

Scindia went out to the cantonments, to oppose them with 1,000 cavalry, 2,000 infantry, and 30 guns. No sooner, however, had the action commenced than one of Scindia's cavalry regiments went over en masse to the enemy; a large proportion of the rest of his army followed the example, and the remainder fled precipitately, with the exception of the Maharajah's body-guard, who fought most gallantly, and brought off Scindia safely from the field, losing, however, 200 of their own number. The Maharajah, with his dewan, Dinker Row, and some 30 of his sirdars, fled via Dholpore, to Agra, which he reached on the 2nd of June. The family of the Maharajah escaped to Nurwar, but his palace is plundered, and the fort is said to be in the hands of the rebels. The bulk of the Calpee force has marched on Gwalior, Sir Hugh Rose will direct operations. Brigadier Smith's brigade will co-operate from Seepree, and a demonstration is to be made in the direction of Dholpore. The rebels are said to have proclaimed the Nana as Peshwa, and Tantia Toopee, as chief under him. The prisoners at Gwalior had been released, and in some districts the rebels were in possession of the district. Bijnour and Moradabad quite tranquil, the former, partially, disarmed, the latter district still in charge of the Nawab of Rampore. The Troops of this chief have defeated the rebels at Islamighur, and taken three out of their five guns. Bareilly is also quiet, with the exception of the Pergunah of Dowkashabee, which is still somewhat disturbed. All is quiet in the Kumaon division.

BENGAL: Sir E. Lugard attacked the Judges pore rebels on the 4th of June successfully, driving them out of the jungle, killing 100 men, and capturing two elephants. These rebels have since gone to Ghazepore.

General Whitelock, having been joined by Brigadier Macduff, marched against Tirohan, the stronghold of Narain Row, who had a force of some 10,000 men. On the approach of General Whitelock, the rebel troops melted away, and Narain Row surrendered himself. Thirty-eight new brass guns, 800 stand of muskets, a crore of rupees in cash, and much valuable property were found in his fort. His Excellency, the Commander in Chief, arrived at Allahabad yesterday. A body of fugitives from Calcutta, some 4,000 strong, crossed the Jumna, by the Beaudoiré Ghaut, into the Etawah district. On the 25th of May they proceeded through the Mynpoore district, plundering several towns en route. They were, however, repulsed from the Tahsil of Kaimunge, and they proceeded via Kumeul, to the Ganges, which they crossed on the 26th of May. The whole of the Meerut Division remains perfectly tranquil.

THE PUNJAB: Thirteen commissioned and non-commissioned native officers of the 4th Native Infantry were blown away from guns at Jullunder on the 1st of June, by sentence of a military court. On the 2nd of June some mutineers crossed the Ravee, and being joined by the Poorbeah labourers on the canal, plundered the bazaar at Madhopore, burnt a European clerk, killed his wife and child, and wounded two other children. They were beaten off, and while recrossing the river a few were killed and a number drowned; two hundred and fifty of these men have since been arrested by the Maharajah of Cashmere.

CHINA: From Hong Kong the intelligence is to May 22nd. The Chinese fleet, consisting of nineteen vessels of war, was at anchor eleven miles from the mouth of the Pei-ho, and 140 from Peking. The vessels were separated by a mud-bank from the Chinese forts, which guard the mouth of the river, and which gunboats had reconnoitred. Six days had been allowed to the Chinese for an answer from Peking, and before that period an officer of proper rank had been deputed to meet the plenipotentiaries, but there was very little hope of a peaceful solution of difficulties, and the Samson has been sent Hong Kong for reinforcements. Ten incendiaries had been captured Hong Kong in an attempt to fire the town. At Shanghai the Chinese authorities were levying additional duties on foreign manufactures, notwithstanding the protest of the British Consul.

Her Majesty's 59th Regiment is in readiness to proceed north. At Hong Kong, May 22nd, the markets, except for rice and opium, were unsatisfactory. A further fall took place in silk, but the Chinese were anxious to realise. The stocks are supposed to be large, and the coming crop is reported good. At Canton, business was brisk, and prices improved. No immediate alarm, although the Chinese authorities of Pashan were offering rewards for heads of Chinese interpreters attached to commissioners.

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THE 100TH REGIMENT.

It is rather amusing to observe the manner in which the Canadian Regiment has been received in England. The days of enthusiasm are gone. Not from the minds of the people. God has planted in their souls the instinct which leads them to admire and reverence what is high, noble and holy. They have been snubbed out of *Patriotism* for so many years now, that they have not even a cheer left in them. Oh, we forget! If some black rascal or other, some Chief of Pongataboo, or some such mellifluous name, with his face painted, grotesque and hideous of aspect, with an unutterable language, shows himself in London, an English mob will cheer him. If some Yankee minister fresh from Downing Street, where he has just insulted a British Statesman by informing him that his master the President has been under the disagreeable necessity of kicking out Her Majesty's Representative, for the awful crime of asking men to go and enlist elsewhere in the British ranks shows himself, the mob will cheer. Or if a man who has perjured himself, who has tricked his countrymen, who claps into prison every respectable political man, who banishes to a distant and pestilent clime anybody who differs with him in opinion, and who allows his brave army to fight alongside the English in order to claim all the honour of the fight, who decks with the cross of honour the scurrilous scoundrel who beats the English nation, or the naval officer, who rudely resents English interference in the cause of humanity, ah! him they will cheer! Why should they? Does not our virtuous Queen ask this fellow and his Spanish wife to be the partners of her domestic privacy, in order that he may insult her and England by signing French decrees dated from Windsor Castle. Do not her ministers advise her to go to Cherbourg to play second fiddle to the august monarch of the bravest, the most enlightened, the most civilized, the most polished, the most gentlemanly people in the world?

Talk of the lion and the lamb laying down together, why here is the monarch of "a nation of assassins," actually going to honour the man who has called her so!

Well, Canadians, you see what British cheers are worth, and you may feel proud and thankful that you were not cheered. No, no, the English of the present day, as represented in their "leading organ," *The Times*, don't give way to sentimental feelings so readily. They are become a trifle too calculating for that. "Let us first count the cost," say they, "and if we have made a good bargain, then we can afford to give way to our feelings."

Such would appear to be the kind of reception which the first Canadian Regiment landing in England has met with.

One writer in the *Times*, who has got "Yankee friends" is of opinion, he "calculates" (with a strong nasal twang), he could raise the same number of men in

Liverpool, and clear £10,000.

Why doesn't he then? The British Government want men, badly enough. But the data which goes to support this admirable Yankee train of reasoning are fallacious. It is based on the assumed value of the sale of the commissions granted to Canadians in the 100th Regiment. The total of which, if they were sold, would amount to £25,900.

But there are one or two material circumstances excluded from the argument. The officers who have received commissions have, strict speaking, no claim whatever to a money value for those commissions. As far as they are concerned, they are exactly in the same category as all other Officers of the British Army who have not purchased commissions they may, after about 20 years of service, be granted the boon of selling, but they cannot claim it as a right. The day is distant when they can claim that right, and before it arrives the purchase system and some other things of more consequence in the body politic may be swept away for ever.

We venture to predict that no Canadian Officer of the 100th Regiment will ever receive the purchase value of his commission, and therefore the Yankee "calculations" of the *Times* are not quite infallible.

For our parts we should like to see such calculations based on English instead of Yankee views. We do not think that Yankees are very solicitous about English honour or British. They have just succeeded in making England look particularly small on the right of search question, a concession demanded by them with such insolence of tone that it ought to have been refused by England, even if they were right. Yankees would not of course regard with much favor any Canadian sympathy for England, and it is not very happy in the *Times* to enforce its arguments by the counsels of such reasoners.

We give elsewhere an interesting article from the *Spectator*, an able, and independent English Paper. There the inspiration of the *Times* is laid bare. That Army of officials who, as Dickens caustically observes, are always trying "the way not to do it" is at work again. The *Authorities* (mysterious entity) don't like enthusiasm, it is a bore, it disturbs their official placidity.

If any man therefore should venture on the rash experiment, if he should dare to suggest anything which may save the Empire, if by the cogency of his reasoning the persistency of his demonstrations and the unquenchable fire of his patriotism be at length succeed in moving official languor and inertness into life and action, it will move, but it will never forgive the intruder, a mark will be set against that man. He may be snubbed, insulted or libelled, but his chance of favor from the *Authorities* is gone. While the pliant opponent, the political schemer, or subservient toady is promoted, while condescending smiles beam on them and their chuckling adherents he may comfort himself in the "cold shade" of neglect as best he may. It is necessary that he should be made an example of. He may not be shot, like poor Byng, but he will officially be put to death, "pour encourager les autres!"

THE QUEEN AND INDIAN ARMY.—Sir Colin Campbell has promulgated the following general order to the army in the field, dated Camp Bareilly, 10th May, 1858: "The Commander-in-Chief has received the most gracious commands of her Majesty the Queen to communicate to the army the expression of the deep interest felt by the Queen in the exertions of the troops and the successful progress of the campaign. Sir Colin Campbell has delayed giving execution to the royal

commands until he was able to announce to the army that the last stronghold of rebellion had fallen before the persevering attempts of the troops of her Majesty and the Hon. East India Company. It is impossible for the Commander-in-Chief to express adequately his sense of the high honour done to him, in having been chosen by the Queen to convey her Majesty's most gracious acknowledgments to the army, in the ranks of which he has passed his life. The Commander-in-Chief ventures to quote the very words of the Queen: "That so many gallant, and brave, and distinguished men, beginning with one whose name will ever be remembered with pride, Brigadier-General Havelock, should have died and fallen, is a great grief to the Queen. To all European as well as native troops who have fought so nobly and gallantly, and amongst whom the Queen is rejoiced to see the 93rd, the Queen wishes Sir Colin to convey the expressions of her great admiration and gratitude."

ARMY CHAPLAINS.—The Adjutant General has issued a Circular which states that, from the 1st of July last, the allowances to Clergymen officiating to the Troops of the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic religious denominations will be the same as those now granted to clergymen of the church of England. From 25 to 100 men, at the rate of 10s. per annum for each man. From 101 to 301 men, at the rate of 3s. per annum for each man. From 391 men upwards, at the rate of 2s. per annum for each man. And 10s. for each separate service. He adds that it is the intention of the Secretary of State for War to appoint five Presbyterian and 19 Roman Catholic Assistant Chaplains to the Forces, who are to be placed on the same footing as regards pay and allowances as the Assistant Chaplains of the church of England.

The visit to Cherbourg of Queen Victoria is commented upon in several of the Paris papers. The *Débats* says:—The news of the approaching visit of the Queen of England to Cherbourg had circulated for some days past in Paris, and is now confirmed, and we need not say that in our opinion it is a most favourable piece of intelligence since it will completely dissipate the mistrust created for some time past by the language of certain journals. The *Gazette* the *France* remarks:—Should this visit take place, it will excite a deep sensation in France and Europe; for the presence of Queen Victoria on our territory, after the dissensions produced by the *disloyal conduct* of our ally, would have an immense signification. It would be considered as the pledge of a new alliance, founded either on an oblivion of the past or on a desertion by England of a policy hostile to the development of our commerce and political influence.

PIC-NIC OF NO. 1 TROOP OF CAVALRY.—Yesterday morning, notwithstanding the very unpromising appearance of the weather, No. 1 Troop of Cavalry, Capt. Alexander Ogilvie, with a large party of their friends, numbering in all rather more than two hundred persons, proceeded in carriages to Perry's Island, situated in the Babk River, for the purpose of having their Annual Pic-Nic. The party arrived on the Island about ten o'clock in the forenoon, and immediately scattered about, each one enjoying themselves as pleased them. Unfortunately, about eleven o'clock, it began raining, and from then until one o'clock, there were several heavy showers. A large house in the neighborhood afforded ample shelter for all from the rain. The afternoon was, however, all that could be desired, rather cool if anything, but fine and clear. It was spent in dancing, plying nine-pins on a bowling alley, fishing, &c. Several prizes were given by the officers of the troop, for long race, hurdle-race, and throwing the heavy hammer, were contended for during the afternoon. The refreshments, which were ample, and of excellent quality, were supplied by Messrs. Morisson & Balchin. About eight o'clock in the evening the party returned to town, having spent a very pleasant day. The officers of the troop, Capt. Alex. Ogilvie, Lieut. William Ogilvie, and Cornet Smith, were most attentive to the comfort of all present.