

The Military Gazette.

QUEBEC, JUNE 19, 1858.

CANADIAN REGIMENTS.

Precisely as we have anticipated there is now a general chorus of approval of the project of raising a Regiment in Canada. Loudest in patriotic strains are those who opposed it tooth and nail, even *le Journal de Quebec* is beginning to discover that it might not be such a very bad thing to have a career for the educated and spirited young men of the Province, who do not take kindly to the pen, the plough, the tricks of commerce, or the still more refined chicanery of Law, and who, if they did, would hardly find room in any of these overcrowded avenues to wealth, and distinction.

Notwithstanding some slight difference of opinion (perhaps a little too freely expressed) as to the mode in which the 100th Regiment has been raised, and the appointments to it made, we very sincerely congratulate all those concerned, and chiefly His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, on the successful issue of the affair. We find that there was not quite so much injustice done to French Canadians in making the appointments, as we were led to suppose.

One company was offered to a gentleman in Montreal, who found himself unable to complete his quota of men. We still however adhere to the opinion that it would have been more graceful, wiser policy to have appointed a larger number of French Canadians. We are firm believers in the policy of generosity and confidence. We are satisfied that nothing would tend to make Canadians more friendly to English connection, and firmly root their loyalty than the act of placing them on an entire equality in all respects with Englishmen, and this we still contend has not quite been done in the formation of the 100th Regiment.

We submit these considerations to Her Majesty's Representative. It is obvious that an addition to the Regiment, as the exigencies of the Empire are great, will be called for. It would be invidious, nay injurious to the best interests of Canada, to pursue anything like an exclusive policy in respect to French Canadians.

We wish the Governor-General would (to use an emphatic American vulgarism) "go the whole hog," and recommend Her Majesty to add two battalions to the Prince of Wales' Regiment, one of which under the title of "Chasseurs du Prince," should be composed entirely of French-Canadians; Officers and men, who should be required to serve out of the Province for a limited term of years, and then to serve in Canada for a further period.

We can assure Sir Edmund Head that there is a much better disposition among Canadians to accept such service than is generally represented. No difficulty would occur in procuring competent officers. We may mention men like Lieut. Colonel De Salaberry, Major Coursol, Captains Belle and Bellerose, of Montreal and gentlemen like Pierre Huot and Philip Duchesnay of Quebec, who would be in every respect fit to command, and able to raise, a body of Canadians, who would be a credit to the Crown, and who after carrying the Empire through the present crisis would be invaluable to discipline and, if need be, lead the citizen soldiers of Canada in defence of their country.

A party of the 1st company of Rifles, under Major Evans, practiced Rifle target shooting yesterday at Logan's Farm. The practice was very good. Five shots each were fired at 200 yards. Mr. D. G. Rosa won the medal—*P.V.*

ARMS—CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM

HORSE GUARDS, S. G., 12th May, 1858.—In consequence of its having been represented to the General Commanding-in-Chief, that in the case of some of the rifled muskets recently issued, the new pattern snap-cap does not accurately settle down upon the square of the nipple, which consequently becomes liable to be broken, His Royal Highness, having communicated with the War Office upon the subject, desires whenever such misfitting is observed, that the snap-cap may be filed away at the part opposite to the loop or eye; or, when that cannot be done without weakening the snap-cap too much, that the countersink of the nipple seat of the barrel may be widened with a cutter of the same description as that used in the ordinary mode of percussioning, and the Secretary of State has consented to the expense of such alteration, not exceeding one half-penny for each musket or snap-cap, which it may be necessary to operate upon, being borne by the public.

By command,
G. A. Wetherall, A.G.
To the Officer Commanding

INDIA.

Alexandria, May 26.

The Ganges, with the Bombay mail reached Suez yesterday.

The Commander-in-chief and general Walpole entered Shahjehanpore without opposition on the 30th of April, and marched for Bareilly on the 2nd of May.

The moulvie and followers were flying back to maguelde, in Oude.

Nana Sahib was in Bareilly.

The Hindus were friendly.

The intelligence of the reverses and loss sustained by, Walpole, in Oude, is confirmed. Gen Adrian Hope is among the killed.

The Ghoorka column, under colonel Jones, occupied Moradad, after defeating the enemy at Rujeehabad and Nujeenab.

General Penny was at Punealee on the 26th of April, and marched thence on that day to join the commander-in-chief. A telegram from Futteghur, dated the 2nd of May, states that he had followed the rebels into an ambuscade at Ruporal, and that he was killed; but that the enemy was totally defeated by his troops.

Kooer Singh was driven from Azimghur, and defeated by Brigadier Douglas. He crossed the Ganges, however, on the 21st of April, and made for Jugdespore. A detachment of 150 men of the 35th, 50 sailors, and 100 of the 6th, from Arrah, under Captain Legrand, tried to intercept him, but was repulsed, losing three officers killed and two guns. Douglas's brigade has since crossed the river and reached Arrah, and Sir Edward Lugard, with the rest of the division, was to cross on the 3rd.

Kooer Singh is confidently reported to have died from the effects of the severe wounds received in his action with Douglas.

Sir William Peel died at Cawnpore of smallpox on the 27th April.

Sir Hugh Rose marched from Jhansi for Calpee on the 26th. He was opposed by the enemy, estimated at 700 men, headed by the Ranees of Jhansi and Gutea Trophee, the Nana's brother.

The rebels had been defeated, but details and dates unknown.

General Whitelock captured Banma (Body) on the 19th of April, and was to march to Calpee on the following day. The Kotah force had mostly gone into quarters at Calpee, watching Sir Hugh Rose's rear.

Sir Hope Grant had returned to Lucknow.

All well in the Bombay and Madras presidencies.

A week's later news from India has been received in England via Alexandria and the telegraph from Malta.

Sir Hugh Rose had met the rebels and defeated them, with great slaughter, no less than 400 having been left dead on the field.

The rebels were collecting rapidly at Calpee, where they were making another stand against the British forces.

Nana Sahib seems to have been somewhat alarmed for his own safety, and attempted to escape to Central India. His retreat was, however, cut off.

A detachment of Europeans and Ghoorkas has been repulsed by the rebels, in the mountains.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 1.

To be Captains without purchase—
100 Foot.
Captain and Bt. Major T. M. Weguelin, h p 56th Foot; Capt R B Ingram, fm 97th Foot; Capt P G B Lake, fm 2d W. I. Regt; Lieut Henry Cook, fm 32d Regt; Lieut Jas Clery, fm 32d Foot; Lieut H G Browne, fm 32d Foot.

To be Lieutenants—
Lieut J G B Coulson, fm 49th Foot; Lieut J Lee, fm 17th Foot, and to be Adjutant; Lieut J Lambe, fm 50th Foot; Lieut F W Benwell, fm 33d Foot; Lieut H L Nicholls, fm 39th Foot; Lieut J Dooley, fm 17th Foot; Lieut R L Bayliff, 33d Foot; Lieut G F Grant, fm 62d Foot; Lieut C J Hampton, fm 56th Foot.

Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, of Delhi, arrived in town from India on Wednesday 19th May. It is the intention of the members of the Oriental Club to give a banquet to celebrate the return of the gallant officer.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Notwithstanding that the Army and Navy Estimates for the year were fixed by the late Government at the enormous sum of Twenty-four Millions Sterling, over One Hundred Millions of Dollars, England has no Navy Commission. At this moment she has nowhere five ships of the line, collected together, while France has off Toulon thrice as many.

ARMY REFORM. (1)

A resolution to unite the Horse Guards and War Department under one responsible head, the Minister of War, has been carried, by a majority of 2, in the House of Commons. Heaven help the Army if it gets into the clutches of Members of Parliament. The Army belongs to the Crown. The Crown has too little power now-a-days,—and for us, we prefer to be ruled by a Prince, rather than by a Snobocracy!

THE OLD STORY.

"The beer issued by the Commissariat, or rather, sent up by the Calcutta Authorities is so harsh and sour that it is, I hear, all to be condemned, a fitting punishment, if the price came out of their pockets for the authorities, whoever they were, who rejected an offer of Allsopp to supply the Army with the best ale at a few shillings above the usual price paid by the Government."—(*Times Correspondent.*)

Now just fancy a whole Army deprived of its most stimulating, healthy and natural refreshment, during the hot season in India, by such miserable mismanagement as the above. The Authorities of the British Government, (that is some petty third or fourth Clerk in some given department), are incorrigible. Light, bitter, beer in India is the most grateful beverage, the poor soldiers would in our time often and often pay 1s. out of their pittance, (two days' net pay,) for a draught of this English element. In ninety nine cases out of a hundred, the soldier would prefer this drink to any other, in a hot climate. The Authorities know this, they could supply it to the Army at a cost of one penny per glass, the thing has been pressed upon them, and yet they will force the soldier to drink the most pernicious compounds called, *Spirits, Arrack, &c.* The saving of a few pence in the price of beer will probably lose the service of a thousand men, each of whom costs the East India Company one hundred pounds to replace, that is over One Hundred thousand pounds, to say nothing of political and Military evils of such loss.

Government had chartered twenty additional ships to convey troops to India, and it was said that twenty five thousand men including four Cavalry Regiments were to be sent out without a moment's delay.

The Banquet to Baron de Rottenburg at Toronto and Montreal will be found on our 2nd and 3rd pages.

ADDRESS TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL BARON DE ROTTENBURG C. B. 100TH REGIMENT.

The Force was represented by Lieut. Colonel Sewell, Commanding Active Force, Lieut. Col. Bell Commanding Volunteer Cavalry, Major Boomer Commanding Volunteer Artillery, Captain Burns Volunteer Rifles, Captain and Adjutant Kelly Volunteer Cavalry, Surgeon Wolf, Volunteer Rifles, Lieutenant Hassett, Volunteer Rifles, Cornet Anderson, Volunteer Cavalry, Lieut. Scott Velt, Cavalry Captain Kirk, unattached.

Baron de Rottenburg, The following address was respectfully presented by the officers of the Active Volunteer Force, and Sedentary Militia of the 7th Military District of Lower Canada.

Sir, On your approaching departure for Europe in command of the 100th or Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment, which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer on you for your eminent services as Adjutant General of the Militia in this important portion of Her Majesty's dominions, we bear willing testimony to the fact of this distinction having been well deserved. Our position in the Force enables us to judge the value of the labours which have received this reward.

The best evidence we can give of such sentiments is, that, however we may congratulate you on the bright career which our most gracious Sovereign has opened to you, you must at the same time permit us to deplore the irreparable loss which the Militia of Canada will sustain by your promotion.

It must be a source of satisfaction for you to feel that the Militia of Canada has been left in a state of organization so far advanced as to leave little for your successor to accomplish.

Our best wishes, Sir, accompany you and the Baroness de Rottenburg in your transit to the mother Country, and in your future life.

Signed for and on the behalf of the Militia Officers of the 7th Military District of Lower Canada.

J. Sewell,
Lieutenant Colonel
7th D. L. C.
Commanding A. V. E.

REPLY.

Colonel the Baron de Rottenburg made the following reply. He was aware the officers would excuse his not giving a formal and written reply, he had however been so much occupied during the day, embarking the first division of his Regiment that he could scarcely call a moment his own. It was a particular gratification to him to receive the approbation of the Force. He considered that of Quebec held a high position in the country, which it owed to the zeal of Commanding officers, and the individual efforts of the members of the Force. He might generally control the Force, but of course it was the Commanders who immediately acted on the men, kept up their spirit and rendered them proficient in discipline. They had done their part, and he had done his. He had worked hard, he had done his best, and in this he had been supported by the Governor General. He did not mean to say that he had done as much, as their merits deserved, for the Force, but that was owing to circumstances, principally pecuniary, over which he had no control. He thought from inspection of his Corps, although he had not seen many Regular corps of late, that they were as fine a body of men as they could wish, and would do credit to Canada. As regarded his successor, whoever he might be, all he had to do was to work with industry, impartiality, and zeal, and his task would not be difficult, supported as he would be,