil Division of the order.

I.L.N.

June 24

1871

GOOD REASON.—"Don't you think you have a prejudice against the prisoner?" asked a lawyer of a witness. "Very likely," was the reply; "I have caught him stealing two or three times!"

The Leisure Hour. Jan 6. 1877

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

I.L.N. OCT. 7. 1843

Her Majesty's troop ship *Queen*, which recently left Portsmouth with men for the different regiments serving in the Presidency of Bengal, took nine medical students, five law students, and two bankers' clerks, all private soldiers, and all belonging to the 1st Regiment of Lancs, now quartered in Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—On Monday last forty invalids, belonging to the 4th, 10th, 16th, 20th, 54th, and 7th Regiments, under the command of a lieutenant of the 4th, disembarked from the *St. Mary*, having after a fine voyage of six months all but seven days, and immediately proceeded to Chatham. Upwards of forty were sent during the passage, and the remainder are attached to the Invalid Depot at Fort Pitt. The men were landed by the lieutenant they received on the passage from the captain of the ship, with regard to provisions, &c., and have demanded a court of inquiry to investigate the facts of the case. Efforts have been made to compensate the matter with them, but without success.

MEDICINE-CHEST FOR THE ARMY.—Messrs. Savory and Moore have just produced a medicine-chest, intended for the use of the Army, which is well worthy of notice, on account of its portable nature, and the comprehensive and orderly arrangement of its contents. The medicine-chest commonly used by the Army surgeons is a bulky, cumbersome affair, and, as in a soldier's chest, everything is squeezed and nothing at hand. Savory and Moore's new medicine-chest may with convenience be carried on the back of a mule. The compartment which contains the list, bandages, and dressings, required at a short notice on the field of battle, can be unskipped, and carried with ease to any spot where it may be required; and another compartment contains a lantern which can be fixed by a spike on the ground.

May 12

1855

So large is the number of invalid troops now stationed at St. Mary's Barracks, Chatham, awaiting an order for their discharge, that the Commissioners from Chelsea Hospital have been occupied for three days in medically inspecting those non-commissioned officers and men who had been recommended for discharge from the service. The Commissioners engaged in this duty were Dr. D. Maclellan, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; and Mr. A. Moorhead, the secretary of Chelsea Hospital, assisted by Dr. J. B. Taylor, C.B., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, and Dr. J. C. G. Tice. During the sitting of the board 256 invalids were inspected by the Commissioners—a larger number than were ever before inspected on one occasion—the whole of whom were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to be discharged from Chatham. Notwithstanding the immense number of invalids discharged from St. Mary's invalid depot during the past year, there are still upwards of 1600 sick and wounded men at that establishment, and a detachment of eighty men arrived on Saturday.

Nov 29 1856

PREVENTION OF PITTING IN SMALLPOX.—Mr. Startin, the senior surgeon to the Gurney Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, has communicated to the *Medical Times* a very important plan, which he has adopted during the last fourteen years, for preventing pitting in smallpox, and which, he states, has always proved successful. The plan consists in applying the *acetic acid* or any vesicating fluid, by means of a camel-hair brush, to the apex of each spot or pustule of the disease, on all the exposed surfaces of the body, until blistering is evidenced by the whiteness of the skin in the parts subjected to the application, when the fluid producing it is to be washed off with water or thin arrowroot gruel. The pain attending the application of the vesicating fluid is very slight and transient.

MARCH 7 1857

See Lon. News 1855-56-57. R A M C

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.—The whole of the Camp was shaken this morning at one o'clock by a prodigious explosion, which produced the effects of an earthquake. A deplorable accident had occurred to our gallant allies as they were pursuing their works with accustomed energy. A tumbrel, from which they were discharging powder into one of the magazines near the Mamelon, was struck by a shell from the Russian batteries, which burst as it crashed through the roof of the carriage, and ignited the cartridges within; the flames caught the powder in the magazine, and, with a hideous roar, 14,000 lb. weight of gunpowder rushed forth in a volcano of fire to the skies, shattering to atoms the magazine, the tumbrels, and all the surrounding works, and whirling from its centre in all directions over the face of the Mamelon and beyond it 150 officers and men. Of these forty were killed on the spot; and the rest are scorched or burnt, or struck by splinters, stones, and by the shot and shell which were thrown into the air by the fiery eruption. Masses of earth, gabions, stones, fragments of carriages, and heavy shot were hurled far into our works on the left of the French, and wounded several of our men. The light of the explosion was not great, but the roar and shock of the earth were very considerable. The heaviest sleepers awoke and rushed out of their tents. There was silence for an instant, and but for an instant, as the sullen thunder rolled slowly away and echoed along the heights of Inkerman and Mackenzie, then the Russians, leaping to their guns, cheered loudly, but their voices were soon smothered in the crash of the French and English batteries, which opened all along the right of the attack, and played fiercely on their works. The Russians replied to our fire, but they were unable to take any advantage of our mischance, owing to the firmness of the French in the advanced trenches, and the steadiness of the cannonade.—*Letter from the Camp, Aug. 30. 1855.*

WINTER IN THE CRIMEA.—Since I last wrote the frost has continued severe, but the boisterous weather which prevailed during the greater part of last week has gradually subsided, and the last two days have been comparatively calm and serene. The cold was very intense on the 8th, the day on which the last mail left, and it was the more severely felt on account of a sharp north wind which never ceased the whole day. The highest temperature in the shade was at noon, and then the thermometer indicated seven degrees below the freezing point. At seven a.m. and seven p.m. the mercury stood at 18 deg. F., and at a later hour it fell considerably lower. Towards night a slight fall of snow occurred. The following day the wind, though blowing from the same quarter and sufficiently cutting, was less strong, and the temperature gradually rose under the sun's influence, but, at the highest, was still four or five degrees below the freezing point. It was too cold for the usual church parades to take place in the open air. Yesterday, the 10th, there was scarcely any wind, and the atmosphere was clear, bright, and cheerful. The sun exerted so much power that the hardened surface became dissolved into the usual mud, and nearly all the patches of drifted snow gradually disappeared. The hills and mountains to the eastward, however, retain their white aspect, and appear as if still deeply covered. At present there is every indication of settled fine weather. The continued succession of storms greatly disarranged and delayed the arrivals and departures of the mails last week. The mail due on Thursday last, the 6th, was not delivered till the morning of the 9th instant, and the mail due yesterday has not yet come to hand. Our latest London dates are at present up to February 23. The mail for England, which should have left the Crimea on the 4th inst., was detained, the mail-boat not venturing to sea until the 8th, when another mail was made up in due course.—*Letter from the Camp, March 11. 1856*

LOSSES AND SUFFERINGS OF THE FRENCH TROOPS IN THE CRIMEA.—Dr. Serive, who acted as Physician-General to the French army during the last war with Russia, has just published a book which contains a painful account of the losses and sufferings endured by the French troops landed in the East, but particularly by those engaged in the siege of Sebastopol. Of 303,278 officers and men sent from France during that short war 200,000 entered the hospitals, and were treated professionally, 50,000 for wounds received in action, and 150,000 for diseases of various kinds contracted during the campaign. The first troops which embarked in France were attacked with cholera which followed them to Athens, Gallipoli, Varna, and the Dobrudzha. That scourge appeared to suspend its attack for a brief period, while the French, in conjunction with their British allies, gained the victory at the Alma. On their arrival before Sebastopol the cholera again attacked them, and the receptions in the military hospitals during the month of January, 1855, amounted to 9000. They were chiefly treated for cholera, scurvy, frostbites, and wounds of every description. Typhus fever shortly after set in, but was quickly checked by the energetic treatment adopted by the French physicians. The health of the army was better during the spring of 1855, but the cholera reappeared in July and placed 4500 men *hors de combat*. Typhus fever set in again and added to the mortality. On the 8th of September Sebastopol was taken by the allied armies, but, nevertheless, between the 1st of September, 1855, and the 1st of April, 1856, of 145,120 French troops under arms in the Crimea 48,000 entered hospitals. Dr. Serive says that the scurvy prevailed at this period, the constitution of the men being impaired through fatigue and privations. The Doctor further adds that the most disastrous period of the campaign, in a medical point of view, was during the months of February and March 1856. A violent typhus, engendered by the infection of the heaps of refuse in the camp, struck down more than 19,000 soldiers at the end of the campaign, notwithstanding the precautions adopted by the medical staff. It is said that the number of sick in hospital in proportion to the force under arms was never so great in any former campaign. Of the medical staff, eighty-three physicians or surgeons fell victims to their devotedness—"an enormous figure," observes the author, "when one reflects on the small number employed." The French fleet likewise suffered serious losses from sickness.

George Green Spilsbury, Physician-General on the Royal establishment, who, after an uninterrupted service of forty-six years, expired in Calcutta, on the 6th of July. Dr. Spilsbury was so generally known to different members of the service, and his name is so familiar to many others who survive him, that a brief notice of the late head of the Medical Board may not be uninteresting:—His first practice, after passing his medical examination, was at Sierra Leone, from which colony he returned in 1811, when he joined the East India Company's service as Assistant-Surgeon, and passed through the various grades until he reached the top of the tree. Dr. Spilsbury served throughout the Nepal campaign in 1814-15-16, for which he obtained the medal; was present at the siege and capture of Hattaras, in 1817; served with the centre division of the Grand Army under the Marquis of Hastings, in 1817-18; with the Nerbudda Field Force surrounding the Puckmurree Hills, for the capture of the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, in 1819; and at the siege and capture of Asseergur, in 1819. He was Superintending Surgeon of the Saugor Division until, to use his own expression, "Saugor was handed bodily over to the 'Mulls,'" when he was appointed to the Cawnpore Division. He became a member of the Medical Board in Calcutta in 1854, and subsequently succeeded Dr. Lamb as Physician-General. Dr. Spilsbury's works of unostentatious charity live after him. It was his delight to help "the fatherless and widows in their affliction;" and to many a subaltern unable to meet the calls of misfortune or indiscretion Dr. Spilsbury has proved a "friend in need." The Asiatic Society in Calcutta (as any one who has visited the rooms can testify) has lost a valuable contributor in the late Dr. Spilsbury. The results of his geological researches in the valley of the Nerbudda and elsewhere were placed at the disposal of the society; and, by particular request of the members, he sat for his portrait in March, 1855; the picture being now suspended from the walls of the committee-room. The subject of this brief notice, after enjoying a larger share of good health than is usually allotted to Europeans in India, was attacked with low typhoid fever in March last, from which he never completely recovered.

I. L. N. * Madras people. Sep 12. 1857

THE QUEEN AND OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—An official order from the Horse Guards was received at Chatham on Tuesday by the commandant of Chatham Garrison, directing that returns are to be made and forwarded to her Majesty, as soon as possible, of the names of all the wounded soldiers from the Crimea who were paraded for her Majesty's inspection on her recent visit to Chatham, on the 19th inst. Each man's corps is to be given, how he is wounded, in what battle he fought, and his age and length of service. Invalids who are in the list, and were inspected on the former visit by her Majesty in March last, are to have a cross placed against each name. This order, which is so promptly to be attended to, leaves no doubt but that it is her Majesty's intention to distribute medals for service in the Crimea to all those non-commissioned officers and soldiers at the invalid depôts, from nearly every regiment engaged in the campaign in the East, as soon as everything is ready.

On Wednesday between fifty and sixty non-commissioned officers and gunners and drivers of the Royal Artillery were discharged from the service. Most of these men were wounded in the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and in the trenches before Sebastopol. Some have lost an arm, others a leg, and one poor fellow, named Davis, lost both his arms.

A SANITARIUM IN THE CRIMEA.—It has been a subject of great surprise that the Sanitarium, which was commenced long ago, near the Monastery of St. George, has never been completed; and, judging from present appearances, it will continue to be a subject of surprise for another month or more. Some of the huts have been erected, but they are as yet destitute of bedsteads, and all other provision for the reception of convalescents. The advantages of the position, and convenience for sea-bathing, promised to render this a very valuable addition to the sanitary resources of the army. Timely removal to this site from the thickly-covered ground of the camps before Sebastopol, in many instances might have speedily restored health, and obviated the necessity of removal to a distance, and more lengthened periods of absence. But the summer is passing, and with it almost the only season when the sanitarium can be of use to the convalescents for whom it is destined.—*Letter from the Camp.*

"COSPATRICK."—If you refer to "The Di Biography" you will find the story of Dr. "James" Dr. "James" is said to have been the daughter entered the Army as a hospital assistant in 18 She became Assistant-Surgeon in 1815, Surgeon Inspector General in 1851, and Inspector General placed on half-pay in 1859. In 1819 she was Town, and while stationed there fought a duel "the most skilful of surgeons and the most appearance a beardless lad with an unmistakable countenance, reddish hair, and high cheekbones effeminacy in his manner which he was always His style of conversation was greatly superior at a mess-table in those days." This remarkable secret of her sex until she died in London in 1865.

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JUNE 30. 1855

NOV. 28. 1857

JULY 21. 1855

Establishments—Miscellaneous.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEES AND MISCELLANEOUS
ESTABLISHMENTS.

(Arranged Alphabetically.)

✓ THE ARMY MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Chairman	..	..	The Director-General, Army Medical Service.
Vice-Chairman	..	..	The Deputy Director-General, Army Medical Service.
Members	..	..	{ Horrocks, Bt. Col. W. H., M.B., R. A. Med. Corps (as Expert in Sanitation).
			{ Bradford, Maj. Sir J. R., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., M.D., 3 Lond. Gen. Hosp.
			{ Parkes, Maj. L. C., M.D., San. Serv.
			{ Pembrey, M. S., Esq., M.D.
Civilian Members	..	..	{ Treves, Hon. Col. Sir F., Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S., Wessex Div., R.A. Med. Corps.
			{ Cameron, Sir C. A., Knt., C.B., M.D.
Representative of the Directorate of Military Operations	..	..	{ Harper, Col. G. M., D.S.O., p.s.c. [I]
Representative of the Directorate of Fortifications and Works	..	..	{ Anderson, Col. F. J.
Representative of the India Office	..	..	{ Branfoot, Col. (temp. Surg.-Gen.) A. M., K.C.I.E. M.B. ret. Ind. Med. Serv. (Mad.)
Secretary	..	..	Gann, E. T., Esq.

ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION.

Commissioner (Honorary)	..	Biddulph, Gen. Sir R., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. Comdt. R. Art. [R]
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✓ THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

(9, Victoria Street, S.W.)

Patron	THE KING.
President	QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Chairman of Council	..	..	Rothschild, Rt. Hon. N. M., Lord G.C.V.O.	
			Treves, Hon. Col. Sir F., Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S., Wessex Div., R.A. Med. Corps (Chairman).	
			Beatson, Col. Sir G. T., K.C.B., M.D., VD.	
			Bowlby, Maj. Sir A. A., Knt., C.M.G., F.R.C.S., 1 Lond. Gen. Hosp.	
			Cantlie, Hon. Col. J., M.B., F.R.C.S., VD, 1 Lond. Div., R. A. Med. Corps.	
Executive Committee	..	..	Franklin, Surg.-Gen. Sir B., K.C.I.E., K.H.P., ret. Ind. Med. Serv.	
			Keogh, Surg.-Gen. (ranking as Lt.-Gen.) Sir A., K.C.B., M.D., ret. pay.	
			Lloyd, A. K., Esq., K.C.	
			Makins, Lt.-Col. G. H., C.B., F.R.C.S., 2 Lond. Gen. Hosp.	
			Power, J. D., Esq., M.V.O.	
			Rothschild, Hon. N. C.	
			Stanley, Hon. A., M.V.O., M.P.	
Organizing Secretary	..	..	Magill, Col. J., C.B., M.D. ret. pay.	
Secretary	..	..	Hastings, F., Esq.	

Establishments—Miscellaneous.

CAVALRY COMMITTEE.

(Aldershot.)

- President* The Senior Member.
- Members* { The Brigade Commander 1st Cavalry Brigade.
The Brigade Commander 2nd Cavalry Brigade.
The Brigade Commander 4th Cavalry Brigade.
The Commandant, Cavalry School.
- Associate Members*.. .. { The Brigade Commander 3rd Cavalry Brigade.
The Staff Officer for R. Horse and Field Art., Aldershot Command.
(for questions affecting R. H. Art. unit in a Cav. Brig.)
The Commanding Royal Engineer, Lands District, Aldershot.
(for questions affecting R. Eng. unit in a Cav. Brig.)
- Secretary* The Brigade-Major, 1st Cavalry Brigade.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

(Aldershot.)

- President* The Major-General in charge of Administration, Aldershot Command.
- Members* { The Brigadier-General, General Staff, Aldershot Command.
The Asst Qr.-Mr.-Gen., Aldershot Command.
The Asst. Director of Supplies & Transport, Aldershot Command.
The Asst. Director of Ord. Stores, Aldershot Command.
The Gen. Staff Officer, 1st grade, 1st Div., Aldershot Command.
The Dep.-Asst.-Adj. & Qr.-Mr.-Gen., 2nd Div., Aldershot Command.
The Brigade Major, 1st Cavalry Brigade.
The Staff Officer for R. Horse and Field Art., Aldershot Command.
The Officer Commanding, Troops & Companies Royal Engineers, Aldershot Command.
The Officer Commanding, Depot Royal Army Medical Corps, Aldershot.
- Associate Members*.. .. { The General Staff Officer, 1st grade (*Staff Duties*), War Office.
The Assistant Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores (*Mobn. Equipments*), War Office.
The Deputy Assistant Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores (*Patterns of Stores*), War Office.
The Asst. to the Ord. Consulting Officer for India.
- Secretary* The General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, Aldershot Command.

FIELD ARTILLERY COMMITTEE.

(Aldershot.)

- President* The Senior Member.
- Members* { The Senior C.R.A. Divisional Troops, Aldershot Command.
The C.R.A. 3rd Division.
The Chief Instructor, School of Gunnery, R. Horse & Field Artillery.
Montgomery, Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) R. A. K., C.B., D.S.O., p.s.c., g.
Thwaites, Maj. W., R. Fd. Art., p.s.c. [I]
- Associate Member* .. Carter, Col. D. C., C.B., ret. pay (*Comdg. R. Art. 1 Lond. Div.*) (*for Terr. Art.*)
- Secretary* .. The Staff Officer for R. Horse and Field Art., Aldershot Command.

ARMY LIST. JAN. 1912.

(46)

Establishments—Educational and Training.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Grosvenor Road, S.W.)

Commandant and Director of Studies .. Risk, Col. E. J. E. 4Feb.11

Professors.

<i>Military Surgery</i>	Pilcher, Maj. E. M., <i>D.S.O., M.B., F.R.C.S., R.A. Med. Corps</i> ..	1Aug.10
<i>Tropical Medicine</i>	Harrison, Maj. W. S., <i>M.B., R.A. Med. Corps</i> ..	22Aug.09
<i>Hygiene</i>	Melville, Lt. Col. C. H., <i>M.B., R.A. Med. Corps</i> ..	17Sept.08
<i>Assistant Professor</i>	Fawcett, Maj. H. B., <i>M.B., R.A. Med. Corps</i> ..	—
<i>Pathology</i>	Leishman, Bt. Lt.-Col. Sir W. B., <i>Knt., F.R.S., M.B., R.A. Med. Corps</i> ..	1Feb.10
<i>Assistant Professor</i>	Kennedy, Capt. J. C., <i>M.D., R.A. Med. Corps</i> ..	1Feb.03
<i>Lecturer in Syphilology</i>	Gibbard, Maj. T. W., <i>M.B., R.A. Med. Corps</i> ..	22Aug.09

Clinical Teachers.

<i>Medicine</i>	{ Pitt, Maj. G. N., <i>M.D., 2 Lond. Gen. Hosp.</i>
	{ Galloway, Capt. J., <i>M.D., F.R.C.S., 4 Lond. Gen. Hosp.</i>
<i>Surgery</i>	{ Clayton-Greene, W. H., <i>Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S.</i>
	{ Collier, Capt. H. S., <i>F.R.C.S., 3 Lond. Gen. Hosp.</i>
<i>Dermatology</i>	Whitfield, A., <i>Esq., M.D.</i>
<i>Midwifery and Gynaecology</i>	Blacker, G. F., <i>Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.</i>
<i>Ophthalmology</i>	Parsons, J. H., <i>Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S.</i>
<i>Otology with Laryngology and Rhinology</i>	Tilley, H., <i>Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.</i>
<i>Specific Fevers</i>	Goodall, E. W., <i>Esq., M.D.</i>

Honorary Consulting Staff, Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital.

Barker, A. E., <i>Esq., F.R.C.S.</i>	Freyer, Surg.-Lt.-Col. P. J., <i>M.D., ret. Ind. Med. Serv.</i>
Bowlby, Maj. Sir A. A., <i>Knt., C.M.G., F.R.C.S., 1 Lond. Gen. Hosp.</i>	Griffiths, W. S. A., <i>Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.</i>
Bradshaw, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. A. F., <i>C.B., K.H.P., ret.</i>	Makins, Lt.-Col. G. H., <i>C.B., F.R.C.S., 2 Lond. Gen. Hosp.</i>
Bruce, J. M., <i>Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.</i>	Oster, Hon. Col. Sir W., <i>Bt., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., S. Mid. Div., R.A. Med. Corps.</i>
Fowler, Lt.-Col. Sir J. K., <i>K.C.V.O., M.D., 3 Lond. Gen. Hosp.</i>	

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

(Depôt, R.A. Med. Corps, Aldershot.)

Commandant (and O.C. Depôt, R.A. Med. Corps) Hunter, Lt.-Col. G. D., *D.S.O., R.A. Med. Corps* .. 1Nov.09

Instructors.

<i>Instructor, School of Army Sanitation</i> ..	Aldridge, Lt.-Col. A. R., <i>C.S.I., M.B., R.A. Med. Corps</i> ..	28Feb.10
<i>Instructor, Training School</i> ..	Morgan, Maj. C. K., <i>M.B., R.A. Med. Corps</i> ..	29Oct.10
<i>Assistant Instructor, Training School</i> ..	Delap, Maj. G. G., <i>D.S.O., R.A. Med. Corps</i> ..	15June08

ARMY VETERINARY SCHOOL AT ALDERSHOT.

Professor.

Newsom, Maj. A. C., *A. Vety. Corps* 15Feb.09

Assistant Professor.

Wadley, Capt. E. J., *A. Vety. Corps* 22July10

Establishments—Educational and Training.

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

(Kneller Hall, Hounslow.)

Commandant ..	Somerville, Bt. Col. T. C. F., M.V.O.	29 June 10
Quarter-Master and Adjutant ..	Bett, Hon. Maj. J., Qr.-Mr.	24 Oct. 01
Director of Music ..	Stretton, Hon. Maj. A. J., M.V.O., Qr.-Mr.	25 Mar. 96

THE DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL.

(Guston, near Dover.)

President ..	Field-Marshal H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Col. G. Gds. and A.S. Corps, and Col. in Chief 6 Dns., High. L.I., R. Dub. Fus., and Rif. Brig., Personal A.D.C. to the King.	
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Commissioners.

The Paymaster-General (Chairman).
 The Secretary of the War Office.
 The Judge-Advocate-General.
 The Chaplain-General.
 The Director of Financial Services.
 The Director of Personal Services.
 The Director of Movements and Quartering.
 The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command.

Specially appointed.

White, Field-Marshal Sir G. S., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Col. Gord. Highrs. (whilst Governor, Royal Hospital, Chelsea).
 Dillon, Gen. Sir M., G.C.B., C.S.I., Col. Comdt. Rif. Brig.
 Moncrieff, Lt.-Gen. G. H., vd, ret. pay, Col. R. Scots
 Stewart, Gen. Sir R. MacG., G.C.B., ret. pay, q.s., g., Col. Comdt. R. Art.
 Elles, Lt.-Gen. Sir E. R., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., ret. pay, p.s.c.

Commandant ..	Morris, Bt. Col. A. H., C.M.G., D.S.O.	16 July 09
Quarter-Master and Adjutant ..	Dyke, Hon. Maj. J. S., M.V.O., Qr.-Mr.	16 Apr. 04
Medical Officer ..	Fitz Gerald, Capt. Fitz G. G., R. A. Med. Corps.	
Chaplain ..	Andrews, Rev. G. H., M.A., Chaplain to the Forces (1st Class)	
Head Master ..	Dark, R., Esq., B.A. (Civilian)	12 Oct. 09
Masters (for Students) ..	White, Army Schoolmaster G. A. (for Bordon)	1 Apr. 05
	Costelloe, Army Schoolmaster J. T.	21 Apr. 06
	Hawes, Army Schoolmaster W...	1 Sept. 05
	Longden, Army Schoolmaster H. J. L...	7 Jan. 07
	Smith, Army Schoolmaster D. G. (for Western Heights, Dover)	1 Sept. 08
Masters ..	Salter, Army Schoolmaster G. H.	1 Sept. 08
	Pierce, Army Schoolmaster M.	12 Nov. 09
	Baker, Army Schoolmaster R. E.	6 Apr. 10
	Hughes, Army Schoolmaster A. J.	8 Aug. 10
	Cornelius, Army Schoolmaster F. T.	1 Sept. 11
Drawing Master ..	Lewis, G. A., Esq.	25 Aug. 09
Science Master ..	Dall, C. E., Esq., B.Sc.	1 Apr. 08
Woodwork Master ..	Burnett, C. B., Esq.	1 Apr. 08

FEB. 13, 1858.]

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

A VERY sad exposure has recently been made of the health and longevity of our soldiers. Selected from men in the prime of life—no person being taken for a soldier who has any perceptible defect in his structure or constitution, provided, as is generally supposed, with comfortable quarters in costly barracks—it might be expected that in peace, at least, the soldier living in England should enjoy a long life. A report recently published of a Royal Commission to inquire into this subject informs us that the very reverse is the fact. While in Manchester, one of the unhealthiest towns in the kingdom, the annual mortality of effective men of all ages is only 12·4 in 1000, in the whole army at home it is 17·5; in the Household cavalry it is 11; in the Dragoon Guards, 13·3; in the infantry of the line 18·7; and in the Foot Guards, 20·4. The most healthy portion of the army is, therefore, nearly as unhealthy as the people of the most unhealthy of our towns, and the least healthy portion of our troops, is almost twice as unhealthy. The annual mortality of the town and country population together is 9·2 per 1000; and the mortality of the Foot Guards, therefore, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as great

as the annual average mortality of the general population, and almost three times as great as the mortality of the rural population alone, 7·7 in 1000. This extraordinary mortality, which, be it remembered, puts the nation to an enormous expense to recruit the army, is supposed to be caused by the barracks being overcrowded and badly ventilated. The military hospitals, too, are described as crowded, ill-ventilated, and destructive to life. Then the food of the soldier—boiled beef, no other meat than boiled beef—for the whole period of twenty-one years' service, is ill adapted to preserve health and strength, and becomes actually nauseous to the boiled-beef fed men. They are sometimes exposed to night watching in wet clothes; they are always without a healthy stimulus to exertion; their minds prey on their bodies, and their bodies are insufficiently nourished. A dragoon has a cheerful occupation in looking after his horse, and so he escapes some of the killing ennui, and some of the destructive effects of close rooms, and worse than workhouse food, which are the general lot of the soldier. This sudden information of the great mortality of our troops, after the public health has excited attention for years, is calculated to cause much indignation against the medical authorities of the army and the chiefs of regiments who could allow valuable lives to be so wastefully destroyed. We can imagine no excuse for the Inspectors of Hospitals and the Medical Staff of the Army, and the Colonels of regiments, who have not discovered the causes of this extraordinary mortality, and have taken no means to prevent it.

CC91 DEC 30 1853

THE QUEEN AND OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—An official order from the Horse Guards was received at Chatham on Tuesday by the commandant of Chatham Garrison, directing that returns are to be made and forwarded to her Majesty, as soon as possible, of the names of all the wounded soldiers from the Crimea who were paraded for her Majesty's inspection on her recent visit to Chatham, on the 19th inst. Each man's corps is to be given, how he is wounded, in what battle he fought, and his age and length of service. Invalids who are in the list, and were inspected on the former visit by her Majesty in March last, are to have a cross placed against each name. This order, which is so promptly to be attended to, leaves no doubt but that it is her Majesty's intention to distribute medals for service in the Crimea to all those non-commissioned officers and soldiers at the invalid depôts, from nearly every regiment engaged in the campaign in the East, as soon as everything is ready.

[DEC. 29, 1855.]

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WINTER IN THE CRIMEA.

(From a Correspondent.)

THIS morning (Dec. 29) the Camp presents a scene of almost indescribable misery and desolation. The rain has been falling in torrents, with little intermission, for several days—such rain, such sheets of water, as you never saw in England. Not a glimpse of sky, not even a cloud is visible, but a dismal grey mist stretching over head, and almost touching the earth. Mountains surround us, yet not one is to be seen. The Camp is knee deep in mire—clay so stiff that it is almost impossible to cut it from one's boots, even with a knife. Looking over the whole Camp, not a single human being is to be seen. The road from the Camp to Balaklava, usually covered with strings of camels, mules, and buffaloes, is utterly deserted. A few poor horses and bāt mules are standing in the Camp with their heads down and their noses touching the earth, whilst the rain streams in rivulets from their faces. There is also another animal within view, making the scene even more miserable—an enormous pet gander brought by Captain — from Kertch; he (the gander) waddles with great difficulty through the stiff clay, croaking like a monster toad. In half an hour he will be more in his element, for, heavy as he is, he will have water enough to swim about in at pleasure. Every now and then a hurricane sweeps the whole Encampment, and we expect to see tent-poles smashed and canvas torn from the ground.

Of course you all imagine in England that there is abundance of hutting and winter clothing provided for your soldiers in the Crimea. The reports in your daily newspapers are calculated altogether to mislead the public. They represent that the Camp now consists almost entirely of comfortable huts and houses. Undoubtedly the writers of these articles are very comfortable. They have houses with windows, chimneys, and stoves, and they need fear neither wet nor cold. Life in the Crimea is apt to make every man to a certain extent selfish; and I never knew a fortunate possessor of a house and firegrate who was not of opinion that everything was going on very well, and who did not wonder at the complaints of his neighbours. It is true that all over the Camp there is a pretty fair sprinkling of houses, huts, and hovels. But no thanks to the Government for this. The Government has not sent sufficient huts to shelter one-tenth part of the army. The huts have been built by officers and privates who have fetched wood and stone from the ruins of Sebastopol. How did the Government know that such ruins would have been available this winter? The cost to the officers of their huts is from £8 or £10 to £20 and upwards. Numbers of non-commissioned officers and privates have excavated their houses, that is, they are living in deep graves about twelve feet square, roofed with branches of trees covered with mud. The Government has had twelve months to provide for this present winter. Fortunately the army placed no trust in the Executive at home. If they had, they would have been nearly as badly off (green coffee excepted) this winter as last, and you would have seen in the daily journals the same long and dismal columns recording deaths by fever, cholera, and frost-bite, which were so appalling early in the present year.

Having heard that the hospitals of the Land Transport Corps were in a most deplorable condition from the effects of the weather, I rode over to their encampment yesterday morning. Such a scene of misery, except after a battle, I never witnessed. In England the Land Transport Service is represented as being highly respectable and possessing great advantages; here, if we may judge from the conduct of the officials, the corps is scarcely deemed worthy of recognition as a department of the army. The information I received was from one of the surgeons attached to the Transport Service, who has given me full permission to send you his name and address. I found him in his tent, sitting on his camp bedstead, a thin macintosh over his shoulders, and very light summer boots on his feet, which were resting in a puddle of mire; indeed, the entire encampment was pitched in a swamp. Having presented my introduction, I expressed my regret that I did not find him more comfortably housed. I also remarked that I had understood every hospital in camp had been transferred to warm huts for the winter. He laughed with much bitterness at my observation. "I have never had a chance of getting into a hut," he said, "though I have urged my necessities a hundred times. Everything in the Crimea is dear, except human life. A hut costs the Government £4 or £5. Although the War-office says I am fully competent to be intrusted with the sole charge of the lives of a hundred sick soldiers, I am not by any means worth a hut: I am not worth a half-inch piece of deal either under my feet or over my head. I am not worth a fragment of fire, though the thermometer stands below zero!" I expressed my surprise at seeing him on so bitter a day in such light clothing. "Of course," he replied, "you must think me insane. Listen to the circumstances. When I left England in the summer, I was told that I need not take winter outfit, as I could purchase all such necessities at the Government stores in the Crimea. Now mark this still accursed system of routine. On the 1st or 2nd day of November a clause appeared in general orders informing officers that they might purchase all winter clothing from their Quartermasters—fur coats, caps, gloves, boots—the price £7 7s. The next day I went to purchase, and was laughed at. It was necessary that I should present a requisition signed by my commanding officer. So I got at once a requisition signed by Major Cox, who informed me that I could undoubtedly get my warm clothing on the following day. On presenting my requisition to Quartermaster Jones, he was of opinion that the document must be sent to General Airey, at the front, and so I could have no clothes on that day. Quartermaster Jones also informed me that when General Airey returned the requisition it would have to be sent to Col. Mackenzie, and, when Col. Mackenzie approved them, the articles would be supplied. Remember that, with all this trouble and delay, every officer is called upon to pay full price! Now, it is more than a month since the general order was issued. I have sent down and been down to Quartermaster Jones day after day in vain. Application has been made twice on this very morning. None of the surgeons of the Land Transport Corps have been able to get a single thread of winter clothing! But," my informant continued, "our complaints are as nothing compared with the miseries of the poor creatures in our hospital marquees. More than 300 patients at the two wings of the corps are shivering under canvas. All these patients are afflicted either with fever, cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, or rheumatism. The floor of their tents is ankle deep with mud, and the rain streams through the canvas roof, saturating their blankets. Last night (December 1st) a violent storm swept over us. Three marquees were blown over the patients' heads; and at three o'clock in the morning, raining piteously and pitch dark, five-and-thirty patients naked, and some of them dying, were lying up to their necks in the wet and slush of the encampment. Again I say, every thing is dear in the Crimea but human life! Even old pack-saddles, foul blankets, rugs, and worn-out sackings are carefully housed, and sentries are ordered to walk about day and night to take care of them. I applied at head-quarters the other day to know if any hospital huts were to be provided for the three hundred sick men of the Land Transport Corps. I was informed that no huts for such a purpose were even invoiced from England. And yet the people at home are denying themselves comforts to provide us, as they imagine, with necessities. They would scarcely believe the statement I have made to you. Let the authorities deny it if they dare." Such, as nearly as possible verbatim, was the extraordinary information conveyed to me by one of the surgeons of the Land Transport Corps. At the same time he referred me to his colleagues, and they, without hesitation, confirmed the preceding statement in every particular.



KHAN OR INN IN SHYENA, FROM A DRAWING BY JAMES ROBERTSON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

honourable gentleman opposite had put it—as a censure, not upon the Duke of Newcastle, but upon the whole Cabinet. He defended the principle of coalition Governments, as unavoidable in the present state of parties in the country. He condemned the motion, because it would set a

RECOGNISING THE WORK OF MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Women who Braved the Horrors of the Crimean Campaign.



Nurses at Work in the Early Dawn after the Battle of Alma, 1854

The Russians lost 5,000 men (including 900 prisoners) and the allies lost 3,400

The restlessness of Russia and the prominence of the woman question give unusual interest to Miss Florence Nightingale, who has recently been honoured by the King and is to be presented with the freedom of the City of London, for she reminds one of both interests. Born in 1820, Miss Nightingale began her famous work in hospitals in 1854, and she departed for the Crimea on October 21, 1854, with thirty-four nurses. When she came home a testimonial fund amounting to £50,000 was subscribed by the public in recognition of her services, and was at her special request devoted to the formation of an institution for the training of nurses. For many years she has lived in complete retirement at 10, South Street, Park Lane.

Miss Nightingale's colleagues are also being remembered, for the honour recently paid to the men who went through the Mutiny has drawn attention to the services of that little band of women who helped Miss Nightingale in the Crimea. Few of them now remain with us. One, Miss Emma Fagg, who is now nearly eighty-three, has been in the Thanet Union twenty-two years, and is quite happy in her surroundings. Nurse Langley of Bury St. Edmunds went out to the Crimea as wife of a sergeant in the 17th Lancers and nursed the Duke of Cambridge; Mrs. Evans, who lives at Watford, is now ninety years of age; Mrs. Death, who lives at Plaistow, is in poor circumstances; and so on the story might be told in many other cases.



Mrs. Death

Over eighty years of age



Mrs. Langley

Aged eighty



Florence Nightingale

As she looked fifty years ago



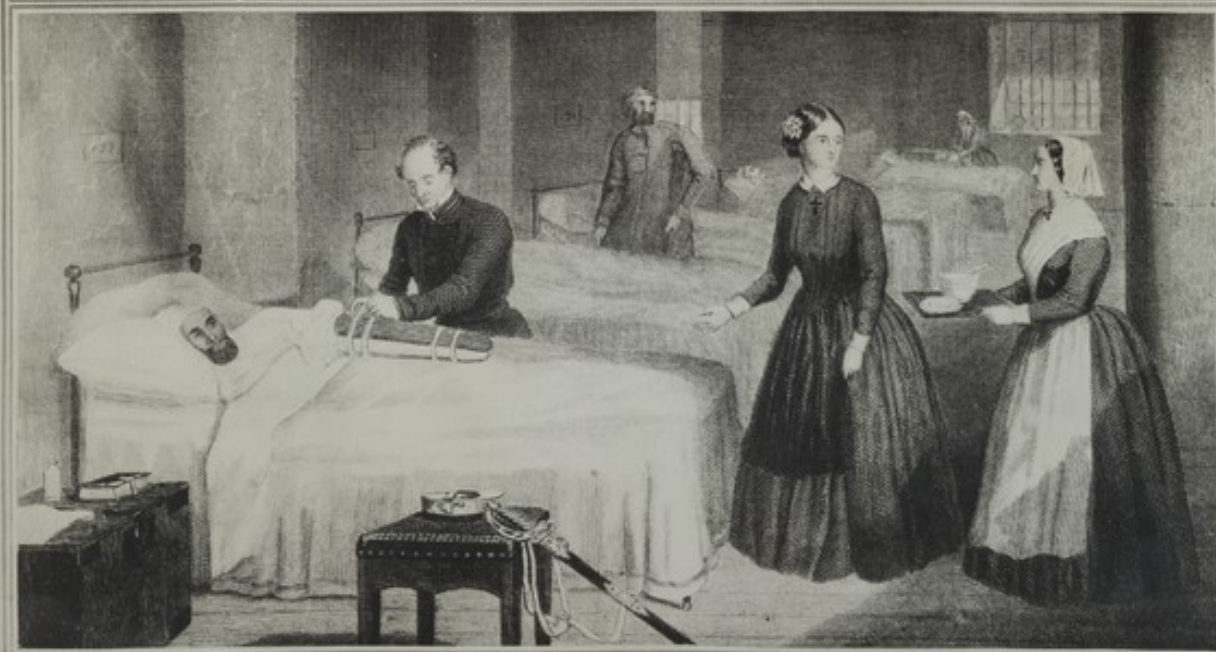
Mrs. Ellen Butler

Over seventy-eight



Mrs. Evans

A soldier's wife



The Nurses at Work in the Hospital at Scutari

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

THE POETRY BY FRANCIS BENNOCH, Esq.

THE MUSIC BY J. L. HATTON.

Maestros.

With lof - ty song we love to cheer The hearts of dar - ing

men; Ap - plaud - ed thus, they glad - ly hear The trum - pet's call a - gain. But now we sing of

low - ly deeds De - vot - ed to the brave, Where she, who stems the wound that bleeds, A he - ro's life may

save. And he - roes sav'd ex - ult - ing tell How well her voice they knew; How sor-row near it

could not dwell, But spread . . . its wings and flew.

dim.

II.

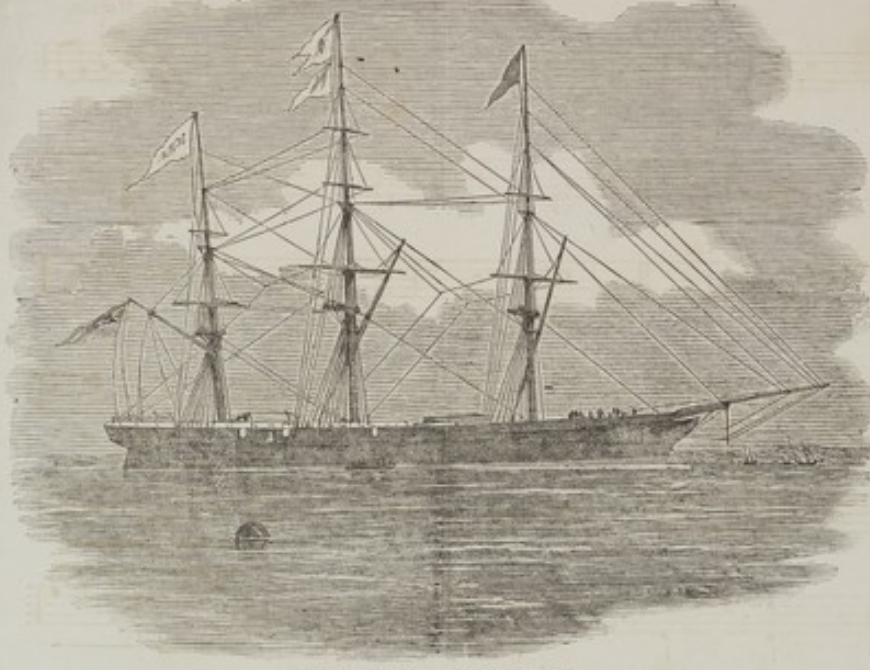
Neglected, dying in despair,
They lay till woman came
To soothe them with her gentle care,
And feed life's flick'ring flame.
When wounded sore, on fever's rack,
Or cast away as slain,
She call'd their fluttering spirits back,
And gave them strength at pain:
They might not see the smiling face,
Which suffering could dispel,
But they could turn and kiss the place

On which her sha-dow fell.

III.

When words of wrath profaning rung,
She mov'd with pitying grace;
Her presence still'd the wildest tongue,
And holy grew the place.
They knew that they were car'd for then,
Their eyes forgot their tears;
In dreamy sleep they lost their pain,
And thought of early years,—
Of early years, when life was fair,—
Of faces sweet and pale:
They woke—the angel bending there

Was Florence Night-ingale!



THE ROYAL MAIL CLIPPER "SCHONBERG."

THE WRECK OF THE ROYAL MAIL CLIPPER
"SCHONBERG."

THE Melbourne papers received by last Australian mail contain full particulars of the wreck of this splendid ship, of the Black Ball Royal Mail line of clippers. The *Schoenberg* sailed from Liverpool on the 4th Oct., and in the early part of the voyage met with light baffling winds, the Equator not being crossed until the 23rd day after sailing; and a detention of ten days from calms marking the crossing of the Line. On Christmas-day she first made land at Cape Bridgewater, about one o'clock p.m., wind blowing fresh from E.S.E., driving the ship fast to the north. During that night and the following day the wind continued from the same point, compelling her to tack frequently. On Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, noon, wind blowing fresh, being then about four miles off shore, the stood in again at six p.m., the wind blowing from the same quarter. About half past ten p.m. land was faintly visible, and the wind fell off to a dead calm. Shortly before eleven o'clock p.m. the order was given to "beat ship," the ship partially coming round, and then refuting to answer the helm. It was then tried to wear ship, but a current running westward from shore to four knots an hour—of which the captain was ignorant, and of which no mention is made in any existing chart—prevented the attempt, and carried the ship into a sandbank about thirty-five miles west of Cape Otway, not laid down in any of the charts.

The captain immediately sent out a boat to ascertain where they could land the passengers, and began to get out the ship's boats. In the mean time all sail was taken in, and rockets and blue lights were let off, and guns fired, in case any ship might be in sight or hearing. The captain was still proceeding with arrangements for landing the passengers when smoke was seen in the distance. He then ordered Mr. Laurie, the second mate, to pick out the best crew on board, and intercept the steamer. Captain Deane, of the steamer *Queen*, had seen the blue lights, and stood out in the direction where he saw them, and immediately offered to take the whole of the passengers to Melbourne, although on her trip to Portland. He accordingly landed them all safely. Great praise is due to Captain Deane for his extreme kindness and attention to the passengers, and it is very much to the credit of the passengers, twenty in number, on board of his vessel that they voluntarily consented to go back to Melbourne when within a few miles of the termination of their voyage.

With reference to the performance of the vessel, it is said that she was overhauled, drawing over twenty-five feet when she left Liverpool, and that the cargo was chiefly iron and plant for the Geelong railway. This will account for the slow rate of progress the made. It appears that the part of the coast on which the *Schoenberg* was driven (about five miles east of the Geelong river) is the only spot in the neighbourhood five fathoms rocks, and had the catastrophe occurred on any other part of that coast the ship would have inevitably been broken up at once, in which case there would, no doubt, have been considerable loss of life.

The arrival of the *Overland Mail* places us in possession of the details arrived at by the officers appointed to hold an inquiry into the charge brought against Captain James Nicol Forbes and Mr. Saxby, the third mate, of the *Schoenberg*, belonging to the Black Ball line of packets. The officers holding the inquiry were Lieutenant Pascoe, R.N. (Chairman), Captain Ferguson, and Lieutenant Crawford.

The case of Captain Forbes was first called on. The following was the wording of the information:—"For that he did, on or about the 5th day of November last, being at that time master of the British ship *Schoenberg*, by neglect of duty as such master, omit to do certain acts; to wit, let the anchor, such act, amongst others, being lawful and proper to be done by you in preventing the said ship *Schoenberg* from immediate loss, contrary to the form of the Statute in that case made and provided."

The evidence of the boatswain and Melville was the most important, relating to the charge against Captain Forbes, inasmuch as they stated most positively that two hours and a half had elapsed after the vessel struck before the anchors were let go; that the anchors were not ready for use at the time, being fished for use in the forenoon, with no chain left; and that had the anchors been cast when the vessel struck the probability was that the vessel would not have been lost. The boatswain stated that he had seen the vessel on previous occasions nine days, and was not surprised on the last occasion. This statement was contradicted by the other witnesses, and Captain Marchant, who visited the ship shortly after she was ashore, and saw her position, stated as a fact that he would not have thrown the anchor over when the vessel was heading from the land. Where the vessel struck there were no rocks or breakers marked in the charts. Captain Forbes stated that the anchors could easily have been let go; and the reason why he did not order the claim to be bent previously was that it would not occupy more than four or five minutes. This was corroborated by the first officer and carpenter of the ship. The chief officer of the *Queen*, which was passed by the *Schoenberg* the day previously to her wreck, deposed to having seen the port anchor over the rail, and the starboard lying on the lee rail, not at all like as if they had been stored for use. Evidence was also given that the boatswain had received money from the passengers as a bribe for giving his evidence, and had been promised a Government appointment in case the charge against Captain Forbes could be maintained. It is a matter of suspicion that, although summoned for appearance on the second day of the investigation, he failed in doing so. The proprietor of the British Hotel, where the "indignation meetings" were held, deposed to having seen the passengers subscribing money for the boatswain on 8th November.

After a long and interesting investigation, Captain Forbes was committed or trial at the sessions on the charge, but admitted to bail on his own recognizances.

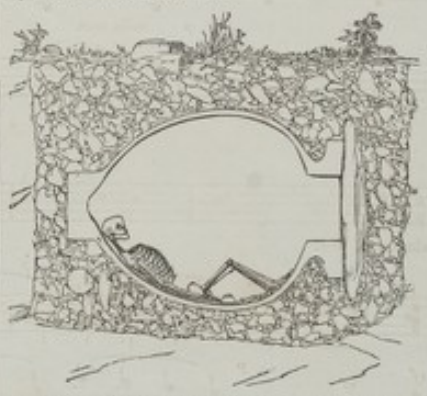
GREEK AND CRIMIAN TOMBS.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 8th December and 15th January contain Engravings representing the ancient buildings excavated by Colonel Munro near Balaklava, and the objects found therein. The writer of the description accompanying them apparently was ignorant of one of the modes adopted by the ancient Greeks in burying their dead in jars placed in Groves, Koussila, Anatolia, Mysiense, the Ionian Islands, and many other places, or he would not have failed to perceive that the same custom extended to the Crimea, and that the remains found by Colonel Munro were merely those of an ancient burial-place.

The following is a description of tombs of the same kind excavated by myself on the plains of Troy and the Chersonese of Thrace, and which may tend to remove the erroneous suppositions that the use of the large earthen jars discovered near Balaklava were for the purpose of making wine or keeping grain, or that of receiving the blood of victims sacrificed within the temple. The jars are of all sizes, ranging from about 3 feet 2 inches long by 1 foot 8 inches wide to 6 feet long by 4 feet 7 inches wide, and constructed of coarse red clay, intermixed with gravel. Many of them appear to have been cracked in baking, and are mended with leaden rivets. They are all placed in a horizontal position, sometimes within an excavation made in the rock. A flat micaceous stone covers the mouth, which invariably faces the south or south-east. The unburnt skeletons are found lying on their backs with unaltered knees, surrounded by terra-cotta pendants and vases (jewels and personal, many of which are of the best period of the art; also, blue, green, and yellow glass vases, and other small objects. (Vide Sketch.)

Amphorae are sometimes found within the larger jar, and sometimes without, containing the skeletons of children, accompanied by vases of smaller dimensions. Scarcely one in fifty of the large jars are found in a perfect state; in most cases a small portion only of the lower part remains, the upper being destroyed by the plough, the displacement of the surface soil, or other causes; and those discovered by Colonel Munro appear to have suffered in like manner.



The largest and most perfect jar was found near the site of ancient Dardanus in an extraordinary manner. Some labourers in search of honey traced a bee to a hole in the ground; they were surprised on digging to find the jar, and the interior of it filled with honeycomb. They removed their prize, but overlooked some vases which I was so fortunate as to discover buried in a little earth which had fastened itself into the tomb. An idea of the size of the jar may be formed from the fact that, when emptied, six persons entered it together, and it contained them all in a sitting posture.

The slabs mentioned by your Correspondent are evidently those used by the ancients for placing and preparing the bodies preparatory to interment.

ANYONE ART AND MODERN MANUFACTURE.—Our readers will doubtless recollect that in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Feb. 16 appeared two engravings of a remarkably elegant vase recently found by the Count of Sinescu, in his excavations at Canus, and minutely described in our Correspondent's accompanying communication. We are gratified to learn that Messrs. Alcock, of the Hill Factory, Burslem, have just modelled a facsimile of this very beautiful work of ceramic art. Their object in "publishing" this vase is to sound our exertions in placing before the public such representations of antique manufactures as cannot fail to be highly interesting to all who take delight in viewing the productions of former ages in their relation to the art-manufactures of the present day. We should add that some few of the fragments of the original vase which appear to have been lost in the tomb at Canus have been supplied by Messrs. Alcock's artist with due regard to the artistic character of the other portions of the vase, in which he has succeeded in reproducing the delicate minuteness and grace which distinguished the original.

"THE ONLY SON OF HIS MOTHER, AND SHE WAS A WIDOW."

Draw up the blind.
Let me look out for awhile—
Let me see the day's first smile.
I am calm in my mind.
I know to day I can bear
To see the world look fair,
Though I sit in my empty home.
—Peace is come!

Peace is come—Peace! At last
I think that I hold it fast—
I can feel it—I hear, I see
This shining angel of Fate.
Oh! long did I wait for thee;
Warily, yearningly, did I wait;
But another angel came to me—
Thou art come—too late!

Oh! the coming time—how glad,
How bright:
Mothers, sisters, wives,
Will you know again your lives,
Shining in this new light?
I am crying for joy with you—
There are not tears of pain,
I am crying for joy—for joy.

Oh, mothers! your joy is real and true.
They will come home—they are coming home.
But not my boy—not my boy,
My boy I shall not see again.
Though Peace is come.
Let the tears fall.
Poor home! it was very fair,
Very dear to me, before
I knew it would see him no more.
Here is his place—his chair—
I can see now, the look he wore
Last time that he entered there,
Bending his head at the door—
For my boy was so tall.

Hush—I said I would not grieve,
I said I would be content to live.
Even till God shall call me home.
For I have a home elsewhere,
And my boy will greet me there—
In the real home—the blessed home,
So to me Peace will come.
M. J. J.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS.—Count Cherepanovitch, the Russian Envoy, has proceeded to St. Petersburg to answer, as some say, at a diplomatic conference, where the policy of Russia towards Western States is to be discussed and determined. Others believe that the object of the Count's journey is to advise removal to a higher post. Count Cherepanovitch, who has no prohibition for this place, and has not resided here more than two or three months, is above all anxious for the removal. M. de Gode has sometimes been appointed to act as Charge d'Affaires. The Russian colony, having well performed its mission of insulating the peace and isolation of the Russian sympathies, is gradually winging its way to more congenial Paris. They say that the colony will, however, leave one of its female members here. Mme. Benckendorff, a widow, and daughter of a rich American St. Petersburg banker, has secured her small house and larger house in the Marquis d'André, head of the ancient but impoverished house of that name.—*Letter from St. Petersburg.*

A RUSSIAN NAVAL REVIEW.—Letters from St. Petersburg state that there will be a grand naval review of the Russian fleet during the month of June, and that the Russian fleet will exercise by divisions in the Baltic Sea during the whole summer, so that a man of the fleet has been ordered to the commandment of the war. It is intended, they say, to get rid of all crabs, and to pay more attention than formerly to efficiency than to numbers. Competition upon a most extensive scale, as regards steam traffic with Russian ports is already announced on all sides. France, Holland, and Belgium will enter the Baltic in order to take advantage of the temporary dearth of Russian merchant craft.

THE SEBASTOPOL SPRING MEETING.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying sketch of the Sebastopol Spring Meeting, held on the 24th of March. The day was remarkably fine, and numbers of both officers and men of the Allied armies were present, and great crowds of Russians came down to the banks of the river to witness the sports. On a rising ground near the winning post was a throne erected for General Potemkin, around which were planted evergreens. Numerous bands both of English and French enlivened the scene.

STEWARDS.

Vicount Talbot, Major Aubrey, G. Post Guards.
1st Division, Major Aubrey, G. Post Guards.
2nd Division, Major Aubrey, G. Post Guards.
3rd Division, Major Aubrey, G. Post Guards.
4th Division, Major Aubrey, G. Post Guards.
5th Division, Major Aubrey, G. Post Guards.
6th Division, Major Aubrey, G. Post Guards.
7th Division, Major Aubrey, G. Post Guards.
8th Division, Major Aubrey, G. Post Guards.
9th Division, Major Aubrey, G. Post Guards.
10th Division, Major Aubrey, G. Post Guards.

FIRST RACE.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of £1 each, half forfeit, with £25 added, for all ponies 14 hands and under. Half-a-mile on the flat.

St. No.	St. No.	St. No.	St. No.
1. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	2. Mr. Hardman, 10th Hussars, 10.0	3. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	4. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
5. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	6. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	7. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	8. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
9. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	10. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	11. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	12. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
13. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	14. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	15. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	16. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
17. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	18. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	19. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	20. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
21. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	22. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	23. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	24. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
25. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	26. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	27. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	28. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
29. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	30. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	31. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	32. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
33. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	34. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	35. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	36. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
37. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	38. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	39. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	40. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
41. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	42. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	43. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	44. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
45. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	46. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	47. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	48. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
49. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	50. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	51. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	52. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
53. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	54. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	55. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	56. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
57. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	58. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	59. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	60. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
61. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	62. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	63. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	64. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
65. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	66. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	67. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	68. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
69. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	70. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	71. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	72. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
73. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	74. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	75. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	76. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
77. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	78. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	79. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	80. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
81. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	82. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	83. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	84. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
85. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	86. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	87. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	88. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
89. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	90. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	91. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	92. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
93. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	94. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	95. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	96. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
97. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	98. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	99. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	100. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0

SECOND RACE.

A Sweepstakes of £5 each, with £50 added, for all horses 12 at 17h. each. Previous Sweepstakes winners anywhere, once 17h., twice 10h., three or more 14 h. extra. Two miles over the Steeplechase Course; £10 for the second horse.

St. No.	St. No.	St. No.	St. No.
1. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	2. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	3. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	4. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
5. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	6. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	7. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	8. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
9. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	10. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	11. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	12. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
13. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	14. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	15. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	16. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
17. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	18. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	19. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	20. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
21. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	22. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	23. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	24. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
25. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	26. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	27. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	28. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
29. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	30. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	31. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	32. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
33. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	34. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	35. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	36. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
37. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	38. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	39. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	40. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
41. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	42. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	43. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	44. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
45. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	46. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	47. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	48. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
49. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	50. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	51. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	52. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
53. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	54. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	55. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	56. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
57. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	58. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	59. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	60. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
61. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	62. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	63. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	64. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
65. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	66. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	67. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	68. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
69. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	70. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	71. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	72. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
73. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	74. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	75. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	76. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
77. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	78. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	79. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	80. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
81. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	82. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	83. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	84. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
85. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	86. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	87. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	88. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
89. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	90. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	91. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	92. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
93. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	94. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	95. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	96. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan
97. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	98. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	99. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan	100. Major Lindell, 20th, M. H. Mangan

THIRD RACE.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of £5 each, half forfeit, with £25 added, for all ponies 14 hands 2 inches and under. One mile over the Steeplechase Course. £5 for the second horse.

St. No.	St. No.	St. No.	St. No.
1. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	2. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	3. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	4. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
5. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	6. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	7. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	8. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
9. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	10. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	11. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	12. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
13. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	14. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	15. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	16. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
17. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	18. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	19. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	20. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
21. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	22. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	23. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	24. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
25. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	26. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	27. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	28. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
29. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	30. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	31. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	32. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
33. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	34. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	35. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	36. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
37. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	38. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	39. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	40. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
41. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	42. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	43. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	44. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
45. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	46. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	47. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	48. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
49. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	50. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	51. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	52. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
53. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	54. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	55. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	56. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
57. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	58. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	59. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	60. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
61. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	62. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	63. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	64. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
65. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	66. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	67. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	68. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
69. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	70. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	71. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	72. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
73. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	74. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	75. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	76. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0
77. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	78. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	79. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars, 10.0	80. Capt. Duff, 10th Hussars,

JULY 28, 1855.
THE PLAGUE OF FIRES.—Though delivered by the progress of the siege from Russian sorties, we are exposed to the attacks of other enemies, tested by fire in positions, which give one to rest by day, and little by night. Scarcely as I am in the delightful vicinity of a plague, insects and a varied assortment of empty sugar-tinners and receptacles for beet insects, which hover on every side in clouds, and settle on the most sensitive parts of the face, without giving a moment's relaxation. Like the Hesperides, more in the passage to the mouth being generally settled upon by two or more of the insects, which require to be vigorously shaken before they will let go their hold. To remove them from a glass of any liquid before taking it is the principle of "drugging" as practiced by the Humane Society. The only way to be at rest is to sit in a thorough draught, which, when surrounded by papers, is somewhat troublesome position. On entering a hut after a few moments' absence they rise in a dense cloud, with deafening buzz, from every object; others try to carry on a more scientific warfare, by burning about on every paper after closing every aperture; but it is useless—in five minutes the place is full with a new and more hungry swarm. The only respite is at night, when the invaders retire to roost on the ceiling in enormous black patches; but even then a candle brought in roasts them in the playfulness of a moon. Nervously, irritating to the poor sick fellows in the hospital marquee, who are especially from getting any rest the live-long day, and keep in a constant state of nervous restlessness. For the next three months we must be content to suffer all they can inflict, unless the rains of September rid us of them.—*Letter from the Camp, July 19.*

I.L. News May 16, 1857
Dr. Balfour, of the Royal Military Asylum (Duke of York's School), has been selected to be secretary to the Royal Commission appointed last week for the purpose of inquiring into the organisation, government, and direction of the Medical Department of the Army

MONUMENT TO MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY WHO LOST THEIR LIVES DURING THE LATE WAR.—A special meeting of the committee appointed to carry out the above design assembled at the Army Medical Board, Whitehall-yard, on Saturday, the 17th inst., when the sum of £232 1s. was announced to have been received, which, with a few exceptions, had been subscribed by the army medical officers themselves. The sum of £232 having been remitted by the survivors while serving in the Crimea, and the residue of the sum being since contributed in England. A supplemental list will hereafter be printed containing the names of contributors and the amount subscribed, in addition to the list which has already been circulated. Subscriptions continue to be received by Messrs. McTear, Army Agents, and by Mr. John Wimbridge, at the Army Medical Board.

BITTER ALE AT THE CRIMEA.—Messrs. Bass, of London, have several large vessels on their way to Balaklava, with their renowned ale and porter, of which they purpose keeping up a floating depot of 300 tons, in their ship Tarrar, for supplying the wants of the army at a very trifling advance on London retail prices.
July 28, 1855

THE NIGHTINGALE FUND.—Some correspondence between Miss Nightingale and Mr. Sidney Herbert with respect to this fund has taken place. Miss Nightingale writes:—"Dear Mr. Herbert.—I have been for some time hesitating as to the course I ought to take with regard to the large fund which is called by my name, and which was so generously placed in my hands for the purpose of being applied to a most useful and beneficent object. After allowing a time to elapse fully sufficient for forming a judgment, I find my health so much impaired, and I am, consequently, so unequal to begin a work which, to be properly performed, will require great exertion and unceasing attention, that I feel it incumbent upon me, and due to the contributors, to beg you to communicate to the trustees and counsel my inability to undertake the task." Mr. Herbert, on the part of the committee, replies:—"We are glad that you find that with diminished labour you will regain your health; and that, without undue fatigue or exertion, you will be enabled to give a general superintendence to the plans you may devise for the application of the fund. I am, therefore, content by my colleagues to express their earnest hope that you will postpone your final decision until further time shall enable you to judge what degree of superintendence you will be enabled to bestow on the work which is identified with your name, and which we still earnestly hope will derive its organisation from your hands." Miss Nightingale, in reply, accepts.

April 3, 1858.

OCT. 23, 1855
ARMY SURGEONS.—A new warrant has been issued from the War Department, to regulate the position of Surgeons in the Army, which is very much improved. In future the grades of medical rank in the British Army will be four—Assistant Surgeon, Surgeon, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, and Inspector-General of Hospitals. The Assistant Surgeon is to rank as a Lieutenant, and, after six years' full-pay service, as Captain; the Surgeon as Major, or, after twenty years' service, as Lieutenant-Colonel, with the title of Surgeon-Major. The Deputy Inspector-General will be the equal at first of a Lieutenant-Colonel, and, after five years' service, of a Colonel; the Inspector-General will rank with the Brigadiers at the outset, and with the Major-General of the Army after three years. This relative rank will in due course carry with it all corresponding advantages and precedents, and, with a certain particular exception respecting the compliments paid by garrison or regimental commands, will entitle its possessor to the same military honours as are paid to fighting officers of the like grades.

JUNE 30, 1855
THE ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.—On Monday the Royal Medical Benevolent College, at Epsom, was opened by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was accompanied by the Prince of Wales. The nature and purposes of this institution have already been explained, and an illustration of the building given in this Journal (June, 1855). It may, therefore, suffice to repeat that it is destined for the reception of decayed medical men and their widows, and the education of their children. The building, of which only a portion is completed, is one of large dimensions, pleasantly situated on a rising ground, about a mile from the town of Epsom. At about a quarter to four his Royal Highness Prince Albert, preceded by Earl Manservant, the president of the institution, and accompanied by several gentlemen of his suite, arrived, and was received by the company with loud cheers. His Royal Highness having entered the building, the ceremony of inauguration was gone through. The Bishops of Winchester, Oxford, and St. Asaph, with Lord Eberles and other members of Parliament, took part in the proceedings. The ceremony being brought to a close, the Prince adjourned to the large hall of the building, where the general company, passing in review before him, and the ladies, handed the Prince five guinea papers. The Prince departed about a quarter past five, amidst loud cheers, the band of the Royal Marines, which had been in attendance throughout the day, playing the National Anthem. A large portion of the company then adjourned to a very spacious marquee, where an elegant dejeuner was served by Mr. Engelrich, who did all in his power to give satisfaction, when Earl Manservant, the members of the council, and others who had been to see the Prince of the proceeds, entered the tent; and the noble Earl, as president of the institution, took the chair—the Bishop of St. Asaph saying grace. At the close of the dejeuner a variety of toasts were drunk and speeches made, after which the greater part of the company adjourned to the ball-dancing commenced, and was kept up with spirit until dark. We cannot add, that owing to some want of proper arrangements very great dissatisfaction was expressed by many of the company at the way in which the dejeuner was managed.

THE QUEEN'S THANKS TO THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

The following Despatch from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Minister at War, has been published in General Orders, and read to the troops serving in the Crimea.

War Department, Nov. 20, 1854.
My Lord.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches, Nos. 32 and 34, of the 13th and 23rd of October.

I have submitted to the Queen the interesting reports with which your Lordship has furnished me in these despatches of the commencement and subsequent progress of these vast operations in which the Allied armies and fleets of her Majesty and of the Emperor of the French, in conjunction with those of the Sultan, are engaged against the stronghold of their common enemy; and I am commanded by her Majesty to express to your Lordship, and, through you, to the army under your command, the high satisfaction with which she has received the intelligence, so full of the very effective manner in which the fire of the Allied batteries was opened, that of the energy and determination with which that fire was subsequently sustained. The unfortunate occurrence of the explosion of a magazine in one of the French batteries, which took place at an early stage of the operations, must doubtless have prevented any immediate effect of a decisive nature being produced on the enemy's works; but her Majesty rejoices to find that the energetic and persevering efforts of the French commander enabled him to overcome the temporary check which this disaster appears to have imposed upon the exertions of the forces under his command.

Her Majesty is fully sensible of the motives which induced your Lordship to secure the co-operation of the combined fleets in the attack upon the enemy's works at the mouth of the harbour, simultaneously with the fire from the batteries on the land side. The aid which, so far as they were enabled to render it, was thus afforded by the naval to the exertions of the land forces is highly appreciated by her Majesty; and I am further commanded to express the gratification with which her Majesty has received the intelligence communicated by you of the able and gallant assistance afforded by the sailors from the fleet, under the command of Captain Lushington and Captain Peel, in the land batteries.

Her Majesty deeply sympathises with those who, during the progress of the operations which form the subject of your present despatches, have been wounded in the service of their country; and has received with sincere sorrow your report of the loss of those of her gallant soldiers and sailors who have been killed. It is impossible that operations of such great magnitude and difficulty, more especially when the vast resources of the enemy and his powerful means of resistance are taken into consideration, should be unattended by loss; and her Majesty cannot but rejoice that under the continued exposure to the incessant fire of an enemy vastly superior in numbers to which her forces both naval and military have been subjected, that loss, during the period included in the returns of casualties enclosed in your despatches, is not so great as might have been anticipated.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
Field Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B., &c.
NEWCASTLE.

The following have also been published in General Orders:—
Extract from a Letter of the Duke of Newcastle to Lord Raglan, dated November 20, 1854.

I take the present opportunity to assure your Lordship of the satisfaction with which I have received the testimony borne by Major-General Sir Colin Campbell in his report enclosed in your despatch of the 23rd of October, to the assistance rendered by the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marines, in opposing the advance of the enemy's cavalry in the action before Balaklava of the 25th of that month.

War Department, Nov. 25, 1854.
My Lord.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 34, of the 31st of October, which reached me on the 12th instant. I have not so time in submitting to the Queen the names of those officers whom Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lyons considers as entitled to be specially mentioned for their service in the action of the 25th of October in front of Balaklava, and whom your Lordship commends to my notice; and I have received her Majesty's commands to desire that your Lordship will convey to each of the officers in question the high appreciation with which her Majesty has viewed their valour and excellent conduct in that action.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant,
Field Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B., &c.
NEWCASTLE.

