

**THE WAR MEDALS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.**—Considering the very natural and frequently expressed anxiety of the old Peninsular warriors, to hear what progress is making with the medal which is to adorn the breasts of the veterans, and descend as a proud heir-loom to their families, we have endeavoured, from time to time, to obtain information as to the progress of the operations at the Mint, and we think our readers will give us credit for having generally succeeded in accurately tracing the stages of this most elaborate piece of work.

The medals themselves are all struck at the Mint, and we do not believe that a single exception will be taken to their simple beauty. The naval medals represent on one side the head, in profile, of the Royal and gracious donor of the distinction, Queen Victoria. On the reverse of the naval medal is an exquisite engraving, in bold relief, of Britannia, holding in her right hand a trident, and seated on a noble seahorse, governing the waves. The obverse of the military medal, likewise, contains the Queen's head, while the reverse exhibits a figure of Her Majesty, on the step of a throne, crowning with the chaplet of victory the Hero of Waterloo and the Peninsula, who classically robed, and wearing his military uniform and decorations beneath the toga, kneels to receive the prize. The graceful group (the likenesses of which are admirable, the very small size considered) is encircled with the brief but expressive motto, "To the British army."

The business now remaining to be performed by the Mint is the very important one of striking the Christian and surname of each individual entitled to the medal around the outer edge of the decoration. On the edge of each naval medal is likewise to be stamped the name of the ship the wearer served in at the action for which it has been granted. When that work is accomplished, and the rolls of the claimants are returned by the Mint, the whole of the medals will be sent to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (late Storr and Mortimer), the silversmiths, in Bond-street, to whom has been committed the business of engraving the bars which are to bear the names of the battles in which the wearers were engaged. These bars will cross the ribbon (the military being the same in pattern as the Waterloo ribbon, and the naval ribbon being of blue, with a white border) which is to support the medal at the breast, and will be terminated by a little ornament, elegantly connecting the medal to the ribbon. The medal is in size rather bigger than half a crown. The material is silver. We cannot accurately compute the time when the medal will actually leave the Mint; but, looking at the progress made by Hunt and Co., with the Sutej medals, we should think that a few weeks will bring the work to completion. We understand that the firm will be able to turn out about 500 medals per diem, or 15,000 per mensem. Some of the naval veterans claim no less than eight. Some of the military veterans will have as many as fourteen, but the average will be four.—*United Service Gazette.*

**SIKH GUNS FOR WINDSOR CASTLE.**—General Lord Viscount Hardinge, G. C. B. and G. C. H., previous to leaving India, ordered the transmission of two of the Sikh field battery guns taken at Lahore to be forwarded to this country for presentation to Her Majesty. These guns arrived some time ago at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; and, having been thoroughly cleaned, were packed in boxes on Saturday last, to be forwarded with great care to Windsor Castle, where they are to be stationed in future. The guns are six-pounders; one of superior gun metal, and the other with a larger proportion of brass in it, and are evidently of those furnished to the Sikhs by this country, and afterwards turned against it. The carriages are of a superior description, made by talented natives. The limbers, the ammunition-boxes, and the wheels are made of the finest teak, richly embossed with brass, and inlaid with steel throughout the whole length of the brass borders. The upper part of the teak is beautifully inlaid with mother-of-pearl ornaments, regularly arranged, and the sides inlaid with brass, representing a tiger pouncing upon and seizing an antelope, an Indian carrying a flag, and an alligator catching a fish, the latter being formed of mother-of-pearl. The naves of the wheels are surmounted with solid brass ornaments, cast to represent the heads of tigers; and the limber is joined to the gun carriage by an excellent representa-

tion of an elephant's head, cast in brass; and a representation of an elevated trunk, formed of iron, the hook to hold the limber to the gun-carriage. The poles of the gun-carriages are all bright iron, and the ornaments are profuse in every part of these splendidly-mounted guns. The water buckets are made of the best teak, strongly hooped with brass. The port-fire cutter is formed entirely of brass, the fore part representing the head of a peacock; and the handle, the body and tail of a fish, carved to represent scales. The hatchet on the other side of each gun-carriage is of polished steel, and the handles inlaid with brass. These guns and carriages will have a fine effect, when stationed at Windsor Castle, and are brilliant trophies of the victories gained by Lord Hardinge and his gallant brother officers over the Sikhs. There are two seats for gunners on each of the gun-carriages, made of bright iron, with elbows similar to arm-chairs. The arms are necessary to confine the elbows, as the chairs, in place of being elevated, as the seats of the British artillery gunners are, have been fixed on the axle-tree of the gun-carriage, betwixt the gun and the wheels: and the gunners have to sit with their feet swinging in brass chains below the axle, with their backs to the horses, and so near the ground that they can easily step from their seats. The position appears to be a most dangerous one, as the least projection of the arm of the gunners over the arms of the chairs next the wheel would render them liable to be broken by the revolving spokes in a line with them. The swinging stirrups for the legs appear, also, to be liable to danger, if they move in the least degree near the wheels.—*English Paper.*

**ROMAN POTTERY AND BURYING GROUND DISCOVERED IN KENT.**—A notice of a discovery of Roman antiquities at Higham, Kent, was read at the meeting, last Friday evening, of the British Archaeological Association. Mr. Burkitt, who forwarded the communication, stated, that with the assistance of Mr. Crafter, of Gravesend, and Mr. Sharp, a considerable portion of ground had been excavated, by which a vast quantity of pottery had been turned up. The description of ware varied considerably, in texture as well as form, and included the embossed Samian, dishes of fine black and red colour, jars and urns of many devices. Of the latter, several, nearly entire, contained burnt human bones and fragments of iron mixed with charcoal, which indicated a sepulchral origin. The site of the field of their labours was within 200 yards of the church, where Roman bricks have been found worked up in the walls. Mr. Burkitt describes the ground to have been opened by him in various directions, covering a space of about four acres, at each spot indications of similar deposits; and although at a depth of one foot from the surface, the greatest quantity of pottery was discovered; at 3 feet 6 inches there was a plentiful supply. At the latter depth, their work was arrested by land springs, forming a black mud; in this was discovered a quern much worn, formed of lava. From a careful inspection by the excavators, they were able to form some notion as to the cause of this extraordinary accumulation, which they conjecture to have been the site of a Roman potter's field, which, when exhausted of the finer sort of loam, was subsequently appropriated as a place for burying the dead, the pits affording convenient receptacles for depositing the funeral urns, which are found embedded as before described, and thus reconciling a custom of that period recorded by Saint Matthew, where he relates the purchase of a potters field for burying strangers.—*Id.*

#### NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, That a Fiat in Bankruptcy was this day granted by His Honor the Master of the Rolls against Hugh O'Toole, of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, Merchant-Tailor.—Dated the twenty second day of November, 1848.

**D. LUDLOW ROBINSON,**  
*Register of the Court of Chancery.*

#### Died,

At Richibucto, on Thursday the 16th of November, Ellen, only daughter of the Reverend James Neales, Rector of that place, aged one year and three months.