Quebec, Saturday, August 29, 1857.

The Military Gazette,

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POST OFFICE NOTICE. QUEBEC, Aug. 28, 1857.

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The Military Guzette,

SATURDAY, August 29, 1857.

## A Canadian Army.

The following proposition was stated by the Anglo Saxon to have been made to the British Cabinet to raise men during the Russian

Plan for obtaining recruits for the British

"The general want of employment in this country; (United States), the Know Nothing movement; and the returning patriotism of those British subjects who have expatriated themselves, will enable England to raise 10,000 men without difficulty and at small expense by adopting the following rules:—

1. Not to attempt enlistment in the United States, but to do all on British Ground.

2. Open recruiting stations along the frontier from opposite Detroit to St. John, New-Offer the usual bounty and a guinea (five dollars) for travelling expenses to each recruit who presents himself and is found fit for duty.

3. Call in the half-pay officers, now

siding in Canada, to officer these men, and the pensioners to drill them; form them into battalions, and march them into the barracks left vacant by the withdrawal of regiments that have already been sent to the Crimea.

4. Handbills and advertisements to be is-

sued from the recruiting stations, and the Americans themselves will give circulation to those as a matter of news.

5. In the spring let steamers be sent out with clothing, arms, and accourrements, take their men on board and sail direct to Sebastopol, which they may reach in June of 1855 and in that time will be tolerably good soldiers."

This was transmitted to a gentleman in London, who had the folly to think that Lord Aberdeen would attend to anything which would effectually carry on the war against the powerful enemy of England. He was soon undeceived. The following was the

"I sent your excellent plan for raising men for the army to the Horse Guards; from the Horse Guards it went to the war office; from the war office to the cabinet, and was under consideration there when Lord Aberdeen's Ministry broke up, and I suppose has been lost."

Not this alone, but persons in Canada offered to raise Regiments for service, which proposition was also coldly declined.

The British Prime Minister has recently stated in the House of Commons that the reason why these offers were not accepted was, that our position vis-a-vis to the United States was doubtful, and that the Government wished to retain the services of the colonists to defend their own country in case of need. This excuse will not serve. The difficult and delicate negotiations with the United States, (which by the way we may always look forward to whenever England has any serious trouble on hand), did not arise till some time after the propositions were made to the British Cabinet. The actual fact is that the Cabinet, under the presidency of Lord Aberdeen, threw cold water on everything which would enable the nation to carry on the war with Russia, as it should have been carried on. We know an officer who tion of a "Canadian Army"!

was informed by letter from the Commanderin-Chief's office, one month after the war had been declared, that no material augmentation of the Army was then contemplated! We have seen that letter. We have also seen the result of this extraordinary conduct. That policy was the secret of the disasters of the English, aye and French, armies during the winter of 1854-5. Up to June of that year neither England, nor France were in earnest, and bitterly has England paid for it.

That mistake will never be repeated, and therefore it is probable that an offer of raising some forces, two or three regiments, in Canada, may be accepted this time. The occasion is very propitious. There has long been a desire to see a Provincial Force established; various measures have, up to this time, been submitted to the Military authorities in England for examination and approval, to none of which have they paid much attention. At length, though tardily, the English Government are awaking to a conviction that something should be done; from Lord Palmerston's observations in the Commons on the 11th instant, we infer that the propositions will be adopted, and two or more Regiments will be raised. In this case is behaves the the people of these Provinces to look carefully to the composition of these corps. The plan snggested by the Anglo Saxon, might be very suitable for corps for general service, but if we can raise Provincial corps from among our own loyal, honest and virtuous population without contaminating them with the scum of all nations to be found across the borders, let us do so, at least let the latter alternative only be adopted as dernier ressort.

It is our opinion, and that of every one

with whom we have discussed the subject, that no difficulty whatever would be experienced in raising three Regiments in Canada, one of these should, we think, be composed of French Canadians, not with any dea of making any invidious distinction of race, but because we believe that no more valuable quality could be enlisted in the defence of Canada than the martial spirit of that population which founded this colony, and which rightly and confidingly used will be one of the surest elements of its protection. It is also the undoubted right of the population of Lower Canada to participate in the honorable service created, as will be, by the fiat of its own Legislature. This is, however, a matter the consideration of which need not, will not, hinder the carrying out of a plan for raising three Provincial Regiments; that can be done under either arrangement, whether of separate, or of commingled nationalities. We confidently look for this then, and if no better suggestion be made we think the proposition put forward in our issue of the 15th instant, may merit some favorable consideration. We call upon the authorities, both Imperial and Provincial, to seize the present occasion most opportune for the formation of a permanent Provincial Force. Let the events of the Indian war turn as they may, favorably or unfavorably, the advantage of placing the Colonies in a position to defend themselves has been but too strikingly manifested on two recent occasions. We trust the Home Government and the Province will not be guilty of the folly of waiting till some desperate emergency arises, it may then be "too late." Wisdom, that wisdom which is, (however erroneously) supposed to possess statesmen, consists in foreseeing, and being prepared for, emergencies. To the man of commanding genius there are no "emergencies" arising from the action of human foes. Frederick the Great said that "providence favored an army of strong battalions", which, seemingly profane, is but the old version of Hercules and the waggoner in a new

The aspiration of Canadians is to see their country, free, glorious and independent, and such being their guiding motives we can hardly doubt that one of the measures of ensuring such noble objects will not be lightly passed over, that one is the forma-

costume, for providence does help those who

help themselves—"Fortune favors the brave"

-Many a " hopeless" effort has succeeded,

because no effort is hopeless! If then one

effort be powerful, how mighty must be a

series? And when they are those of a na-

tion urged by high aspiration how irresisti-

ble must they not prove?

DELHI.

On our second page will be found an ani mated account of the actions before Delhi on the 8th and 10th June. It is impossible to read without admiration the heroism of the handful of English in the first attack. Less than 3500 English troops marched boldly up to a fortified position within a mile and a half of the Capital of India, garrisoned by a disciplined and desperate enemy, ten times their

Nor can we refuse our admiration of the courage of our enemies, many a glorious deed have they done shoulder to shoulder with English soldiers, but none braver than the sortie against their former comrades.

There, an Englishman commands English Troops, there, is no telegraphic wire conveying puzzling orders from Paris. Prince Albert has not had time to write secret orders to the Commander, and the British Ministry have not been enabled to place the General under some arrogant court pet, second cousin to the Queen's dancing master. Therefore, of the result we have little doubt, the fall of Delhi may be delayed, but before Englishmen, in earnest, the mutinuous soldiery of Bengal will quail. We hope that the General will be more just and generous than to adopt the indiscriminate slaughter, advocated by many of the English papers. All the Sepoys are not guilty, some have been forced into rebellion by the more ardent spirits, and the gross outrages on women and children have been committed by the refuse of the bazaars and camp followers.

### Testimonial

TO SERGEANT MAJOR BROWN, HAMILTON FIELD BATTERY.

The members of the Volunteer Field Battery of lamilton, to the number of about 80, were entertained by their officers to a very sumptuous supper at the City Hotel on the evening of the 21st The officers and men mustered in full dress uniforms, which being of the same pattern as that worn by the Royal Regiment of Artillery, looked remarkably well, and any stranger would almost have supp sed that it was a Company of hat corps instead of a Militia Company.

The chair was occupied by Major Booker, (who ommands the battery, as well as the whole of the Active Force in Hamilton) with Captain Glasco as vice. The other corps in the city were well epresented by their respective officers as guests. After the cloth was removed the fullowing standard toasts were proposed from the chair, and responded to, in a manner that did credit to all concerned. The first in order was the Queen responded to with three times three, and three more, thereby testifyg their loyal attachment to their gracious sove-

Song—' God Save the Queen' by G. Kirkland. The Administrator of the Government His Ex-cellency Lieut. General Sir William Eyre.

The next in order was, The Army

of the Field Battery being an 'old salt' responded on behalf of the Navy.

Song—The Red, White and Blue, by G. Omand.
The Chairman then rose and said that he was The Chairman their lose and said that he was sure the next toast would be received in a manner worthy of their enthusiasm. He would now propose The Baron De Rottenburg, Adjutant General of Militia, and in doing so he alluded to the energy and zeal which had at all times been displayed by him (the Baron) in organizing the Militia Force of Canada, to the qualities he possessed as a sol-dier and especially to the manner in which he had exerted himself on behalf of the Hamilton Field thank for the prospect they now had of having comfortable Gun Sheds in which to place their Guns, Stores, &c. The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm by every one present.

The next which followed from the Chair was,

The next which followed from the Chair was, The Colonel Commandant of the District, No. 7 Upper Casada. Sir Alan Macnab. The Chairman most eloquently alluded to the past military services of Sir Allan and the men of Gore. He said he was not now to speak of Sir Allan in a political point of view, because as soldiers they had nothing to do with politics. But he was sure every one present would agree with him in saying that Sir Allan Macnab had rendered his country was territors and was therefore withed to their great services, and was therefore entitled to their esteem and admiration.—(Received with great ap-

plause.)
The members of the Battery now took advantage of this opportunity to present to their Sergeant Major (Sergeant Major Briwn) a testimonial of their sympathy and esteem. (It may be remembered that Sergeant Brown was lately discharged that Sergeant Brown was lately discharged from the Royal Artillery for the purpose of taking this satuation; and that himself and wafe were pas-engers on board the ill fa ed steamer Montreal when it was destroyed by fire on the 26th June last. Sergeant Brown and his wife were amongs those who were picked up by the steamer 'Napothose who were picked up by the steamer 'Napo-leon' and taken to Montreal. The loss of pro-perty to which Sergeant Brown was subjected by this calamity was considerable, therefore to mitigate this, a d to express their deep sympathy, the testimonial in question was raised) It was presented on b. half of the Company by Sergeant Blachford in the following feeling and appropriate address:—

Sergeant Major Brown,-The Members of the Company desire to take advantage of this occasion to welcome you—and congratulate you upon your success, in the performance of your dutes as Serjt.-Major of the Battery. Whilst thus congratulating you they have to express their regret that you should have sustained so great a loss during your journey to our city. They rejoice that the lives of yourself and wie were spared. The Company have now the pleasure of offering a t-stimony of their sympathy and esetem. On be all of the non-commissioned officers and members of the Battery. advantage of this occasion to welcome you—and sioned officers and members of the Battery, I missioned officers and members of the Battery, I beg your acceptance of this purse (here a very handsome Purse, containing the sum of £18 stg., and 13s. cy., was put into the hands of Sergi-Major Brown by the speaker.) and would express the hope, that we may long have you amongst us, and that by our united effors the characte the Battery of Artillery of Hamilton has secured since

its formation under our respected officers, may be

Serjt. Blachford, Non-commissioned officers and men of the Hamilton Field Battery :

How shall I endeavour to convey to you the expression of my gra eful thanks, for this the gift of your kindness and liberality. I feel that I am utterly incapable to do so as I would wish; still, were I to sit down without endeavouring to say something in acknowled ment. I feel that you might very justly charge me with ingratitude, and my own conscience would charge me with neglect of duty. The position in which I now stand before you, is that in which every man is placed who has been made the object of deep and active sympathy. It is an early tree for those to seture therefore pathy. It is an easy task for those to return thanks who have been made the rec pents of rewards and honors, for duties well performed; or some great invention by which the arts and sciences have been advanced; or for some great philanthropic movement by which the morals, comfort and happiness of mankind has been raised; or the brave soldier, whose deads of daring, whose heroic for humane actions, have won for him a name and fame importal. fame immortal, and are so often with admiration recited that they become familiar as 4 household works" and whose noble acts are handed down to posterity in the annals of his country-I say it is an easy matter for such as these or return thanks for the tokens of admiration or gratitude which admiring friends or countrymen have pressed upon them, as every one will allow they have only had justice done to their services; and that those by whom those gifts were conferred, were only actuated by a sense of duty; and the rec pients themselves, however much they may prize those honors, feel, that their services have only mer with a profeel, that their services have only mer with a profeel. feel, that their services have only met with a pro-

er acknowledgement.
But, sir, how different to all of these is my posi tion amongst you this night, I cannot plead any services that are entitled to your gratitude, and although allusion has been made to my services amongst you, I can only say, if anything I have done has merited your approbation, it has been done solely from a sense of duty. The only claim I have upon you (if any) is your sympathy for the losses sustained and trials endured by the terrible and never-to-be-forgotten calamity—the burning of the steamer Montreal. That sympathy you have manifested not in words but in deeds, by this very handsome donation—which through your kindness and liberality, has now been put into my hands;—and I would that it was in my power to say all that my heart now feels, b.t. as I said before, I am incapable of the task. It is very pleasing to me to bear public testimony to the uniform unarrying kindness I have good for the uniform the Officers varying kindness I have received from the Officers Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Battery and from the public generally since I have been in Hamilton: especially from Mojor and Mrs. Booker. Their kindness to Mrs. Brown and my-Booker. Their kindness to Mrs. Brown and myself I will ever remember with gratitude. I may also be permitted to say that the members of the Hamilton Field Bat ery have imposed upon me a debt of gratitude. The only recompense that is in my power to make you for this gift is a strictly zealous and energetic attention to all my duties as your drill Instructor and Sergt.-Majo, and I feel that it is now my duty to place myself at your service collectively as a company, and individually, so that I may assist you all in gaming that proficiency that I may assist you all in gaining that proficiency in your military duties as will secure and sustain that high reputation which has so justly been accarded you by the highest multary authorities in Canada. Sergt. Bluchford, Non-commissioned

Canada. Sergt. Bluchtord, Non-commissioned officers and men, accept of my grateful and heartfelt thanks on my own behalf, and that of Mrs. Brown for this your handsome gift.

Capt. Glasco, Vice-Chairman, rose and proposed if The Press," responded to by Mr. Mackinno., "The Press," responded to by Mr. Mackinno.., editor of the Morning Banner.
"Our Guests." The toast was responded to by Capt. McQuaig, of No. 3 Highland, Lt. James, of No. 1, and Lieut. Samuels, of No. 2, Rifle Com-

Then Gunner Bigland, of the Field Battery, rose and proposed "The health of Major Booker, the respected Commander of the Battery." The enthusiasm and prolonged cheering which ensu d proved that he had not over-estimated the depth of respect which the Battery en ertain for their commander, Major Booker responded. Serjt.-Major Brown then proposed " The Officers

of the Hamilton Field Battery." Capt. Glasco, Lieut. Harris and Lieut. Gibbs responded and seve-tally expressed their satisfaction.

sent seemed to enjoy themselves, harmony and good fellowshiq presiding over this social enter-tainment. The excellent brass hand of the company was present, and performed some beautiful national airs.

DELHI. The Correspondent of the Illustrated London News gives the following as the strength of the Army before Delhi on the 11th

June :—

| лище .—                                |              |        |        |     |
|--|--------------|--------|--------|-----|
| • •                                    | Europea      | ns. I  | Native | s.  |
| Artillery                              | 469          |        | 102    |     |
| Sappers and Miners                     | . 54         |        | 200    |     |
| Cavalry-6th Drag. Gds                  |              |        |        |     |
| 9th Lancers                            | 447          |        |        |     |
| 4th Irregular                          | 3            |        | 107    |     |
| 9th do                                 | $\tilde{2}$  |        | 137    |     |
| H. M. 75th Foot                        | 524          |        |        |     |
| 60th Rifles                            | 446          |        |        |     |
| Company's 1st Fusiliers                |              |        |        |     |
| 2nd ditto                              | 469          |        |        |     |
| Senior Batt. (Goorkhas)                |              |        | 451    | ;   |
|  | 0010         |        | 201    | :   |
| Carida Cama                            | 3218         |        | 991    |     |
| Guide Corps                            |              |        | 600    |     |
| 24 Chanas                              | 3213         |        | 1507   | •   |
| (Affghans)                             | 3213<br>1597 |        | 1597   | :   |
|  | 1007         |        |        | : - |
| Total                                  | 4815         |        | • • •  | . ' |
| These will have been                   |              |        |        |     |
| joined on 21st by H.M.                 |              |        |        |     |
| 52nd and 64th Regts.                   |              |        |        |     |
| Artillery                              | 500          |        | :      |     |
| Artiflery                              |              |        |        | •   |
|  | 2000         |        |        |     |
| Making a total of                      | _            | n Fan  |        |     |
| . Making a total of                    | . 1,000      | Micii. |        |     |
| · ———————————————————————————————————— |              |        |        |     |

The Royal Marine Force for China wi

embark in the following ships:—
By 'Adelaide' from Woolwich—Colone Holloway, Commanding the Forces: 4 Companies of the 1st Battalion, Woolwich Division, viz:—1 Field Officer, 4 Captains, 8 Subalterns, 2 Medical Officers, 336 men, and 50 Supernumeraries for the fleet. Artillery Companies-1 Captain, 4 Subalterns, and 95 men, with howitzer and rocket equipment, and camp equipment. The 'Ade laide' will sail on Tuesday.

By 'Imperatriz' from Portsmouth-4 Companies of 1st Battalion, Chatham Division, and two Companies of the 2nd Battalion, Portsmouth Division, viz :- 1 Field Officer Lieut, Colonel A. S. S. Walsh; 6 Captains 14 Subalterns, 2 Medical Officers, 506 men and 18 Supernumeraries for the fleet.

By Imperador from Plymouth—4 Companies, 2nd Battalion, Plymouth Division, and 2 Companies, 2nd Battalion, Partsmouth Division—viz., 1 Field Officer, Lientenant Colonel E. Hocker; 6 Captains, 14 Subal-terus, 2 Medical Officers, 506 men. The whole of the Battalion Companies will

### Personal.

A CANADIAN ARMY.

The Morning Chronicle of Quebec states hat the Ottawa Field Battery have voluneered their services for India. Although it is hardly probable this patriotic offer will be accepted, we yet hope it will be properly appreciated by the authorities, and that Major Turner, its Commander will not be forgotten if a Canadian Army is formed. TROOPS IN CANADA.

Sir De Lacy Evans, who elicited the exthe Government, for coping with the Indian difficulty, suggested the establishment of coal depots on the route to the East, in order that steam vessels might be made available for the conveyance of troops. The same galthe conveyance of troops. ant officer said he thought that at least three of the regiments stationed in British North America should be recalled for service in He would venture to renew on this occasion the entreaty he had conveyed to the we should take advantage of the spirit which the Canadians uniformly displayed, and obtain the assistance of troops from that country. At that time the Canadians offered to raise two regiments to join our regular army. He was afraid there was some little jealousy at the Horse Guards which prevented that offer being accepted; but be that as it might there would be no doubt that the addition of two such regiments would have been exremely desirable. At the present time, if the Canadian Government were informed that the troops there could be better occupied in India, he had no doubt they would heartly go into the arrangement, and our force in India would be materially strength-

gallant friend has adverted to the proposal which was made during the late war with regard to raising battalions in the North American provinces. Now such a proposal at the present time is one which would deserve to be well and carefully considered, and upon which I do not wish at present to express any opinion; but I may mention to the House one circumstance which mainly guided the Government in their deterguided the Government in the crimes proposals during the war in the Crimea. were at that time engaged in the discussion of questions of considerable difficulty and importance with the Government of the United States of America, and we did not think that it would be very desirable to withdraw at that time from Canada any large body of men, who might possibly, if the negotiations had taken an unfavorable turn, have been required for the defence of those provinces them-

THE MILITARY .- It is stated in well-informed service in India, and that orders from Head Quar-ters to that purport are expected to arrive by next mail. Should this be so, there is every probability that the active force will be required to do permanent duty, or that, failing this, immediate steps will be taken to raise and equip one or more Provincial regiments.—Montreal Transcript.

Letters from the 89th Regt, announce its departure from the Cape of Good Hope, for India, The S5th Regt, are ordered to the same destination.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

Highland Corps at Home, all being on their route to the scene of war.—(Ibid.)

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope has been authorised to purchase 1,000 horses suitable for cavalry regimentsin India.—(Ibid.)

The official staff pertaining to the Royal Artillery now to be despatched to India will be composed of the following:—Major General J. E. Dupuis, R A, C B, in chief command; Lieutenant Colonel Miller Ayde, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Calvert, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General Capt. King, Aid-de-Camp to General Dupuis Colonel Wood, C B, to command the Royal Horse Artillery at Bengal; Colonel Riddell, to command the field batteries at Calcutta; and Colonel Price, to command the field batteries at Bombay.—(Ibid.)

Troops and Companies held in readiness at Wolwich for service in India:—Lieutenant Col. Turner's troop of Royal Horse Artillery to proceed to Calcutta Major the Hon. D. Fraser's C Battery, to embark at Cork, for service at Bombay; Captain R. P. Radcliffe's T battery for Calcutta; Captain A. F. Connell's X battery for Bombay; and Capt. J. Gibbon's Q battery for Calcutta .- (Ibid.)

We regret very much to observe that Lieut Willoughby, of the Bengal Artillery, who blew up the magazine at Delhi, was afterwards foully murdered in a village.

A lady communicates to the Times melancholy extract from a letter from Delhi, describing the murder of Capt. Douglas, and Mr. and Miss Jenning and another person while at breakfast in the Palace.

Major-General Sir Hugh Rose will comman a division, and Colonel Percy Herbert a brigade in the army which has just been despatched to India. Major-General Windham (the bero of the Redau") will, as we have already stated, com-mand a division in India.

The Gazette of Tuesday contains despatches from the Indian Government, relating to the termination of the Persian war, and the opera tions of British forces engaged therein, in the Governor-General eulogises a large number of the officers holding commands in the army and the general gallantry and devotion of the

It was rumoured vesterday that the Governor General will return by the Anglo Saxon,' due in Quebec in about ten days. His stay in England if the report be well founded, has probably been shortened by events in the East Indies, rendering the re-Se jeant Major Brawn made the following feet tillery Companies with the Enfield rifle, and the Artillery Sir W. Eyre, for the purpose of despatching tillery Companies with the Rifle Artillery him to the seat of war, desirable.—(Montreal Argus.) cally of the Administrator of the Government

THE LATE NEWS FROM INDIA.

We regret to say that the details of the India news just arrived are by no means satisfactory. The army in front of Delhi had received but slight reinforcements-H. M. 8th Foot, and wing of H. M. 61st Footand had to sustain constant encounters, which though victoriously repulsed caused daily loss of men and officers. The British appear to be besieged every where. As a set off we are informed that some of the

China Regiments had arrived. CALCUTTA, JULY 4 .- As yet the slaughter our countrymen is unavenged. Colonel-iel had advanced from Benares to Allahabad in time to save the fort. He found the troops without supplies, and on the day of his arrival he attacked and dispersed the rebels, restored confidence, and by rope and powder removed the disaffected to another world in less than three days. He was preparing to relieve Cawnpore with 400 Europeans and 600 Sikhs. He was succeeded at Allahabad by Brigadier-General Havelock with the 64th regiment, to be joined by a wing of the 78th Highlanders. The whole force to follow Highlanders. The whole force to follow Colonel Niel would amount to upwards of a thousand Europeans. Accounts from Cwanpore are cheering. General hold out till he is relieved. He has already held the Barrack against thousands of natives, many of them well trained and completely armed. On one occasion, being short of powder, he made a sally and took a six weeks? supply from the rebels. He will defend his position to the last, as the barrack is full of women and children. Equally interesting is the case of Sir Henry Lawrence at Lucknow. The whole of Oude has risen; with 500 Europeans he holds his own and overawes he whole country. He thus checks the enemy in a vital quarter, and will save an incalculable number of lives.

### Camp before Delhi, June 21.

About our two attacks, yesterday and the day belove,—the second was made early in the morning. They plied us with round shot, but halted as soon as we began to advance. better; they are said to be disheartened, and deserting in great numbers, and to wish to make overtures. They say, "What's tho use of going out to fight; they always get the best of it." We certainly did them considerable rable damage in the attack on the 19th; -the ground was horrid to look at.

We are sorry to learn, from later letters, that on the 19th the Nusseerabad mutineers, with some (said to be six) guis, contrived to get in rear of our position and created great confusion. They were of course driven back, with a heavy loss in killed and wounded and two guns, but our loss was also severe, and when we consider that common precaution would have averted this loss we feel bound to state that there must be great incompetency somewhere: and the sooner the valuable lives of our brave soldiers are entrusted to other care the better. The losses we have to deplore are Colonel Yule, H.M.'s 9th Lancers, Captain Alexander, 3rd N.I., Mr. Humphrey, and 10 men killed; Colonel Beacher, Quarter

Master General, and several others wounded.

Camp before Delhi, June 24. I am sorry it is not in my power to give you any news from this quarter. Yesterday the enemy attacked us in great force from the Sebjee Mundee side, and fought most desperately the whole day long. They had a strong position in the village and among the garden walls. Our losses has been great for us, but the loss of the mutineers has been very considerable. We have been quiet today; how long it will last it is impossible to say. Ever since the day we arrived here have the troops been more or less knocked up by exposure to sun and fatigue, &c., but the men, notwithstanding, keep up their truly British spirit, and it is surprising how cheerfull all endure this harassing work, and how manfully, through God's blessing, we have beat every one of their desperate attacks. We have now been here 16 days. A small portion of the reinforcements arrived yesterday, and Brigadier Chamberlain came in, I hear,

> United States Army .- By our special despatch from Washington it will be seen that General Scott has been sent for by the War Department for the purpose of reorganizing the military expedition recently despat-ched to Utah, What with the resignation of discontented officers, the wholesale desertion of privates, and the depredations of maranding Indians upon the commissary's stores, this imposing military expedition has proved a partial failure..—(New York Herald.)

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SAMUEL FISHER .-Among the many gallant and good men who have fallen victims to the fury of the Indian mutineers, few will be more regretted than Brevet Lieut. Colonel Samuel Fisher, (a Captain of the 29th Foot), who commanded a Regiment of Irregular Cavalry. He was almost the only Queen's Officer who held an appointment of that kind before the introduction of the new rules, which extend the Staff appointments to the Royal Service. At the siege of Bhurtpore, in 1826, he was a volunteer with the 11th Light Dragoons, and was conspicatous for his gallantry. He was afterwards (we believe at Lord Combermer's instance) appointed to the Regiment. In the expedition to Afghanistan, in 1842, he was with the 3rd Light Dragoons. Afterwards he served the Sutlej campaign of 1815 and '46, and was severely wounded at the battle of Moodkee. He subsequently commanded the 13th Irregular Cavalry in the Punjaub campaign of 1848 and 49. No man was more respected. His father was for many years a Chaplain in the Bengal Establishment, and he had two brothers in the Company's Native Infantry to one of whom belonged the credit of drilling a Regiment of Goorkhas.—(United Service Gazette.)

# Marriages.

In Dub in, Colonel Clement Alexander Edwards, of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, to Ada Charlotte youngest daughter of the late Richard Morrison, Esq., of Leoson street.