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FAMOUS CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

SECOND PAPER.

By Thomas E. Champion.

THE career of Col. Inglis was partially given in the first article on "Famous Canadian Soldiers." To continue :

On the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in 1857, Inglis was in command of the 32nd Regiment at Lucknow, being next in seniority to Sir Henry Lawrence. When Lawrence fell mortally wounded on July 2nd, 1857, Inglis succeeded him in command of the garrison, and remained in that position until Lucknow was relieved by Sir Henry Havelock on September 26th, 1857. For his great gallantry and conspicuous services during this trying period Lieutenant-Colonel Inglis was promoted major-general from the date of Havelock's arrival, and also created K.C.B., as the official notification ran, "for his enduring fortitude and persevering gallantry in the defence of the residency of Lucknow for 87 days against an overwhelming force of the enemy."

After peace was restored, Inglis visited his native province, Nova Scotia, and was in the city of Halifax made the recipient of a sword of honour, the blade forged from Nova Scotia iron, by his admiring and enthusiastic fellow countrymen. In 1860 Inglis became colonel-in-chief of his old corps the 32nd Light Infantry, and subsequently was general officer commanding the British troops in the Ionian

Islands. He died in Germany, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, in September, 1862. It was said of him at his death by one who knew him well, that "he was entitled to admiration for his unassuming demeanour, friendly warmth of heart, and sincere desire to help by all means in his power every one with whom he came in contact."

THREE ROYAL CANADIANS.

In connection with General Inglis and the stirring events of the Indian Mutiny may fitly be mentioned the names of three officers who served under him as subalterns in the 32nd Regiment at the defence of Lucknow. These three officers were not Canadians, but as a recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty at the period referred to, were all promoted to captaincies, and posted to the 100th Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment when it was formed in 1858, being fourth, fifth and sixth in seniority among the captains in that corps. Their names were Henry Cook, James Clery, and Henry George Browne, V.C. With the exception of Captain (now General) Cook, these three officers after leaving the 32nd Regiment for the Royal Canadians, never served in any other regiment but the latter. Taking them in the order of their