

## MEMOIRS OF GENERAL AND FLAG-OFFICERS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR GEORGE ELDER, K.C.B., &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

How noble the profession which even in its reverses confers honour upon its devoted followers—which in its eventful vicissitudes affords scope for the exercise of the finest qualities that adorn human nature, and in its successes enables them to share the high renown of the master-mind, whose presiding genius achieves, through their agency, glory and victory!

The subject of the present brief and imperfect memoir was conspicuous among those who, by their intrepidity and unlimited devotion to their profession, have contributed to elevate the name of Britain to the proud pre-eminence it has attained, and his history remarkably proves how wide a field is open in the British Army to distinction and fame for those whose ardour and perseverance equal their talents and bravery.

Major-General Sir George Elder, K.C.B., whose melancholy death recently occurred at Madras, was a native of Invernesshire—of those highlands so famed for the warlike character of their sons, which appears to bear the impress of the bold scenery around them.

Impelled by that adventurous and martial spirit which has given so many distinguished officers to the British Army, he, at an early age, raised men for an ensigncy that had been promised him in a highland corps then about to be embodied. Owing to circumstances which his own generous nature would not, were he alive, again have alluded to, he was disappointed in his just expectations, and a temporary bar was placed to his ardent desire of immediately joining the Army.

But his decided military bent, and qualifications, were not unobserved; and in November, 1800, he was appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in a corps of Riflemen, commanded by Colonel Cote Manningham.

Here Lieutenant Elder met with congenial spirits, and had the happiness to associate with several who have since, like himself, by their gallantry and talents, arrived at a very high rank in the service, and who have invariably evinced towards their brave comrade the warmest regard and satisfaction at his deserved success. Colonel Manningham's corps was trained at Weymouth, under the eye of his late Majesty George III., who, with his usual goodness and condescension, showed a warm interest in its progress to a high state of efficiency and discipline.

Lieutenant Elder's uniform good conduct and strict attention to his duty procured for him the particular approbation of Sir Sidney Beckwith, who was desirous that so deserving an officer should obtain by purchase a First Lieutenancy then for sale in the corps; but Lieutenant Elder's sense of independence and of duty to his family would not allow him to apply for the required sum, much to the disappointment of his excellent friend Sir Sidney. However, Lieutenant Elder going, shortly after, on leave of absence, and another First Lieutenancy (in 1803) offering for purchase, Sir Sidney Beckwith most generously and delicately (without naming the matter to his *protégé*) advanced the money for its attainment, and the promotion took place. The price of this step was subsequently repaid, accompanied with the grateful acknowledgments of Lieutenant Elder's worthy and strongly-attached brother.

While stationed at Shornecliff, in 1805, under the command of the lamented Sir John Moore, Lieutenant Elder's assiduity in the performance of his duties, and the excellent state of discipline to which he had brought his company, so attracted the attention of that distinguished General, that on the occasion of the militia being allowed to volunteer for the line, he was pleased to say that he would recommend Lieutenant Elder to the Commander-in-Chief for a company, if successful in obtaining men (for

which duty he was detached), and on his return with the prescribed number, he was promoted to a company in the 2nd battalion 95th.

Captain Elder's company formed part of the detachment from the Rifle corps employed on the expedition to South America in 1806.

An interesting communication in the Naval and Military Gazette alludes to Captain Elder's services at Monte Video in the following terms:—"In 1806 he embarked with a detachment of three companies on the secret expedition, which terminated in the assault and capture of Monte Video, the troops on which occasion were under the command of Brigadier-General Achmuty. In this affair the conduct of Captain Elder was particularly conspicuous, he having led his company to the breach, and established himself on the ramparts, in defiance of a numerous body of the enemy then pressing hard upon him. In the confusion the vigilant eye of Captain Elder saw the importance of occupying the tower of the Cathedral, and he at once took possession of it, and by his flanking fire succeeded in driving the enemy from their guns, and enabled the troops to clear the ramparts. For this eminent service he received the thanks of the officer commanding."

"In 1807, on the arrival of the force under Brigadier-General Craufurd, Captain Elder moved on with his corps to the attack of Buenos Ayres, and on the march, being with the advanced guard, he had an opportunity of distinguishing himself, by throwing a bridge across a small river in two hours, which enabled the artillery to pass over rapidly, and which led to the total discomfiture of a force of Spaniards, consisting of 5000 men, by the light brigade, only amounting to fourteen companies of riflemen and artillery. On this occasion eleven pieces of artillery were taken from the enemy, principally owing to a charge of Captain Elder's company on the flank, aided by a bold advance of the line."

Captain Elder further had the good fortune to be most favourably noticed for his zeal and ability by Brigadier-General Robert Craufurd, who, on the disembarkation of the troops in the Bay of Barragon, personally inspected the manner in which the sentries had been posted, which called forth the General's marked approbation; and he declared that had he himself placed them, he could not have done it better. At the same time asking the name of the officer who had performed that duty, he was informed it was Captain Elder.

On the pursuit of the enemy by Brigadier-General Craufurd, Captain Elder was requested to reconnoitre a position, and while engaged on this service, a party of the enemy who had concealed themselves in a trench, fired on Captain Elder, and wounded him dangerously in the groin. He fell instantly; when the Brigadier-General seeing it, and believing him killed, exclaimed, "There falls as brave and gallant a fellow as ever lived!"

He was carried off the field, and for a considerable time doubts were entertained of his ever recovering. He had lost entirely the use of his limbs, but the strength of his iron constitution brought him through. The ball was never extracted, but was supposed to have lodged near the spine, and he often suffered great pain from its effects.

In 1808 Captain Elder joined the Army under Sir John Moore in the Peninsula, and was almost daily engaged with the enemy while covering the retreat of the Army upon Corunna. In this service his activity, and the excessive fatigue he surmounted, were remarkable.

He embarked for England after the battle of Corunna (in which he was engaged) with the remains of his corps; and in April, 1809, being one of the twenty officers originally chosen, he was promoted to a majority, and appointed by Marshal Beresford to the command of the 3rd battalion of Caçadores in the Portuguese Army, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in that service.

This advancement he owed to the strong recommendations of the General Officers under whom he had served.

On leaving his old corps (the 95th), the company he had commanded presented Major Elder with a silver-mounted sabre, suitably inscribed, as a memorial of their respect and gratitude.

It is justly observed, that "in the 95th he was beloved and respected by every officer and soldier in the corps, and all viewed his honours and promotions with delight."

Lieutenant-Colonel Elder was indefatigable in training and disciplining his battalion, and when their improvement was considerably advanced, Lord Wellington and his Excellency Marshal Beresford reviewed them, when his Lordship said to him, "Colonel Elder, the Marshal and myself are under great obligations to you for the fine state of discipline to which you have brought your battalion, and to your country you have rendered a most essential service."

At the commencement of the Portuguese campaign, the 3rd battalion of Caçadores was attached to the light division in advance of the Allied Army.

On the 18th July, 1810, in the affair of Almeida, Lieutenant-Colonel Elder received the congratulations of Major-General R. Craufurd for the gallant conduct of his battalion in an attack upon two squadrons of French cavalry who were nearly destroyed. During this affair the remainder of the light division cheered the Caçadores from an eminence in the rear.

On the 24th July, in the severe action of the Coa, the 3rd battalion was particularly mentioned in Orders by Marshal Beresford, who, in thanking the Commanding Officer and corps, observed that "their brilliant conduct on that occasion was in every respect equal to that of British troops."

On the evening preceding the battle of Busaco, the 3rd Caçadores were closely engaged with the enemy's advance in front of the position, when Lieutenant-Colonel Elder's horse was shot under him.

At the battle of Busaco, the 3rd Caçadores were engaged during the whole of the 27th, and the morning of the 28th, and incited by the energy and intrepidity of their Commanding Officer, behaved with a spirit worthy of older soldiers, and fully justified the encomiums passed on the Portuguese troops by Lord Wellington, and by Marshal Beresford, the former of whom, in his Orders, was pleased to say, that "the 3rd Caçadores, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Elder, have added to their former reputation by their gallant behaviour, which was admired not only by his Excellency, but by the Army in general."

While the Army retired on the lines, the 3rd Caçadores distinguished themselves particularly at Alenquer, where, owing to a heavy rain and thick fog, the enemy succeeded in entering the village unobserved. Here the Caçadores promptly formed, and taking possession of a height commanding the bridge, held it against a division of the enemy, until that part of the Army occupying Alenquer had time to form and retreat to their respective stations.

From the arrival of the Allied Army in the lines of Torres Vedras, Lieutenant-Colonel Elder's corps occupied the outposts of the light division; and on Massena's retreat to the position of Santarem, it covered the advance of the Army, and was on several occasions closely engaged with the rear-guard of the enemy.

Whilst the French Army were in the position of Santarem (upwards of three months) Lieutenant-Colonel Elder was entrusted with the occupation of the bridge and two forts of Ponte Solario, the most advanced post of the Allied Army, and to which the greatest responsibility was attached. During this service the corps equalled the expectations formed of it.

On the retreat of the enemy from Santarem, Lieutenant-Colonel Elder, always in advance, had repeatedly the honour of being opposed to the heroic Ney, and while thus employed, took, and kept possession of the Castle of Pombal until the arrival of the Allied Army. Here he main-

tained his position for upwards of ten hours against the rear-guard of the enemy, consisting of, at least, ten thousand men, and the loss sustained by the 3rd Caçadores was very considerable; but Lieutenant-Colonel Elder and his corps received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, and the praise of the whole Army.

On the day following he was engaged with the right of the enemy's advanced posts, and Lord Wellington was pleased to state in General Orders, "that he had never witnessed a more brilliant attack than that made by the 52nd Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Elder's Caçadores, in driving the enemy from the heights of Redinha."

On the 13th March his battalion was ordered to turn the enemy's right flank on the position of the Serra d'Estrella, and falling in with them at Chao da Lama (whilst they were attacked in front by the light division), he participated in the glory of driving them from the heights.

On the following evening the Caçadores composed a part of the troops which attacked the enemy with such rapidity at Foz d'Arouce that they were thrown into confusion; and in crossing the river they lost an eagle, and a number of men and officers were drowned.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elder's corps was again engaged in the skirmish at Guarda; and in the attack at Sabugal it forded the river in two places in front of the light division, driving in the enemy's advanced piquets. Lieutenant-Colonel Elder received the thanks of Lord Wellington in the field, and afterwards in Orders, for his conduct on this occasion.

The Allied Army going into quarters on the frontiers of Portugal, Lieutenant-Colonel Elder, with the 3rd Caçadores, was sent in advance to the village of Espeja, in Spain, and there they distinguished themselves by repulsing, in square, an attack of seven squadrons of the enemy's cavalry, who suffered severely in killed and wounded. The corps was publicly thanked by General R. Craufurd for their steady and determined conduct on that day.

In the battle of Fuentes d'Onore, on the morning of the 5th May, Lieutenant-Colonel Elder was engaged in covering the light division in the wood on the right of the line, from whence they were obliged to retire in square, being attacked by nearly the whole of the enemy's cavalry.

After the battle this officer was recommended for, and appointed, in May, 1811, to a British Lieutenant-Colonelcy, as a remuneration for his services.

From this period until the investment of Ciudad Rodrigo, Lieutenant-Colonel Elder's corps was constantly in the advance, and had many opportunities of attracting the notice of the Commander of the forces. The 3rd Caçadores was the first corps that broke ground before that fortress; and in the storming and capture it had the honour of leading the light division to the assault under a tremendous fire, carrying, besides their arms, 300 sacks of hay, which they placed in the ditch, and immediately mounted the breach. On their gaining the square, they were publicly thanked by General Picton (commanding the attack) for their gallant conduct, which, besides being praised by Marshal Beresford in Orders, was also particularly mentioned in Lord Wellington's dispatch of the 28th January, 1812, wherein, after recording the merits of various officers, his lordship says, "Lieutenant-Colonel Elder and the 3rd Caçadores were likewise distinguished on this occasion."

At the storming of Badajoz, Lieutenant-Colonel Elder, with his usual daring, led a brigade, composed of the 1st and 3rd battalions of Caçadores, and five companies of his old and favourite regiment the 95th, to the great breach, where he fell desperately wounded. He was left on the spot for dead, the troops passing over his body. Returning animation, and the blaze of fire around him, enabled Colonel Elder to distinguish his old and beloved regiment the 95th; and he had just strength enough to exclaim, as they *crossed his body*, "Elder, Elder!" when two of his former company lifted

him up and carried him into Badajoz, where he was for a considerable time confined by his wounds, which brought on locked-jaw.

But the circumstances connected with his behaviour on the above memorable occasion, as related in his own words, and the particulars of his almost miraculous recovery from the effects of his wounds, owing to the skilful treatment and incessant attention of his friend, Dr. Chas. F. Forbes, are vividly depicted in "The Table-Talk of an Old Campaigner," written by that gentleman, and published in this Journal for September, 1834, to which we refer the reader.

To that interesting recital it is only necessary to add that Lord Wellington in his dispatch, 7th April, 1812, on the capture of Badajoz, again records his opinion of Lieutenant-Colonel Elder's gallant conduct.

Being in a precarious state, owing to the severe nature of his wounds, Lieutenant-Colonel Elder was obliged to return to England; but previously to his departure from the Peninsula he was made Knight-Commander of the Tower and Sword by the Regency of Portugal; and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on him soon after his arrival.

In 1813, while yet in a state of convalescence, Sir George Elder rejoined the Army. On his arrival in France, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and appointed to the command of the 7th Regiment of Portuguese infantry. He was engaged in several skirmishes and affairs of posts. At the head of a body of troops—upwards of three thousand—he captured the Castle of Blaye, or Blois; and the terms of capitulation dictated by Sir George Elder to the governor of it—General De Haveland, commanding the 11th division—were much approved of by Lord Dalhousie, under whose immediate command he was then serving.

At the peace of 1814, Sir George Elder accompanied the Portuguese Army on their return to their native country, when he was, in 1816, promoted to the rank of Brigadier in that Service, and subsequently to that of Major-General, with the command of a brigade (the 5th) in the Alemtejo.

On the distribution of honours by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England, Sir George Elder was decorated with the Cross for the general actions and assaults of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onore, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz.

He left Portugal in 1823, but visited it again in 1830, when he was received with marks of high distinction by its Sovereign, the court, and the brave officers and men who had gained renown under his guidance, or had witnessed his gallant deeds.

He had received nine wounds in battle, eight of which were considered dangerous or severe, and for them Sir George Elder had been granted a pension from the British Government, which was continued until a regulation was made that only those who had lost a limb, or had suffered injuries which should be deemed equivalent to it, might continue to enjoy such allowance. But his Sovereign, in consideration of his sufferings, conferred on him the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of St. John's, Newfoundland. Sir George Elder was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1830, on which occasion his Majesty nominated him a Knight-Commander of the Bath; and he received the Star of a Spanish order from Ferdinand VII. in addition to that of the Tower and Sword.

In August 1836 Major-General Sir George Elder left England, having been selected to serve on the staff at Madras—an appointment as highly gratifying to the many friends he possessed among the bravest and most distinguished of the British Army as it was to himself and his connexions; but this satisfaction was crushed when the distressing intelligence arrived of his death, by accident, at Madras, on the 3rd December last. The particulars are thus described:—

"The demise of this gallant officer took place on the 3rd December, about half-past five o'clock. It appears that Sir George was mounted on a very

spirited horse, and called at Waller's stables for the purpose of giving some directions to Mr. Waller. Immediately on leaving the stables, the horse went off at score up the Mount-road, and when opposite the road leading to the Commander-in-Chief's house the horse attempted to turn, which Sir George tried unsuccessfully to prevent, when both rider and horse came with great violence against a tree, and it is supposed that this concussion was the cause of death to the gallant General, who had maintained his seat till that moment. After the concussion the horse stopped short, kicked up, and threw his rider off forwards. Captain Deas, 6th Madras Light Cavalry, happened to be passing at the time in Mr. Scott's carriage, and was instantly at Sir George's side; he never spoke; and on being lifted into the carriage, appeared quite dead. The body was taken to Dr. O'Neil's house, which was not far from the spot where the fatal accident occurred. All the injuries the General received were on the left side of the body; several of the ribs were broken; the heart and left lobe of the lungs torn open, and the spleen lacerated. The extensive injuries received in the chest must have caused instantaneous death. The head was but very slightly injured; the left arm was broken. Sir George landed at Madras on November 27th, exactly a week before his funeral."

He was followed to the grave, with every mark of honour and respect, by the military and civil authorities, and a large portion of the population of Madras.

Thus lamentably perished this distinguished officer and good man, after escaping perils innumerable in his arduous and honourable career.

In addition to his many hair-breadth escapes, the following providential deliverance from the most imminent risk, he owed to the kindness of Dr. Robb, then of the 1st battalion 95th:—

Captain Elder, when slowly recovering from his dangerous wound, was about to be embarked from Buenos Ayres for England on board the *Alexander*, hospital-ship, which was crowded with sick and wounded.

Captain Elder expressing a wish to be under the immediate care of his friend, Dr. Robb, that gentleman produced for him accommodation on board his own vessel, though he belonged to the other battalion. The *Alexander* foundered at sea, and but very few persons were saved, who by means of their boat, after enduring great hardships, succeeded in making one of the Western Islands.

Dr. Robb had before saved Captain Elder's life when bathing in the sea at Weymouth. They had taken a boat, and at a considerable distance from the shore were swimming about, when Captain Elder was seized with the cramp, and crying out in great distress, his friend reached him at the critical moment, and fortunately succeeded in saving him.

Several circumstances more or less relating to Sir George's military feelings, and genuine goodness of heart, might be related, and however unimportant they may by some be deemed, his friends and former associates will not peruse them without interest, for they mark those minuter traits that define the peculiar character of the man.

During the retreat upon Corunna, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, fatigue, and privations, which many of the hardiest nearly sank under, it was observed with no small surprise that in the short intervals of repose, Captain Elder was seen indefatigably engaged in coursing; following his sport with an ardour and spirit which were not without their moral effect upon the wearied though undaunted troops who were spectators.

That gallant soldier, Captain Kincaid, has related, in his "Random Shots from a Rifleman," an occurrence during the action of the Coa, which, ludicrous as it was, might well have aroused the ire of one less interested about the honour of his corps than was Colonel Elder. For this characteristic incident, which, did our limits permit, we should gladly quote, we must refer the reader to the spirited pages of Captain Kincaid's *volume*.

But if Colonel Elder had to witness the unsteadiness of some of his men in the early part of this affair, their subsequent conduct during that trying contest did credit to the newly-formed corps, and the following incident speaks for the spirited and kindly feelings of their brave leader.

While slowly retiring before the French, with a view of repassing the river in his rear, Colonel Elder's attention was forcibly arrested by the situation of an Artillery officer, whose horses having been killed and his men disabled, was anticipating the capture of his gun, but with the devotion characteristic of his corps, was unable to separate himself from it. Hearing him exclaim, "Oh, my gun! my gun! how shall I carry off my gun!" Sir George, actuated by the noblest feelings, cried, "We'll do it for you;" and addressing a few energetic words to his *Caçadores*, with one portion of them he kept the French at bay, while the others, seizing the tackling of the gun, dragged it over the narrow bridge, encumbered as it was with baggage and fallen mules, and dead and dying men, and succeeding in placing it on the opposite ascent, resigned it to the gallant officer who had so anxiously felt for its safety.

Sir George's sense of gratitude was ardent in the extreme, and he expressed himself as strongly as he felt when those to whom he owed an obligation had cause to complain of injury or annoyance. A tried friend of his casually observed, with reference to a past transaction—"I am sure that if I were by any extraordinary circumstance prevented from meeting a man who had insulted me, Elder would fight him for me." This having been jocosely mentioned to Sir George, he exclaimed, with great warmth—"Fight him! aye would I!"

The following anecdote displays a happiness of repartee that alone could be prompted by Sir George's usual correct feeling and sense of what was due towards a public character who had merited his gratitude:—Dining in company with a numerous party, among them was an individual of some importance, and whose political feelings led him to remark with much asperity and virulence upon the character of a foreign Prince to whom Sir George felt under high obligations. Mildly hinting his dissent from the excited speaker, and stating his own position with regard to the personage in question, it only served to increase the vehemence of the angry gentleman, and he indecorously exclaimed—"—— is the greatest rascal in Europe!" "He is no more a rascal than you are, Sir!" quietly but firmly replied Sir George.

To sum up Sir George Elder's character in the language of those who best knew him, his indomitable courage tempered with prudence, his unswerving adherence to his duty when under command, and his quick perception and determined exertions when command devolved upon himself, characterised his career as a soldier; and his strict honour, his kindly feelings, forgiving temper, quiet manners, and propriety of conduct, his life as a man. He was, consequently, favoured with the esteem and confidence of those under whom he served, and beloved by his men, into whom he infused courage: his friends were numerous, and strongly attached.

Lord Hill, in recommending him to his gracious Majesty for the high and lucrative appointment on the Staff of Madras, marked his sense of Sir George Elder's merits and services.

The glorious Chief whom he so often had followed to victory, and whose slightest praise is fame, continued to the last the uniform expression of his approbation.

Thus honoured and distinguished by the favour of his Sovereign—the praise of a Wellington—the approbation of his superiors, and the kind wishes, respect, and friendship of all who had served under him, or had known him intimately, he terminated his career.

## MAJOR-GENERAL SIR LORENZO MOORE, K.C.H. and C.B.

This distinguished officer has just closed a military life characterised by the extent and variety of his services, and the zeal and efficiency with which he performed them. He entered the Army as Ensign in the 61st Regt., and from thence until he ceased doing regimental duty—a period of forty-two years—he never sought leave of absence from his corps, except when compelled by severe ill-health.

Though not fated to share the glories of the Peninsular war, he was second to few in all those high qualities which contributed to crown the British arms with victory. He embarked no less than twelve different times on foreign service in various quarters of the globe—in the East Indies, Egypt, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mediterranean, and in the West Indies twice. In the year 1795 he was severely wounded at the capture of St. Lucie: and his constitution was so shaken at that early period of his life, by the combined effects of his wound and the West Indian climate, that he seldom ceased to feel the effects of them. Yet he never suffered himself to yield to the lassitude usually attendant on such occasions, but manfully struggling against it, and sustained by a strong sense of the soldier's duty, his military spirit carried him through all fatigues, and enabled him to acquire a character so high as to recommend him for quick promotion, and secure to him the approbation and confidence of three of England's most highly thought of Generals of the day, namely, Sir John Moore, on whose personal staff he served in Ireland in the year 1798; he was subsequently appointed to the staff of Sir Charles, afterwards Earl Grey; and lastly to that of Sir Hildebrand Oakes.

In the Mediterranean he commanded the only British regiment (the 35th) employed in the capture of the Ionian Islands; and so distinguished was his conduct in the progress of military operations there, that during the siege of the strong fortress of St. Maure, he was thrice thanked in Public Orders—the last of these called forth by a brilliant achievement, deemed nearly impracticable at the time, whereby with a force scarcely one-third of that opposed to him, he carried by assault their last position in front, and within point-blank range of their fortress, and so strengthened it during the night, as to enable him effectually to resist the full fire of the batteries from daylight to midday, when the enemy were compelled to surrender.

He was subsequently appointed head of the provisional government and Commandant in the island of Zante, which he held for four years, and by his judicious and conciliating conduct so gained the esteem and regard of the inhabitants, as to call forth a flattering testimony of their feelings in requesting permission for the island to become sponsor to one of his children, born during his government there.

In the year 1834 he was honoured by his present Majesty with the investiture of the Guelphic Order, as a Knight Commander, having previously obtained a Companionship of the Bath. In private life Sir Lorenzo Moore was remarkable for all those qualities and affections which, as a husband, a father, a relative, and a friend, endeared him to all those objects of his love and regard.



## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

## FRANCE.

## HIGHWAYS.

THE number of roads now existing, after deducting the country-roads (*routes ou chemins communaux*), comprise a distance of nearly 27,500 leagues (about 70,000 miles). They consist of

Royal Roads	8623 leagues.
Departmental ditto	8505
Military ditto	350
Country ditto ( <i>chemins vicinaux</i> )	9319
	<hr/>
	26,792

This is quintuple the number which were in use in Napoleon's time. France possesses at present 1000 leagues in length of canals; these, together with the improvements in progress or determined upon in the navigation of its rivers, will, in a few years, insure 3000 leagues of internal water-ways. Great Britain, on the other hand (says a French writer), possesses but 1800 leagues of river and canal communications.

## NORWAY.

There is no scholastic establishment in this country better deserving of notice than the Military Academy or "Cadet Institution" at Christiania. I paid a visit to it during my recent tour, and was received with much kindness by the officers attached to it. They one and all spoke German, and made a point of showing me whatever there was which could interest me. The details of the course of instruction were first explained to me; it is so comprehensive that I know not what branch can remain to be added. I was myself a Cadet in Berlin, but am really ashamed to confess that I scarcely knew even by name many branches of science in which the Norwegian Cadet, independently of the ordinary round of tuition, is instructed. Of statics, for instance, nautics, hydraulics, and mechanics, not so much as a word of explanation was ever afforded me when I was a youth. None can obtain a commission unless they are familiar with German; nor are any allowed to leave without having passed through a course of natural and experimental philosophy. I found the classes engaged in drawing plans—a point to which I have given much attention, and on which I consider myself competent to report with some degree of confidence. The facility and accuracy they have attained I can designate by no juster terms than "perfectly astounding." The skill with which they lay down the gentle and precipitous declivities of wide-spread masses of rocks, by means of horizontal shadings, in one place narrow and in another broad—in one by strong and in another by light tints, contriving in this way to distinguish them from common slopes of the soil,—cannot be exceeded. They follow Lehmann's theory in laying down these slopes. The Academy possesses an excellent library, as well as a collection of beautiful models of mines, bridges, &c., and another of all sorts of minerals. The Academy was founded by a person of the name of Anker. It is composed of forty pupils, who are divided into four classes, thirty of whom pay an annual fee of ninety species-dollars (about 14*l.* sterling), and the remaining ten 250 sp. dol. (about 39*l.*) They lodge in the town. Others, besides the children of officers, are admitted. They enter the army after having studied five years, and passed a very rigid examination; and they then receive a sum of 90 sp. dol. towards defraying the expense of their equipment. I was much delighted with the gentlemanly manners

and soldierlike appearance of the young men, both in their habiliments and carriage.—(From the correspondence of an Officer of Engineers in the Prussian service.)

The population of Norway was 900,000 in the year 1815 : it is nearly 1,200,000 at the present. The annual increase of inhabitants is therefore upwards of 14,000.

### RUSSIA.

There are 160,165 children of soldiers and recruits in course of education at the public expense. During the last eight years 4343 of these children have received inferior appointments in public offices, 2308 have been placed as surgical assistants ; 452 as assistants in a geometrical capacity ; 586 have been entered in the service of the Navy ; and 120 have been attached to the musical profession.

### DENMARK.

A recent letter from Copenhagen contains the following remarks on the present state of the Danish Marine. " Our fleet is at present composed of 6 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 10 sloops, and 60 gun-boats, whose crews, when they are placed on the war establishment, require a force of 6,550 sailors. Independently of these crews, the ships, frigates, and sloops are officered by 136 Naval Officers, 52 Cadets or Midshipmen, 26 Officers on shore, 132 civil *employés*, 62 Masters or Steersmen, 138 Subaltern Officers of the Artillery, 216 Subaltern Officers of Marine Service, 50 Subalterns of the Marines, 230 mechanics, 226 cooks, bakers, &c., 78 musicians and drummers, and 1,000 Marines. The equipage of a gun-boat is composed of 1 Lieutenant, 2 Subalterns, 1 artilleryman, 10 sailors, and 50 marines. The entire crew of a vessel of the line consists of 666 officers, sailors, marines, civilians, mechanics, &c. : that of a frigate, of 357 ; and that of a sloop, of 128."

### GREECE.

The present population of this kingdom is 926,000 souls ; the number of troops on the peace establishment is 12,326 ; and the number of ships of war is 32, carrying 190 guns and 2400 officers, seamen, and marines, among whom there are 4 Captains of the first class, 12 of the second, and 10 of the third ; there are 580 Lieutenants and Ensigns on the Navy List. Many of the latter are serving on board of merchant-vessels, the number of which is 4678, including all burthens from five tons and upwards. The kingdom is divided into thirty governments or counties, and eighteen sub-governments. The Council of State is composed of 3 Vice-Presidents, 17 Councillors in ordinary, among whom there is one foreigner only, viz. General Church, and 14 Councillors on special service. There are 38 Greek and 4 Roman Catholic Bishops. The Order of " the Saviour " contained, on the 1st of January last, 72 Grand-Crosses, including 4 native Greeks only ; and there were, at the same date, 56 Grand-Commanders, inclusive of 8 natives ; and 77 Commanders, of whom 22 were natives. There were, at that time also, 200 Knights of the " Golden Cross," and 100 Knights of the " Silver Cross."

### SOUTH AMERICA.

#### HARBOUR AND PORT OF CALLAO.

If bound by sea to the capital of Peru, the traveller is first put on shore at Callao, the port as it were of Lima, from which it is about seven miles distant. It has scarcely a building of any note ; and the houses, even those which form the High-street, have but a single story, with a base-