

INDIA.

Sir Colin Campbell had commenced his attack in Lucknow with nearly 60,000 troops.

Telegraphic advices from Bombay, to the 9th March, are received.

Several scattering encounters have taken place. The rebels defeated with great slaughter.

The trial of the King of Delhi is still progressing. The statement is erroneous that he had been convicted and sentenced.

The English ladies, prisoners with the Queen at Lucknow, are reported alive and well treated.

Martial law had been proclaimed at Canton.

Commissioner Reid was going to Manilla, until the time fixed for holding a conference of the four powers at Shanghai.

It was rumored that the Emperor of the French would again visit Queen Victoria, at Osborne, this year.

The British Admiralty have announced that the *Agamemnon* would be put in commission immediately to assist in laying the Atlantic Cable.

The Bombay mails of the 9th March, had reached Suez, from whence intelligence had been telegraphed to London.

Advices from Lucknow are to the 6th March. Sir Colin Campbell arrived within a mile of Lucknow on the 1st.

General Outram was attacked on the 21st Feb., at the Alumbagh, by a large rebel force, and again on the 25th, defeating them on both occasions with great slaughter. He crossed the Goomty on the 6th March and took up a position within range of Lucknow, where he was again attacked and repulsed his assailants.

General Franks had joined Sir Colin with 4,000 troops.

The army now before Lucknow amounts to 50,000 men with 120 guns, and also 10,000 cavalry.

The columns of Generals Rose and Wheeler were advancing on Jhansi and Allahabad to intercept the insurgents in these directions.

General Franks had an engagement near Shandina with a large rebel force, killing and wounding 3,000 and capturing all their artillery.

The Panjab was quiet.

Further intelligence from Lucknow had been received with dates to the 8th March.

The rebels had erected a strong line of defence along the Canal which would require siege artillery.

UNITED STATES.

THE ARMY BILL.—A NEW-YORK REGIMENT ACCEPTED.—We learn that six military organizations of this State have severally tendered their services to the President of the United States, as volunteers under the Army Bill, which passed the Senate on Thursday; and that the offer of one of these, —Col. Burnham's Regiment,—has been accepted. By the provisions of the Bill the President is authorized to raise two regiments, exclusive of the Texas regiment. One of the two having thus been accepted from New-York, it is understood the other will be assigned to Pennsylvania.

THE HUSSARS.

On Thursday evening last, the Hussars mustered for Drill in the Town Hall. The turn out was not so good as it should have been. On the Roll there are now a number quite sufficient to make a creditable display. The Corps cannot attain efficiency unless all attend regularly. Every member should be above absenting himself—a degree of pride should suggest to him the necessity of being present at every muster.

Drill-Sergeant Gibson put the Hussars through their 'facings' very creditably. Great progress has been made since the first muster, particularly by those who have never been absent on Drill night. The Sword exercise appears rather 'hard' to go through, but before our Hussars are called upon to serve their country, we doubt not but that they will handle the sword with as much dexterity as any Balaclava Hero.—(Dundas Warden).

100TH REGIMENT.—Several recruits were attested by Mr. Brehaut this forenoon. Very nearly seven hundred are now in barracks in this city. (Pilot)

CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

The subjoined letter was evidently written before the author had become aware of the determination of the War Department to raise a Regiment in Canada. We nevertheless give it insertion, because it conveys, satisfactory assurance that more Regiments may be raised in the same quarter, with as much facility as a single Corps.

To the Editor of the United Service Gazette.

SIR—It appears from the reduction of the standard to five feet three, and from the proposal of introducing French and Germans into the Service, that notwithstanding the overflowing of the large number of recruits to the Army, the demand is still much in excess of the supply, and would appear likely to continue so. Under these circumstances, I should like to enquire what is the objection to securing two or three Regiments from the coloured population of Canada, where that race is very numerous, numbering, in the upper province alone, between twenty and thirty thousand. They are well adapted for Military service, and constitutionally fitted for such a climate as India, where they would be unaffected by a degree of heat sufficient to prostrate Europeans, and suffer comparatively little from those diseases which tell so fatally on our Troops when much exposed. A corps of these men was maintained in Canada twelve or fourteen years; having been embodied during the Canadian disturbances, and I have always understood they were considered a serviceable body of men, and made efficient Soldiers; but for the mania for reduction that injured the nation, in 1849, this Corps would have been in existence at the present time, and have answered admirably for a nucleus to form on. Several Officers in Canada have at various times suggested the employment of these men: and an offer made last autumn by Captain Stephen, who served some years in the above-mentioned Corps deserves notice. He volunteered, should authority be given him to do so, to have a thousand men ready for shipment to England, early in the summer of the present year when after six months sharp drill they would be available for India. He offered to serve in the Regiment he raised with the rank of Major, leaving it to the Horse Guards to appoint to the command some Officer who had seen service in India. Had his proposal been adopted, from his knowledge of the men and the country, he would have carried it out effectually. None of these schemes appear to have found favour with the authorities hitherto, but as any plan which would tend to supply the want of Troops in India, or permit of any at present there being withdrawn, deserves attention, it is to be hoped Her Majesty's Government will well and carefully weigh the subject, before coming to a final decision. Canada, Feb 20th 1858. ANGLO SAXON.

THE NEW STATE ARSENAL.

The foundation of the new State Arsenal, at the corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, has been laid, and the north and east walls have been raised to the height of twenty feet. The building will extend one hundred feet on the avenue and two hundred feet on Thirty-fifth street, and will be constructed of a kind of a blue stone as far as the second story, the remainder being of brick, with stone trimmings. The first floor is nearly level with the side walk, and will be used for the storing of artillery. The second story will be appropriated to the Commissary General's office, and the main room will contain muskets, trophies and colors. The entire upper floor, measuring 183 feet in length by 82 feet in width, will be set apart as a drill-room. The peak of the roof of the main building will be 81 feet high, and the height of the side wall 57 feet. The arsenal will be defended by one square and two octagonal towers. The large staircase leading to the upper stories will be contained in the tower at the southwest corner of the building. The tower will be 110 feet in height, 20 feet square, and staircase will be 10 feet wide. It will be fitted up at the top for the reception of a fire-bill. All three towers will be pierced with loopholes for the use of the musket and rifle. The new arsenal promises to be a fine structure, and one well adapted for military purposes. Messrs. Cleveland & Backus are the architects.

The arrival of Madeline Smith, the alleged poisoner of Angelier, in Australia is reported by the *Ballarat Times*.

TO THE

YOUNG MEN OF CANADA:

AS much has been said to influence you against enlisting into the 100TH REGIMENT, I consider it my duty, as an old soldier, and as one well known to many of you, to address you on the subject and I beg of you not to suppose that I write merely for the sake of inducing you to enlist to make up the required number.

First, take the case of the laboring man. You all know his hard lot in life—how often are his hard-earned wages, if married, taken to pay the family physician—how he must struggle to pay for the education of his children—in fact, with few exceptions, he lives a life of laborious care, and probably at the end dies, leaving his family totally destitute. Compare his lot with that of the laboring man who enlists. From the moment he enters the barracks, he is provided with every thing requisite for a man in his station of life; in the event of sickness, when does not stare him in the face, but, on the contrary, he has every attention bestowed on him, free of any charge.

If he marries, his wife and children are well cared for, if she is an industrious woman, she can earn from £3 to £5 a month. (I have frequently known a woman to earn £8 in a month.) If she is ill, the Doctor of the Regiment attends her.

I will here advert to the loved ones of married life—children. Let me tell you, that no gentleman's children are better attended to, or receive a better education than those of a soldier. In the school attached to the Regiment every branch of education is within their reach.

I have frequently seen the child (a son) of a good but an uneducated private solving a difficult problem in Euclid, while an equally youthful daughter would be exercising her talents of feminine usefulness on work which would put many of your civilian aristocratic ladies to the blush.

Then, if on enlisting he is without learning he can attend the Regimental School. Indeed, for several months, he is exempt from part of his drill, in order that the improvement of his mind may keep pace with that of his body, and I can assure you, that there are many officers of the Army, now serving who first learned to read in the Regimental School. I write from personal knowledge.

Anything worthy of special consideration. Every well conducted soldier is entitled, every five years, to an increase of one penny a day, good conduct pay, in addition to his ordinary pay. I will suppose that a man serves as private 21 years (having enlisted at the age of 18), and that instead of spending his extra pay, he deposits it in the Regimental Saving's Bank, and leaves it until discharged, he will then have accumulated, without any exertion on his part, nearly £150 sterling, in addition to which, he will receive a pension for the whole period of his life of *One Shilling Sterling per diem*.

Now I would ask you, or even the Editor of the Montreal Herald, to point out in any community, fifty laboring men who would, at 39 years of age, be in such a prosperous condition.

To the educated man I would say, that no profession offers so many advantages for advancing you in the scale of society, as the Army. I need not tell you how high in position the British Officer stands, and that such position is within your reach. I will acknowledge that in days gone by, it was indeed a hard thing for poor man to pass the rubicon, but now it is quite different, there are hundreds of Officers now serving who have been promoted from the ranks, and who have every chance of rising to the highest position in the Army. It is now a daily occurrence to see in the War Office Gazette the names of non-commissioned Officers promoted—many of them for distinguished service in the field. Opportunities frequently occur for the well-conducted and valorous Soldiers, to prove that our Gracious Sovereign did wisely in opening the gates of fame and distinction, to every Soldier of whatever grade. But even supposing you do not attain to the rank of an Officer, you are certain of being a Sergeant or Color-Sergeant, and, let me tell you, very few Clerks can compare with Sergeants. If he conducts himself well, he is respected by his officers and beloved by his men, he has no care, if a single man, he has his mess room, equal to comfort to that of the Officers

or to any club, by wise regulations and judicious management he can obtain at his mess room every requisite.

As a positive illustration of my statement I will refer to my own history. I esteem it a source of gratifying pride, to point out my own career as a Soldier, to state to my young friends, that I enlisted as a private, was made a Sergeant, and subsequently had the high honour of receiving a Commission from her Majesty.

Before closing I would specially address myself to Irishmen. I had hoped to have seen more of you join the standard of your Queen. Why you have been prejudiced I cannot tell, but listen to the plain act, the result of twenty-one years experience. During that period I was stationed in every quarter of the globe, and of course necessarily came in contact with the majority of the Regiments in the Service. I can assure you that I never knew an instance where Religion operated against a man's advancement.

In most Regiments the majority of the Non-Commissioned Officers are Irishmen. In my Regiment, (an English one) at one time, out of Ten Color-Sergeants, nine were Irishmen, the Adjutant (who had risen from the ranks,) Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster Sergeant were also Irishmen. In many of the other Regiments it is also the same.

Will it be said, that because an Irishman plants his foot on Canadian soil, that he has relinquished the right of being placed on the list of braves—that he has renounced the valorous spirit for which his countrymen have been from all ages so justly celebrated, while the land of his birth is sending forth its thousands to bear the standard of victory in crushing those demons who have so horribly violated everything near and dear to the human heart, and who have so grossly desecrated the idols of our very soul—our lovely countrywomen? Do I appeal to an Irishman in vain? Is there a man in Canada, no matter of what country or creed, when reading an account of the atrocities committed by Sepoys in India, whose brow did not throb with a revengeful feeling, regretting that he could not join the devoted little band that has since so nobly maintained the honor of the British Arms.

JOHN CLARKE,
Late XX. Regt.
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Montreal, April 3, 1858.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

OCEAN STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

TO ARRIVE.	
America	Liverpool..Boston..Mar 27
C. of Wash.	Liverpool..New York..Mr 31
Atlantic	Liverpool..New York..Ap. 3
Africa	Liverpool..New York..Ap. 3
Arago	Havre..New York..Ap. 7
Canada	Liverpool..Boston..Ap 10
New York	Glasgow..New York..Ap 14
Kangaroo	Liverpool..New York..Ap 14
Borussia	Hamburg..New York..Ap 15
Arabia	Liverpool..New York..Ap 17
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool..Quebec..Ap 21
Europa	Liverpool..Boston..Ap 21
Edinburgh	Glasgow..New York..Ap 23
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool..New York..Ap 28
Persia	Liverpool..N. York..May 1
N American	Liverpool..Quebec.. " 5
Glasgow	Glasgow..New York.. " 12
C of Wash.	Liverpool..New York.. " 12
Indian	Liverpool..Quebec.. " 19
TO DEPART	
Persia	New York..Liverpool..Ap 14
Glasgow	New York..Glasgow..Ap 14
Hammonia	New York..Hamburg..Ap 15
North Star	New York..Southampton..17
Star of West	New York..Aspinwall..Ap 20
America	Boston..Liverpool..Ap 21
C of Wash.	New York..Liverpool..Ap 22
Indian	Portland..Liverpool..Ap 24
Africa	New York..Liverpool..Ap 20
Ericsson	New York..Gibraltar..May 1
Arago	New York..Havre.. " 1
Borussia	New York..Hamburg.. " 5
Canada	Boston..Liverpool.. " 5
Arabia	New York..Liverpool.. " 12
Europa	Boston..Liverpool.. " 19
Persia	New York..Liverpool.. " 26

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