

The Military Gazette.

QUEBEC, JULY 10, 1858.

MARCH OF THE 100TH REGT.

The publisher of the *Military Gazette* regrets to say that some delay will take place in the publication of this MARCH. As he cannot get one of the patriotic publishers of Canada to print it, he is obliged to send into the United States.

SEARCH OR VISIT.

This affair does not appear to be settled yet. In fact it is difficult to see how it could be. That party in the United States which thinks War with England so desirable, (avowing at the same time that their object is to thereby cheat their English creditors out of \$500,000,000 which they have to pay them,) have put forward a claim which they know cannot be conceded, but yet which the patriotic and uncorrupt Press of England, represented by the *Times*, the *Illustrated London News*, and the *Liverpool Times*, say she ought at once to concede. The infamous conduct of those papers in every question in which the honor of England is concerned is enough to make every Englishman despond. Such papers as these are ruining the Empire. There is not a single occasion on which they and our precious commercial community, are not ready to sacrifice everything to everybody if they can make 5 per cent by it.

The following observations at a recent important public meeting in London will illustrate this.

Lord Viscount Bury took the chair, and opened the proceedings with a long and able discourse. He said *inter alia*, "If any one looks at the position in which our common country is placed with regard to its greatest Colony, he will too plainly see that we depend too much for our communication with it on the U. States. That anomalous position is partly owing, as it belike my friend Justice Halliburton will confirm, to some very bungling diplomacy which took place a few years ago, and to which he so well alluded in a very able lecture of his at Glasgow. Some millions of the best acres of timber land in New Brunswick, and the navigation of St. John's river, were ceded by the treaty to which I allude, to the United States." — In anticipation of the coming completion of means of navigation to and railway connection with the Pacific Ocean, his Lordship observed, that "a very little trouble will make the Saskatchewan, which runs from the Rocky Mountains to Lake Superior, navigable for ships of large size, to the sea; although, by another system of blundering diplomacy the navigation of the lower part of the Columbia has been lost to us.

Now there was no burglary or blundering in the matter at all. The people of England, and the people of these Colonies were fully alive to the importance of both these points referred to, but then, as now, the *Times*, the *Peelite Government*, and the wicked, debased and cowardly merchants and *monied classes* of the Empire counselled concession. Yes! and if the proposal were made to transfer the sovereignty of the Great British Empire, to the lowest slave Driver of the United States, if it were proposed to legalize piracy, to extend slavery universally, to submit their children to the rule of the lash to hand over their wives and daughters to gangs of Pillibusters, to establish, what these Yankees are now proposing to do, a State in which no law, human, moral or divine shall be recognized, "a hell upon earth," provided our commercial gents could clear 5 per cent by the transaction, they would be content.

And pretty results are following from all this. At this moment the power of the British Empire never stood so low,

prosperous as she appears on the outside. The *Funds*, the supposed barometer of national wealth are at 96, but let reverse come one touch of adversity, or such a calamity as a foreign invasion come to pass, and the entire monied and commercial fabric will topple to the ground.

"And like the baseless fabric of a vision leave not a wrack behind."

And there would be an end of what is called the British Empire, which consummation we pray God most earnestly we may be spared to see!

Start not! loyal reader. We are only speaking of the present weak, hopeless, and effete system; of the wicked, dishonest, traitorous rulers, of a *sham*. Away with them, and let us have reality. The rule of the Ten Pound Householders has proved a gigantic failure. It is time to try if we cannot frame some other system of rule. Come despotism, come a republic, come anything which will be a change of the present system.

But many Colonists, and most of our readers will say, what is all this to us? Much, friends, all, so long as we form part of the Empire governed as it is. Whose "Millions of best acres" were given away by the disgraceful Ashburton Treaty? Were they not yours? Whose communication with the lower provinces, and with the ocean ports was interrupted? if not yours? Whose outlet to the Pacific has been impeded? It was precisely for those political objects alone that the concessions were wrong from British Statesmen, who, for the present recollect, are your masters. The actual value of these lands, and of these points of territory was nothing to the United States, it was as political moves, it was with the view to your final absorption, that these advantages were snatched, and war held out as a menace or a bugbear to our commercial tremblers.

The ceded lands on the Maine side will be a thorn in the side of Canada for ever. That vast commerce which promises to find a highway through your woods, and past your abundant streams, may through the short sighted conduct of the very men who should profit by it, be dammed up, if not ever shut out from you.

Even at this moment people see trouble looming in the future on the North West shores of this continent. The Americans will, we believe, seize that portion of British North America, your patrimony, what might be the proudest appanage of a future Canadian Empire. And if they do you will see the same English papers praise the act, the same English Statesmen cede tamely your rights and possessions.

In the face of all these eventualities you will of course be guided by Mr. Brown, or such Lower Canadian Politicians as Mr. Cauchon and Mr. Thibaudau, who "really cannot see the use of any armed force" in Canada. The one would like of course to see all the money of the States expended in paying *printers devils*, the other cares for nothing so long as the Ministry will build a bridge for some municipality of his County, small men, with narrow, petty, selfish and prejudiced views, who have set themselves to oppose and thwart the martial instincts characteristic of the French Canadian people, and who would shut them out from an honorable career in order to become bookkeepers, tidewaiters, makers of bricks. (with or without straw) for the *Americans*!

This appears to us to be just the point of view from which the discussions on the Militia Estimates are to be regarded.

If we want to be Canada, we must have a military organization of some sort, if we do not, then the argument in favor of no Militia, no regulars, no Police, *no nothing*, is perfectly intelligible!

MONTREAL HIGHLAND RIFLES.

On the afternoon of Tuesday last, Capt. McPherson's Highland Rifle Company repaired to Logans Farm and contested for a beautiful Silver medal, the gift of their gallant Commander. By special invitation we were present, and must confess that we were most agreeably surprised at the very excellent shooting. After a competition which reflects the greatest credit on all the competitors. The medal was declared won by Serjeant Stonehouse. The worthy Captain then in a few appropriate remarks presented the medal to the winner who received the same amidst the congratulations of the officers and men. Three cheers were then given for the captain, as well as for the *Military Gazette*, after which the company marched with band and pipes through the principal streets of the City. In the evening they dined at the Bonsecours Hall, Captain McPherson occupying the chair; on his right was Major Fletcher of the 100th Regiment. Captains Bertram and May and Mr. Constant on his left were Captains Moir, Stevenson, and Lambert; while Lieut. M. Gibbon supported by Ensign McPherson &c. & did right well the honors at the other end of the table. The viands and wines which were of excellent quality, were provided by Mr. Balchin. The Highland company were present in full uniform whilst the efficient band conducted by Mr. Haslie and the company's Piper enlivened the proceedings.

The covers having been removed, the Chairman gave as the 1st Toast, "The Queen! God bless her," drank with all the honors. Song, "God save the Queen." The chairman next gave Prince Albert and the Royal family, "Song, a man for a that." The third toast was the Army and Navy, which was warmly received. Song, "three cheers for the Red white and blue." The health of the Governor General was next toast, the band playing the tune of the "fine old English Gentleman." The Chairman next gave the health of Col. Moffat, drank with enthusiasm—tune "He is right good Fellow." The health of Col. Dyde next followed accompanied by two excellent songs by Mr. Greaves, who was succeeded by Mr. Morris who sung with much effect "Rule Britannia." The next toast was the health of Colonel Wyly, and afterwards the health of Lieut. Fletcher, Song, "Auld Lang Syne." Lieut. Fletcher responded in touching and appropriate terms.

The next toast was the Press coupled with the name of the "*Military Gazette*." Mr. Constant replied in suitable terms and proposed the health of the Captain, Officers and Men of the Montreal Highland Company, which was most enthusiastically received by the numerous guests. Cap. McPherson returned thanks and the whole party shortly after separated much pleased with the day's proceedings.

ST. ANDREWS' VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

On Tuesday last, the 29th instant, the St. Andrews' Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, as also the Lachute Troop, both under the command of Major Oswald, paraded at Carillon, for the purpose of being inspected by Col. Ermatinger, but who being detained by particular duty in Montreal, appointed Lt. Col. Lovelace, Instructor of Cavalry Movements, &c., to report upon the appearance and proficiency of the Squadron.

Each Troop acting as a Squadron were drawn up in a line at order, and received the Inspecting Officer with the usual honors, they then marched past by Squadrons, trotted past by troops, and ranked past by single files, and forming line upon their original ground, proceeded

to go through a number of movements in conformity with the Cavalry Regulations, at the close advancing in line and giving the general salute.

Lieut. Col. Lovelace then briefly addressed the Officers and Men, explaining the unavoidable detention of Col. Ermatinger, and assuring them that he felt it his duty to make a favorable report to that Officer of the state of discipline the Squadron had arrived at, particularly alluding to the strict silence kept in the ranks, the celerity and precision of the movements, and the command the riders had over their horses.

Although the Squadron cannot compete in dress or appointments with their other soldiers in Montreal, yet, the great attention paid by them to the command of their officers, and the good feeling that subsists amongst this hardy yeomanry, go far to prove that if ever called out on active service under their worthy veteran commander Major Oswald, the St. Thomas Cavalry would hold their own with any Volunteer Force in the Province.

CARD OF THANKS.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously, at a general meeting of the Officers of the Quebec Active Volunteer Militia, held in the Armoury, on Wednesday evening, 7th instant.

Resolved—That we beg to acknowledge with thanks the exceeding great kindness and courtesy of A. C. Buchanan, and Noel Hill Bowen, Esquires, in granting the gratuitous use of their house and grounds at Orleans Island.

Resolved—That we beg to acknowledge with thanks the use of the tents granted by the kindness of Major Holwell.

Resolved—That we beg to acknowledge with thanks the kind and gentlemanly conduct of Capt. Johnston, of the Grand Railway Steamer, and the very satisfactory manner in which he fulfilled his engagement on the excursion trip of the Quebec Volunteer Militia, on the 29th ultimo.

Resolved—That our thanks are also due and are hereby tendered to Capt. Plante, for the gratuitous use of his wharf and grounds at Orleans Island.

Signed, on behalf of the Force.

JOHN ANDERSON,

Lieut. 2nd Troop Vol. Cavalry,

Secy. Com. of Management.

Quebec, 10th July, 1858.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—WAR OFFICE, June 18. The Victoria Cross has been conferred on the following officer and privates:—Major Maude, C.B., R.A.; Lieut. Col. Olpherts, Bengal Artillery; Capt. McPherson, 78th Regiment; Assistant-Surgeon M'Master, 78th Regiment; Sergeant-Major Lambert, 84th Regiment; Sergeant Patrick Mahony, 1st Madras Fusiliers; Lance-Corporal Boulger, 84th Regiment; Private Joel Holmes, 84th; Private James Hallowell, 78th; Private P. M. Manus, 5th, Private J. Ryan, 1st Madras Fusiliers; Private T. Duffy, 1st Madras Fusiliers; Private H. Ward, 78th Regiment; Surgeon Home, 90th; Assist. Surgeon Bradshaw, 90th; Captain Forrest, Bengal Veterans; Captain Raynor, Bengal Veterans; Deputy Assistant Commissioner of Ordnance, John Buckley; Lieut. Blair, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Captain Jones, 18th Hussars; Major Probyn, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; and Lieut. Watson, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

War Office, June 18.—General Van Straubenzee to be a K.C.B. The following officers have been appointed Companions of the Bath:—Col. Hope Grehame, 59th Regiment; Col. Holloway, Royal Marines; Col. Dunslop, R.A.; Lieut. Col. Stephenson, Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieut. Col. Kelly, 58th Regiment; Lieut. Col. Wells, 23rd; Lieut. Col. Fyers, Rifle Brigad; Major Drysdale, 9th Lancers; Lieut. Col. Thomson, 4rd Bengal Europeans; Lieut. Col. Drought, 60th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Col. Hogge, Bengal Artillery; Lieut. Col. Dunsford, 59th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Col. Farquhar, 6th Bombay N.I.; Lieut. Col. Young, 50th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Col. Remington, Bengal Artillery; Lieut. Col. Bouchier, Bengal Artillery; Lieut. Col. Blunt, Bengal Artillery; and Major Probyn, 6th Bengal Light Cavalry.