

sits as a peer, among peers. He may be expected to come under the carnal motives of his legislative coadjutors. Hence an equal division, of the prelates that were, and remained, present, is also a testimony to the moral power of public opinion. The raising of more sacred hands and voices on behalf of the people's right freely to feed on the bread they hardly earn, would do much more than all the motions ever made (or not made) for all the spiritual advantages contemplated in church extension.—*Morning Chronicle*.

PARLIAMENTARY FENCING.

If the Queen's ministers can survive the kicks and humiliations of Monday evening, in toughness they outdo the rhinoceros, and in gluttony they outdo the shark. All the bills proposed by them on which any division or debate took place were decidedly and most peremptorily rejected by the House, no matter what might be the subject. Mr. Labouchere especially, as a labourer in the field of Downing street, has little right to plume himself on the seed he sowed, or on the harvest he obtained from it. The right hon. gentleman brought forward the bill for importing Hill Coolies from India to the Mauritius, excluding them however, from the West India colonies, where they are infinitely more required, because the consequences of a dearth of labour are far more ruinous; but all the more important clauses of the bill were, after a good deal of discussion, rejected, by a majority of 158 to 109, the substance of the whole measure being thereby effectually extinguished. The author however of this proposition, so mutinous towards her Majesty's ministers, was Dr. Lushington, Radical member for the Tower Hamlets, who moved the mission of all the emigration clauses; and dearly did the learned gentleman pay for his mockery of independence. The next bill under consideration was the Admiralty Court (Judge's Salary) Bill; and then, upon Lord Hotham's motion, that the judge of the Court of Admiralty shall, after the present Parliament, be incapable of sitting in the House of Commons, the *ter talionis* was pretty rigorously administered by Lord John Russell to the refractory judge, inasmuch as the noble lord declared, that seeing the sense of the House to be in favour of Lord Hotham's motion, he would not divide against it! Thus are you disposed of learned doctor, and thus are you separated for all future time, from your congenial constituency, the Radicals of the Tower Hamlets, because you a patriot by profession were ignorant enough to dream that a ministry composed of Liberals by profession, would suffer any man among their supporters to give with impunity an independent vote. The bill however be it recollected, was a ministerial bill, and though it was obvious that the government with all their exertions carry it, they might at least, in common decency, have given it a make-believe support, since Lord John had sense enough not to render himself ridiculous by affecting a conscientious motive for his desertion of Dr. Lushington and of Mr. Labouchere, his own colleague. This was the second ministerial disaster of the night. The third was in the case of another cabinet measure, introduced and strenuously clung to by Mr. Labouchere—viz. the Flour Importation Bill to Ireland—a measure, the merits of which we shall not examine, our purpose being simply to illustrate the utter incapacity of the existing government to conduct the public business of the kingdom to any satisfactory result, and the consequent disgrace to which the monarchy has been, and must be, subjected in their keeping.

The Flour Importation Bill may have been an advantageous measure for anything we know about the matter, and if so it still further aggravates the general case against the ministers in so far as concerns their fitness to rule the state, when even the least objectionable policy in their hands is overpowered by the curse of their general unpopularity, both in and out of Parliament. Mr. Labouchere was beaten on a division by 90 to 79, and his Flour Bill was thereby lost. Even in the Frivolous Suits Bill, brought down from the House of Lords, and taken under the special guardianship of the Attorney-General, their ordinary lack attended them. They were driven to postpone their bill.—But the gem of the night was the arrangement made for the future progress of Lord Stanley's bill, which it is now quite clear that ministers will find too strong for them. Instead of browbeating and shouldering the Irish registration measure, and setting up the Pigot Registration Bill as a scarecrow, in every instance, to shake Lord Stanley from his purpose, nothing in nature could on Monday evening more resemble a sucking-dove than did the Colonial Secretary. So far from insisting, as he has done hitherto, that the Pigot bill should strut defiance to Lord Stanley—so far from threatening that on no government-business day will he suffer Lord Stanley's bill to take precedence of his own, he offers Friday next for the resumed committee of the Stanley measure, pledging himself against giving any molestation to its progress on that day; and further, positively refuses to fix any day whatever for the second reading of the O'Connell Registration Bill!—*Times*.

IRISH VOTING NOT TO TORY TASTE.

It is admitted by the Tories that the effect of the clause which the House of Commons has substituted for the first section of Lord Stanley's "elaborately, consummately, and consistently bad bill," would be to purge the Irish register of four classes of persons, or names, now improperly placed upon it, and to provide for a similar purification at proper intervals for the time to come. 1. Such as have lost their qualification since their original registration. 2. Such as have become personally disqualified; as lunatics, or persons holding offices which disqualify from voting. 3. Such as have died. 4. Such as, having perished dead or disqualified voters, have succeeded in obtaining the benefit of registration. The *Times* has the assurance to call the amendment providing for these cases a "concession" to Lord Stanley; it being notorious that his lordship's design is not to clear the register of any description of bad vote whatever, but to purge it of good votes, and render insuperable the difficulties of replacing them. The *Times* indeed confesses this to be the drift of the Tories in terms the most unambiguous. "But there is a class of persons to be retained—those registered voters who do not fall within either of the above denominations." What a sore grievance! "There is a class to be retained." To be sure there is, and the *Times* is right for once in describing it as consist-

ing of "those voters who do not fall within either (qu. any?) of the above denominations. But a good Irish vote is just as obnoxious to the Tories as a bad one. Nothing short of a general re-investigation of titles will content them, in order to make an indiscriminate havoc of the elective franchise.—*Morning Chronicle*.

In Cork and Dublin the people are sunk in the most abject misery. Hundreds of unfortunate wretches are at this moment starving in the liberties of cities, but more especially in Dublin; where the potatoes—the staple food of the working classes—have risen to the enormous price of ninepence a stone. The inhabitants of the Earl of Meath's liberties—the Spitalfields of Dublin—are reduced to the last stage of human destitution. Unless an effort be speedily made to relieve them, there is but too much reason to fear that scenes somewhat similar to those recently enacted in Limerick will be presented in the immediate neighbourhood of Dublin Castle. In Limerick, Waterford, Tipperary, Clare, Mayo, &c. &c. the unfortunate people are enduring the most dreadful privations, with a patience almost amounting to heroism.—*Globe*.

CIRCASSIAN SUCCESSES AGAINST THE RUSSIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 27, 1840.

All the world here is now excited to the liveliest interest in Circassian affairs, from the astounding reports of victory after victory that have of late come upon us with such rapid succession that one staggered between incredulity and enthusiasm. But you are already sufficiently acquainted with the nature of Eastern society in general (and of Circassians, perhaps, in particular) to know the sad neglect by it of dates, numbers, logical or systematic narrative, of almost all in short, that constitutes the chain of presumptive evidence by which among you one account may be compared with another, and exaggeration and falsehood separated from the truth.

So far as I have yet been able to learn, there had been captured, previously to the departure of our present informants, six forts on the coast to the southward of Ghelenjik, and two between Ghelenjik and the Cuban. The capture of the two latter (Aboon and Nicoloffski) must be considered as of great importance; because the line of communication by them, which cost General Williamoff and his huge army such great efforts, during two years, to establish, and which has not been maintained without several severe struggles, is thus entirely destroyed. And the capture of Aboon especially appears to have been one of the most extraordinary achievements of the Circassians; for the position of that fort is more formidable for defence than that of any other, with the exception of Ghelenjik, as the very gradual slope of the termination of the hill it was seated on gave its guns a clear range in every direction around; and the garrison, on account of the importance of the position, was one of the strongest, having amounted, as is believed, together with the military colonists lately sent there, to nearly 3,000 men.

But the most desperate exploit was the capture of Tchopseen, whose bastions and battlements were of more formidable construction than those of most other forts, and whose garrison, together with its military colonists, formed a force of about 2,500 men.

Tchopseen is the first echelle to the south-eastward of Pshat. Its fort was seated at the termination, toward the sea, of a ridge that extends down the centre of the beautiful valley, which is closely environed by steep hills excepting on the east, where another smaller valley joins in; and as the former of these valleys communicates with others which extend (with the interruption, however, of several defiles) all the way from much beyond Ghelenjik, they formed the chief highway near the coast, for those going to the southward, who were obliged, by the position of the fort at Tchopseen, to diverge there from the former commodious road and betake themselves to mountain paths, both rugged and circuitous. But two other considerations made this fort a special eyesore. 1. That its greater distance (about one mile and a half) from the sea than others, and commanding the greater portion of the two valleys, suspended much valuable agriculture; and 2, that it had been one of the chief echelles of the foreign commerce of the populous province of Shapsuk.

There was thus drawn down upon it the fearful hostility of old Haji Ghuz Beg, one of the most daring and enterprising among the many chieftains of that province. But his musters and those of the neighbourhood were swollen by others from the northward of Notwhatch, till about 7,000 warriors had gathered round the devoted fortress. The sagacious and intrepid Havod-okoo-Mensor had (as usually happens in all large operations) the Command in Chief; and, having selected parties for storming the ramparts on three sides from the valley, and on the fourth from the ridge, he formed of the mass of his force a cordon entirely round the fortress, so that not a man of its inmates might escape. The sabre and the dagger were the only weapons to be used, and the very earliest of the dawn the noiseless signal for the attack. The carnage was frightful, for the Russians, on being driven from the ramparts by the impetuous assault of the Circassians, retreated fighting foot by foot, towards their barracks and central defences, where the powder magazine exploded in the midst of them. The prisoners captured in endeavouring to escape formed but a small proportion (about 500 of the whole force; the rest all perished by the explosion or the sword!)

In this affair the Circassians lost between 300 or 400 men, but I am happy to say that it was the most dearly bought of all their successes; for the forts on the coast to the southward (which were captured first) were so completely surprised, that the assailants gained the mastery with comparative ease, and the garrison of the two last captured were so terror struck by reports of the fate of those who had resisted, that they laid down their arms immediately on being summoned.

All the forts, save one which the Circassians mean to maintain, have been entirely destroyed, and their garrison, artillery, and ammunition, borne off into the mountains. The number of Russians killed and captured is calculated at upwards of 12,000. The heavy pieces of artillery must amount to nearly 150, as each of the forts was mounted with 15 to 20; and as for ammunition, the Circassians, whose ideas have been hitherto

somewhat parsimonious in regard to that commodity, now say that they have an abundant supply for ten years to come. In this respect, however, the Russians will assuredly experience a great change upon their again taking the field, for thousands of rifles that were but occasionally and sparingly made, use off (for economy) will henceforth come into unremitting operation against them.

Intelligence from Odessa informs us that there has been formed there an extraordinary council of war, which Rajewski, Commander-in-Chief on the Circassian coast, is member, for the purpose of devising some more ineffectual means of fortification; and that immense despatches of troops have been made from all depots in the south of Russia. But the Circassians state that those first sent by sea did not attempt landing on their coast, but proceeded to the southward, from which some infer that a revolt may have broken out in Georgia. As for Circassia, the reports were that a force of 40,000 men, which was being assembled on the north of the Cuban, would be forthwith moved across that river to compensate for the late disasters, by laying waste the open country towards the Cuban with fire and sword.

QUEBEC, July 30.

This is the day appointed for the Great Meeting at Queenston Heights, to determine what measures shall be adopted for restoring the monument to the memory of the gallant Brock, destroyed by the nefarious act of protected incendiaries from the state of New York. The greatest enthusiasm appears to prevail on this subject amongst the militia throughout Upper Canada, and we see that meetings have been very generally held in the several regiments and corps, and deputations from them appointed to muster on the Heights. The Hon. John Hamilton has placed one of his fine steam boats at the disposal of the militia for the conveying those of the Eastern portion of the Province from Kingston to Niagara, and she was also to call at different ports on the way, to take on board such militia of the neighbourhood as intend to be present on this interesting occasion.

At Toronto, the Lieut. Governor has permitted the public offices to be shut on this day, in order to allow such of the gentlemen employed in them, as may be disposed so to do, to attend the meeting. The leading merchants of the city have also agreed to close their stores as a mark of respect to the memory of General Brock. We have no doubt that a large concourse will assemble, notwithstanding the labours of the season now pressing upon the farmers of the sister province, will oblige many to remain at home, whose hearts will be with the assembled multitude.

QUEBEC, July 28.

The Montreal papers of yesterday have reached us, the steamers St. George and Lady Colborne having arrived this morning. From the Herald we copy the following respecting the convicts who were concerned in the rebellion, with the view of satisfying the anxious enquiries which have lately been made, respecting them, in some of the newspapers of this Province, published in the French language:—

H. M. S. Buffalo, Hobart Town, Feb. 14. We left Quebec on the 25th September, 1839, with 141 political prisoners, viz 85 from Upper Canada, chiefly Americans, for Van Diemen's, and 56 from Montreal, for Sydney. Saw nothing remarkable on our passage to Rio Janeiro, where we arrived on the 30th of November! After completing our water and refreshing the crew and convicts with fresh beef, sailed on the 5th, and arrived here the 11th February, 1840. We have had one of the most delightful passages that could be made as to the weather—a fair wind all the way, and with the exception of a few squalls, with rain near the Line, not more than a strong breeze. The prisoners on the whole have behaved remarkably well owing in all probability to the very strict guard kept on them, for the Americans came on board with a most infamous character, as a most daring and villainous set ready to sacrifice their lives rather than be transported. We fortunately detected a conspiracy among them in time to prevent an unpleasant affair, they having had it in agitation to rise against us. They have since been very quiet. It was reported before we left Quebec that some Americans sympathising with their countrymen to be sent by the Buffalo, intended fitting out two Baltimore clippers to intercept us, but we did not meet them or see a thing suspicious. We shall land 82 on Saturday morning, who will be placed in the gangs to break stones, &c. for repairing roads. The others (Frenchmen) we carry to Sydney: they are all very respectably connected, and have not given us the slightest trouble. We sail, I think, about Wednesday, and hope to be clear of them all by the end of the month, and start for our ultimate destination, New Zealand, which is now more interesting than ever. Understand Captain Hobson has just left Sydney, in the Herald, to commence his duties at the Bay of Islands, with several officers appointed to fill situations in the new colony there. I hope the old Buffalo will be in England shortly after Christmas.—All is very quiet here. The Governor, Sir John Franklin seems to be very popular."

From the Herald we also extract the adjointed paragraphs:— A few minutes after nine o'clock on Saturday morning last, a fire broke out in the wooden house of one Joseph Martelle, situated in Compeau Street, in the Quebec Suburbs. Martelle is a vender of Game in the Market; and the accident is said to have arisen from the singeing of some birds preparatory to their exposure for sale. From the circumstance of the house having been of wood, and a great distance from the city, there was no possibility of saving either it or another small wooden building adjacent to it; but the Fire Engines were early enough on the spot, to keep the flames in check until the furniture was removed. The adjacent house, the property of Messrs. W. & A. Galt, was for a long time on fire, but by the most persevering exertions, and contrary to all expectation, eventually saved, though a good deal damaged. The valuable and extensive tanneries of Messrs. Galt, a large three story stone house and a wooden building belonging to a Mr. Verboncourt, were all the time in the most imminent danger, but were saved by the untiring and well directed services of the several fire companies, of any of which, where all behaved so well, it would be invidious to make special mention. We heard it often remarked at and since the fire, that never were the Engines in as good order, nor better served. There were altogether six employed two of which were ably worked by the Police. To the military, on this as on all other occasions of a like nature, the highest praise is due for their prompt attendance and their cheerful and most valuable assistance. The property consumed, as well as the house and tannery of Messrs. Galt and the houses of Verboncourt, were all insured at the Mutual Office of this city; which institution will sustain a loss of about £350 by the occurrence.

It is stated in the Cornwall Observer that Col. Philpots, of the Royal Engineers is about to return to England.

The Upper Canada Official Gazette of the 16th instant, two days after the period to which the last proclamation extended, does not contain a new Proclamation of a further prorogation, therefore it may be inferred that the thirteenth Parliament of Upper Canada is now numbered "among the things that were."

Extract from a letter received from a private correspondent, dated Brockville, U. C. June 22, 1840:—

"A good deal of wheat is injured about here both by the fly and rust. I was at Mr. Longley's to-day—saw a field which he was taking into the barn, and from the appearance of the straw think he ought to have had 40 bushels the acre, it is almost destroyed by the rust, and barely think it worth threshing; another field is entirely destroyed, not worth cutting for anything but fodder. I have heard of several fields very much injured by the fly or small worm, similar to the one that has been so destructive in Lower Canada for some years past."

ST. JOHN, July 27.

ADDRESS TO MAJOR BROOKES 69TH REGIMENT.

To Major Robert Brookes, commanding her Majesty's Sixty-Ninth Regiment, Commandant of the Garrison of Saint John, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—We the Commanding officers, Field and other Officers, of the militia of the City and County of St. John, having been informed, that it is your intention to leave this Province, in a short time, for Great Britain, avail ourselves of the opportunity to address you previously to your departure, in order that we may express the feelings of high consideration and esteem, which we unanimously entertain towards you. The recollection of the very kind and flattering manner, in which, upon all occasions, you have evinced your disposition to encourage an harmonious, and a cordial understanding, between her Majesty's Troops, and the Militia Forces, and of the many instances in which you have afforded highly useful instruction and assistance to the Militia, cannot fail of being cherished by us, with the liveliest gratitude.

Your arrival amongst us with the distinguished Regiment under your command, was a time of great anxiety—when two of our sister colonies were in open rebellion, and a powerful foreign neighboring State, was bearing a threatening attitude upon our frontier; at that time there being but one Regiment of her Majesty's troops in the Province, and the Militia forces of New Brunswick being in a most undisciplined state, we hailed your landing with peculiar interest and satisfaction.—The threatened troubles are now happily at an end, and our fears have in a great measure subsided, under the pleasing anticipations, that all difficulties will be satisfactorily settled, without recourse to the desperate alternative of War.

Should circumstances however render a resort to arms for the honor of the Crown, and defence of our soil necessary, we have much gratification, Sir, in declaring to you that we shall hail with great satisfaction your return, as that of an officer the records of whose Country bear abundant testimony to his brave and noble bearing as a soldier; and of whom our own observation conveys unalterable feelings of the warmest regard for his private worth as a man, and his experience and ability as a Commanding Officer.

We most sincerely assure you, that in leaving New Brunswick, you will bear with you our best wishes for your future happiness and prosperity; and we shall rejoice at all times to hear of your advancement; feeling confident that our Sovereign's favours cannot be more deservedly bestowed, than in conferring a marked approval of the highly creditable and distinguished conduct of yourself, and the gallant 69th, under your command, during the time you have continued in this garrison.

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves, Sir, with sentiments of the highest respect, your most obedient and very humble servants, Benjamin L. Peters, Lieut. Col. commanding Regiment of Saint John City Militia. George Anderson, Lieut. Col. commanding 1st Batt. Saint John County Militia. Charles Ward, Lieut. Col. commanding Rifle Batt. City Militia. Allen Otty, Lieut. Col. commanding Sea Fencibles. Alexander Wedderburn, Major 1st Battalion Saint John County Militia. George D. Robinson, Major 1st Batt. Saint John City Militia. With the signatures of 116 Captains, Staff and Subaltern Officers, belonging to the different Corps of Militia in the City and County of St. John.

[Upon receiving which, Major Brookes in his usual happy manner, tendered the following acknowledgment.]

St. John, N. B. 28th July, 1840.

LT. COL. PETERS AND GENTLEMEN— I beg you to accept and to return for me to the Officers of the Militia of the City and County of Saint John, my warmest acknowledgments and heartfelt thanks for the very flattering Address which they have done me the honour to address to me to present to me. No language of mine can adequately convey to you the pleasurable feelings with which I receive it.—It is, indeed a proud occasion which I receive it.—It is, indeed a most gratifying testimonial of the approbation and esteem of a body of gentlemen, distinguished for devoted loyalty to our sovereign, and, as I have had occasion to observe, possessed of strong Military feeling; and permit me to assure you, I shall ever cherish in my remembrance this valuable tribute of your kindly sentiments and good opinion.

Desirous as I have certainly been of encouraging an harmonious and cordial understanding between Her Majesty's Troops and Militia forces, and of aiding to promote their efficiency, I cannot but feel that, in your partial kindness you have overrated my humble exertions in those respects; but I venture to express the hope that if the sphere of my utility had been commensurate with my wishes to be of service, I might have established a stronger claim to that esteem which you profess for me.

You have adverted Gentlemen to the period of my arrival among you, with the Regiment which I have had the honour to command, when the political horizon of this Province was a threatening aspect, and indicated approaching troubles on your Frontier.—These have been happily averted, but had it been otherwise, and circumstances had called forth our active and combined services, I should have felt pride and confidence in acting in concert with the Militia of New Brunswick, (knowing the material they are composed of,) and entertaining the full persuasion that one feeling only would have animated us; that of vying with each other in doing our duty to our common country.

For the confidence and regard you have been pleased so handsomely to bestow on me, I feel deeply grateful; and I trust, that should occasion hereafter arise, (but God forbid that it should be on your own soil,) I may justify the former, and evince to you, that I am not altogether unworthy of the latter.

It now only remains for me Gentlemen to offer you the sincere assurance that I fully reciprocate all your kind wishes, and in bidding you farewell, I leave with you my fervent ones for your individual welfare and happiness; and while I indulge the hope that we may again meet, I am anxious that you should believe that wherever fate or the chances of the service may hereafter call me, I shall never cease to reflect with the highest pride and satisfaction on the honour you have this day conferred on me.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, with sentiments of regard and gratitude, your very faithful and obedient humble servant,

ROBERT BROOKES,

Major 69th Regiment.

The Commanding Officers, Field and other Officers of the Militia of the City and County of St. John.

Provincial Geology.—We are informed that an extensive deposit of Iron Ore has recently been discovered at the head of Bellisle Bay, by Dr. Gesner, and his son. The importance of the labours of our Provincial Geologist are daily becoming more obvious. Forty men, we learn, are employed in quarrying the Granite found by him on the banks of St. John in 1838, and a number of vessels are now engaged in transporting the beautiful and durable rock to this City, where it is extensively used in rebuilding the Burnt District, being much cheaper and preferable to the imported varieties. We are informed that the Jail at Kingston is to be built of this superior material. It has found its way to Fredericton also, and will doubtless soon become an article of commerce. It is pleasing to observe that the natural resources of the country, by the foresight of the Provincial Government, are becoming better known, and practically applied to the credit and advantage of the Province.—*Courier*.

ASSIZES FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Nisi Prius were opened this morning at 11 o'clock. His Honor Judge Carter presided. In charging the Grand Jury his Honor stated that the Criminal Calendar was exceedingly light, only four cases appearing upon it; neither of which he presumed would occupy much of the time of the Jury. One of these cases was said to be a charge of murder, and another a charge of manslaughter, arising from unskillfulness or negligence in performing a surgical operation; the other two were cases of larceny.

There are eighty-eight civil cases entered for Trial, and it is thought that the sitting will be very long.—(Observer.)

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST, 8, 1840.

No later news has been received since our last. We have made a few extracts from our English papers, which will be found on our first page. The steam ships are now getting in full operation. No less than three are now on the Atlantic, on their way to this continent.—Two are bound to New York; the Great Western which sailed from Bristol on Saturday the 25th July, and the President, the largest and most splendid of all, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday the 1st inst. The Acadia, the second of Mr. Cunard's steamers was to leave London or Liverpool on Tuesday last.

Those alone who have experienced war, with its thousand horrors, can fully appreciate the manifold advantages we derive from living in a state of peace. How few in this happy Province—where domestic felicity alike prevails at the hearth of the busy citizen or amid the tranquil scenes of rural life—how few there are who could picture to their uncorrupted imaginations the sufferings of a people exposed to hostile invasion. Let them read the page of Southey's Napier—let them study the history of any country which has been the theatre of war, and what misery is presented to their view—the ransacked mansion, the burning cottage, the despoiled granaries and gardens; the goods of the merchant wantonly destroyed, whole families driven before a merciless host to perish among the beasts of the forest, like a herd of deer before a pack of ravening wolves,—independent of the many acts of brutal barbarity which there will ever be found human beings base enough to commit.

It should therefore be the pride of every Briton, and of every true British Colonist, to see our splendid troops in such high order and such perfect discipline. As long as they remain so, the speculator may invest his capital in public improvements, and the farmer may improve his lands, without dreading that at the loud cry of war the whole may be snatched from their possession for ever.

Amongst the different qualifications of good soldiers there is one most essential one, that of being good marksmen; and there is no regiment in Her Majesty's service in which greater trouble is taken on this most important point than in the 36th, in which an admirable system is carried on by Lieut. Col. Maxwell.

A gold medal is contended for, we believe, either yearly or half-yearly, while a silver medal is worn by the best shot in each Company.

On Thursday last the contest for the gold medal took place in this town; the Regiment was drawn up on the flats facing the river; the firing party, which was composed of the eight best shots, with three rounds of ball cartridge per man, was posted under two magnificent elm trees, whose luxuriant branches served also to shade from a sun, powerful as that of Barbadoes, its gallant Lieut. Colonel.

The Target upon which was humorously represented a mustachioed hero, was at the distance of 120 yards.

Much interest was excited amongst the bystanders by the second contest which took place between Sergeant Jarmin of the Light Company, and a very young soldier, who had each put their three balls through the centre of the target. Nerve and collectedness carried the day, as the youth, although he appeared no tyro in this branch of soldier-craft, was naturally a little agitated under the eyes of so many strangers.

The gold medal having been adjudged to Sergeant Jarmin, Lieut. Col. Maxwell proceeded to decorate him, as well as the winners of the silver medals, which he did in due form, tacking the ribbons to their breasts *a la Napoleon*, and addressing them on the occasion in a short but brilliant harangue, one of those impressive speeches for which he is so famous, and which never fail to take deep root in the hearts of the soldiery.

This ceremony concluded, Sergeant Jarmin and the competitors for the medal took post at the head of the Regiment, which was marched off the field.

We have now to notice another most imposing spectacle which took place on Friday morning in the Barrack square,—we allude to a veteran Non-Commissioned Officer, the present Town Sergeant of Fredericton and late Color Sergeant in the 36th Regiment, with a medal for long and faithful services in the army. The good and faithful services in the army. The ceremony took place immediately after muster and all the men off duty being on parade, they were drawn up forming three sides of a square, with the detachment of Royal Artillery on the right.