

The Military Gazette.

QUEBEC, JULY 24, 1858.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Public Revenue.

The revenue tables made up last night show a decrease upon the year and upon the quarter. The net decrease for the year is £5,188,105, and for the quarter £1,001,796. The reduction of the income tax is the main cause, exhibiting a diminution of £5,232,561 on the year, and £1,255,953 on the quarter. The customs show a falling off of £767,674 on the year, and £270,309 on the quarter. There is an increase on the excise for the year of £270,000, more than two-thirds of which is set down to the last quarter. Upon the whole there has been an increase in the ordinary channels of revenue.

The quarterly balance-sheet of the nation is now before us (says the *Times*). On the whole, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the grand result, although there is a positive and very material decrease in the quarter's receipts. The main deficit occurs however, on a single item—the Property and Income-tax. This is a source of revenue from which, within certain limits not yet attained, we can draw precisely what sum we please. No inference as to the prosperity of the country can be drawn from its present decrease.

In alluding to the state of the amount upon the customs and excise, the *Times* says the figures at first glance appear to be discouraging, but they are the reverse. The decrease on the first half of the financial year that is upon the half-year which expired in December, 1857—was £1,142,000: this was the period of the greatest commercial distress. This violent decrease has been reduced to the above less formidable amount by an improvement in the receipts of the second half-year just expired. This is good evidence of the restored energies of trade.

Under the head of excise the return is equally calculated to inspire good hopes for the future.

The increase on the stamps only shows that in foregoing part of the income tax we have laid on additional taxation.

After referring to other matters of revenue the *Times* concludes by saying, "The deficiency was in the first half of the year, when commercial distress was ripe. The restorative process has now fairly set in."

A deficiency of Five Millions of Pounds 8 per cent on the Revenue of Great Britain; this deficiency, says the *Times* at first glance appears to be discouraging, but it is not, no! quite the reverse! This is what we call being "jolly under creditable circumstances." So we suppose if the deficiency had been fifty millions, it would have been still more agreeable.

Well we don't know what some people may think pleasant, we don't much like a deficiency of Five Millions on the British Revenue. It tells its own story. "It is the last feather which breaks the horse's back," and to our mind the last feather has been put on John Bulls.

Everybody feels the strain. It sounds like a mockery when the voracious money articles of the organ of the monied classes announce that money is plentiful. Is it? How is it then that we do not see anything of it here in these colonies? Oh, but, argue these people, who have an interest in deceiving all the world, "look at the Funds, Consols at 96, what do the croakers say to that?" We say that if they are at 96, they are about 30 per cent higher than they ought to be, for looking at the chances of payment of interest, they ought to be about 56, and looking at the probability of payment of principal, they would be dear at 16.

The financial prospects of the Empire are truly alarming. Independent of the severe drain of men caused by the great Indian mutiny there is such a vast expenditure incurred that we shall be with-

mark in saying that Ten Millions annuum will be considerably below what will be required and this money must come from the already too

heavily taxed people of England. And in the midst of all this an enormous Army and Navy are kept up. A larger force being maintained now in full peace, than in many of the most warlike periods of England's history.

The sum of the matter is this, that to look for aid towards the completion of our transit enterprises, such as the inter-colonial Railway, our North Shore Railway, or a Pacific Railway, is hopeless. We shall be greatly mistaken, if, in spite of all their fine words, to deputations, the British colonial office will in the present position of Imperial Finances, give any aid to the Halifax and Quebec Railway, the most important and most desirable undertaking which has ever been set before the public. The fact is, there is no money. For the last ten years the surplus capital of England and other producing countries has gone to keep up large standing Armies, to keep down the people of Europe, and as if that were not enough every kind of reckless speculation has been embarked in.

Some fine day there will be what "our cousins" term an "immortal smash," in the midst of which the great financiers the Rothschilds, Barings, Sinas and such like will be crushed, and with them for ever we hope, what is called the *Money Market*, that concentration of every villainy.

If any country has reason to be hopeful, it is Canada. We have not been so much mixed up in monied speculations as to make our case hopeless. The country is young, abounding in natural resources. All that is wanted is prudence, we may look on at the disasters of others, and profit by the lesson.

THE WALPOLE MISHAP

The last mail from India brings the official account of attack upon the forth of Rooya by the Force under Brigadier General Walpole. It seems to have been extremely unfortunate in the loss with which it was attended, but beyond this the Brigadier General is not, in our opinion, obnoxious to as much blame as the public voice had decreed upon the first blush of the business. "War," says Napier, "is a series of mistakes." Comment upon the failure of the operation is, however, forgotten in the sorrow which the death of Brigadier Adrian Hope appears to have elicited. The Commander-in-Chief in India says it causes him "the deepest grief." Still young in years, he (Hope) has risen high in command, and by his undaunted courage, combined as it was with extreme kindness of manner, had secured red the confidence of his Brigade to no ordinary degree. "The service of Her Majesty, adds Sir Colin Campbell, "could hardly have sustained a greater loss." The Governor General of India, in a General Order publishing the despatch of Brigadier General Walpole, states that he—

Participates in the grief expressed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, at the heavy loss which the British Army has sustained in the death of that most admirable Officer, Brigadier the Hon. A. Hope, whose very brilliant services he had the gratification of publicly recognizing in all the operations for the relief and the final capture of Lucknow. No more mournful duty has fallen upon the Governor General in the course of the present contest than that of recording the premature death of the distinguished young Commander."

No word of recommendation or of reproach escapes the Governor General in reference to the operations of General Walpole: but a private letter in a Bombay paper states that Hope had reported his force too weak for the object with which he had been sent out against Rooya, and that Walpole had not heeded the report, and ordered the attack—hence the disastrous circumstance. So strong a feeling had been created by the misfortune, or the "blunder" as it is called, that two Highland Officers had broken their swords and vowed they would never draw another under General Walpole. The General had placed them in arrest, and next day wished to release them, but they refused to be released, and, by the last accounts, a

Court of Enquiry had been assembled by order of the Commander-in-Chief, the result of which was yet unknown.

Military criticism is the vicious fashion of the age: Everybody you meet in a railway carriage, an omnibus, or at a dinner table, has his "opinion" on some immediate Military question, founded upon misrepresentation, or partial truth, or the "opinion" of others, in nineteen cases out of twenty the conclusion to which "everybody" comes is erroneous: We are not ambitious of the character of censors: This journal is the journal of the Army and the Navy. To conduct it so that every member of both Services shall be satisfied is quite impossible; to conduct it with thorough independence is easy to honest men. We, therefore, take pride in being backward with reproach, no matter whose conduct or character may be in question: We have lived long enough to see "Burgos" excused, and "Irun" palliated, and the intrepidity displayed at Balaclava counterpoise a want of judgement. When Windham's error was denounced, the *United Service Gazette* was the last to join in the reprehension of what subsequently Sir Colin Campbell, and the Soldier Prince, whose good word all true Soldiers covet, defended: We have not abused General Roberts for allowing the Kotah mutineers to escape—we did not cast obloquy on General Anson;—and we do not now intend to pronounce judgement on General Walpole. *Nil vituperari* should be the motto of all who profess to sit in judgement on the conduct of Military and Naval Officers until they have before them the clearest evidence of culpability, and are satisfied that its exposure and reprobation are calculated to be generally serviceable. General Walpole is the present victim of calumny. We shall not endorse reproaches which may yet prove to be in a great degree unmerited.

NOMINAL LIST OF OFFICERS

Serving in the Provincial Force Canada West 1st January 1843.

1st Incorporated Battalion.

Lieut. Colonel: William Gourlay,
Captains: James Brown, Bartholomew Pinch, Richard P. Webb, William Lane,
Lieutenants: Charles Patrick, John Thomas, William Thompson, Whinton Metcalfe,
Ensigns: Edward D. Hall, George W. Wenham, Charles De Blacquiere, William Cluns.
Staff: Pay-Master—George Chisholm, Adjutant—Turcotte (Cap.), Surgeon—Duncan Campbell.

2nd Incorporated Battalion.

Lieut.-Colonel: Brooke Young.
Captains: John F. Sparke, (Major.) Charles Wood, Alex. McIntosh, Allan Cameron.
Lieutenants: Augustus Servergeu, James B. Perrier, Charles F. Dewson, Arthur Rankin,
Ensigns: Wolsten A. Dixon, John A. Fraser, Philip J. Graham, Henry Cook.
Staff: Pay-Master—Mathew Wells, Adjutant—Charles Jones, Surgeon—Alfred Dewson.

3rd Incorporated Battalion.

Lieut.-Colonel: Amos Thorne,
Captains: Simon Purdon, John P. Downes, Samuel Usher, William Durie,
Lieutenants: Charles W. Grange, Samuel Read, James D. Humphrey, Charles S. Finlaison,
Ensigns: William Hamilton, Edward Wheeler, Elie Watson Ward, W. Thompson,
Staff: Pay-Master, Thomas Benson, Adjutant, Thomas Bentley, Surgeon, William C. Humphrey,

4th Incorporated Battalion.

Lieut.-Colonel: Joseph Hill, (Col.)
Captains: John Arthurs, Henry Jessopp, Alexander Shaw, Wellesly Richey,
Lieutenants: Joseph Smith Lee, John Black, Edward Keraten, Archibald Ponton,
Ensigns: Augustus Roche, Duncan E. McQueen, William E. Parker, Arthur L. Hill,
Staff: Pay-Master,—George Henderson, Adjutant,—Thos. Wily (Cap.) Surgeon—Peter Dicht,

5th Incorporated Battalion.

Lieut.-Colonels: Phillip Vankoughnet. (Col.)
Captains: Roberts Edmouson, J. B. Monk, J. E. Grogan, Henry Ruttan,
Lieutenants: James Dickenson, Terence M Smyth, Phillip Duchesnay, W. H. Thompson.
Ensigns: Gordon H. Crysler, Hamilton H. Empey, Charles Dickenson,
Staff: Pay-Master, Wich J. Anderson, Adjutant, E. M. Battye, (23d Fusileers,) Surgeon, Dyce, (23d Fusileers.)

1st Troop Incorporated Dragoons.

Captain: Thomas McGrath, (Major.)
Lieutenant: James McGrath,
Ensigns: Charles W. Heath Cornet.

Kingston Volunteer Artillery.

Captain: Robert Jackson,
Coloure Corps

Captain: Alexander McDonell,
Lieutenants: Johnson Clineh, William B. Roberts,
Ensigns: Henry G A Powell,

Glangarry Light Infantry.

Captain: Alexander McDonell,
Lieutenants: Alexander McDonell,
Ensigns: Eneas McDonell, Waterloo.

See last Page for Montreal District Order and Militia General Order, for London Militia.

DEPARTURE OF 100TH REGIMENT.

In our last we omitted the name of Lieutenant Brown Wallis from the officers accompanying the last division of the 100th Regiment. This young officer was late Acting Adjutant to the Volunteer Durham Light Cavalry and his departure from Port Hope was accompanied by considerable eclat. He was escorted to the G. T. R. depot by a detachment of the D. L. Cavalry, headed by the Port Hope Brass Band, and left that, his native town, amid the farewell cheers of nearly half the population, and the "Bowld Soger Boy" from the Band.

100TH REGIMENT.

WAR-OFFICE, PALM-MALL, JUNE 29.

To be Major—A. R. Dunn, Esq.
To be Captains.—J. Clarke, H. Bruce T. W. Smythe, G. Macartney, C. J. Clarke, R. C. Price, Esquires.
To be Lieutenants.—J. Fletcher, L. A. Casault, L. C. A. L. de Bellefeuille, P. Derbishire, A. E. Rykert, C. H. Carriere, H. T. Duchesnay, Gentlemen.
To be Ensigns.—Cornet C. Mc D. Moorson, from 1st Drg. Guards, J. G. Ri-dout, H. E. Davidson, Gentlemen.