

The Military Gazette.

QUEBEC, AUGUST 14, 1858.

FOREIGN FLAGS.

A little incident has lately occurred, which shews that the practice of using habitually foreign flags in these dominions of the British Crown has been carried to too great a length. A Map of this city has lately been published here by Mr. Hamel, City Surveyor, which is adorned with vignettes, representing some of the most prominent and interesting portions of the fortress city. Among others the lofty and frowning battlements of the citadel, are portrayed, and above them a tiny flag appears, which loyal English eyes protest is neither more nor less than the revolutionary tricolor. The horrid ensign which, "when George the Third was king," was wont to fright Great Britain's Isle from its propriety. It has been explained that this was a mistake, that it was never intended, and really of itself is not of much consequence, even if were. But the mere fact of such a trifle causing an unusual amount of excitement, shews that preceding circumstances had aroused a feeling of jealous suspicion in the minds of the English population of this Province, and without any desire to give offence to our French Canadian compatriots, we confess that such feelings are very natural. The display of the flag of any nation, as a general rule, indicates an allegiance to that nation or Government. It cannot be urged that hoisting the Tricolor flag as is done commonly in Churches, on public buildings, and on shipping, is only a compliment, for when merely compliment is intended, the flag of the State to be so saluted is only raised for the moment. A very good case in point is that of the visit of the French Corvette *la Capricieuse*, 3 years ago. Then, while a salute was being fired, the flagstaff of the Citadel was topped with the Tricolor of France, (an act of courtesy which some military men say was not "custom of war in like cases," and there it ended. The flag "which braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze," the flag whose symbol is that which Constantine saw in the heavens, resumed its proper place.

And so it should be with other flags, if they are to be displayed it should be but temporarily.

The practice we believe originated with the Anglo-French alliance. In the enthusiasm excited in the minds of the English people by such an auspicious fact, it was a joyful sight to them to see the glorious standard on which beamed the rays of the sun of Austerlitz, or whose folds were whitened among the frosts of Friedland, floating side by side with that of England. They rejoiced, they still rejoice, though the alliance was not as warm, as cordial, and as loyal on the side of their allies, as they might have expected. But their sentiments must be different when the Tricolor flag is hoisted alone, they regard it then justly as an emblem of defiance, and they would be entirely justified as loyal subjects of the British Crown in causing it to be lowered.

We very much question if the Military Authorities are not liable to censure in permitting the Tricolor flag to be hoisted anywhere within the walls of this fortress. It would certainly be a curious anomaly were the Atlantic Cable to flash to Quebec the unwelcome news that war had been declared against England by France, (heaven avert such a calamity!) if a French fleet should appear before these walls, to see the enemy's standard flying on many points of the threatened city. In brief the continued practice of

displaying the French flag in Canada has become inconvenient, and ought to cease. We are not very learned in the Law, but we believe there are severe legal penalties attached to the hoisting of standards in any country without due authorization. The Vice Admiralty Court might enlighten us, for we rather opine that this matter lies within its jurisdiction.

DR. LEMIEUX who has been for twelve years attached to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital of Quebec, first as pupil next as Apothecary, and afterwards during ten years as House Surgeon, has quitted that establishment, carrying with him the most honorable testimonies rendered to his ability and devotion in the exercise of a laborious, difficult, and often perilous charge.

But if during the season of navigation, and the times of epidemics, as for instance the ship fever of 1847, and the cholera of 1849, 1851-2 and 54, Mr. Lemieux had only time to attend to the wants of so many patients, he had long hours of our long winters to devote himself to the study of the different branches of his profession. During those periods for six years he was demonstrator of Anatomy in the School of Medecine, and afterwards for 4 years Professor extraordinary of Anatomy at Laval University.

We see therefore that Dr. Lemieux has been taught in a good and severe school. The Laval University which seeks for and honors men of merit, has just conferred on him the degree of M. D., and has made him *Professeur ordinaire* of general pathology and of physiology, and a member of its faculty of Medecine.

It is on this account that Mr. Lemieux has quitted the Marine Hospital, and under such auspices that he enters on private practice where we are sure the public confidence awaits him.

Dr. Lemieux has established his residence at St. Joseph Street, St. Rochs, opposite the Presbytery.—(*Le Journal de Québec.*)

L'ALOUETTE.

Wilt thou be gone! It is not yet near day.
It was the nightingale, and not the lark.
ROMEO & JULIET.

Such is the title of a piece of music forwarded to us by Mr. Crémazie, who is complimented with the title of the *Béranger* of Canada. The above quotation of Shakespeare would afford a theme to a lesser poetical genius than Mr. Crémazie.

The lark is a universal favorite, and the musician who could perfectly imitate its sweet trilling notes would produce a rare chef-d'œuvre. Mr. Sabatier, the composer has made an approach to this, as the character of the Lark's song is sustained in his composition. Its price is ridiculously low,—25 Cents.

THE 100th REGIMENT.—We (Pilot.) are indebted to a friend for the following extract from a private letter received from him by one of the officers by the last mail. It will be read with interest:—

CAMP SHORNCLIFFE, KENT—
July 6, 1858.

Well, here we are, after a most pleasant and agreeable passage of twelve days, safe in camp. We landed at Liverpool on the 1st instant, having arrived there the previous evening, all in good health, with nothing particular worth mentioning during our voyage. This is a most extensive camp, and we have quartered with us, for batteries of Horse Artillery, two companies of Sappers and Miners; the Military Train (late Land Transport Corps), four Troops, all well mounted, and they look, I believe remarkably well; the Fourth Battalion Rifle Brigade, 1,000 men; the North Down Militia 1,000 strong;—and last, though not least the gallant 100th, 450 strong;—in all, the camp musters about 5,000, and it is only a flea-bite to Aldershot. The school of Musketry is only about a mile from us, but I

have not had time to look in that direction yet. I had almost forgot to tell you how we got here from Liverpool. We started by railroad at 4 p.m. on the 1st, travelled all night at the devil's own rate, and arrived at Folkestone at 10 a.m. following morning. We had then a distance of about four miles to march to camp, which the boys did in first-rate style. The men have behaved well, and have done credit to Canada, and to order soldiers. This is a splendid place for drill, and General Monsell inspects us daily. We received the new clothing for the Regiment, which is very handsome, particularly the buttons. All our officers have joined here, and we muster forty strong.

Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 7th August, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace within Lower Canada, viz:

In the District of Montreal.

Charles B de Grosbois of Chambly,
Henry F. D'Eschambault, of Damblay,
Eustache Prud'homme, fils, of Coteau St. Pierre (Montreal),
Hugh Brodie, of St. Henry (Montreal),
Augustus Heward, of cote des Neiges (Montreal),
Jean Baptiste Chevalier, of St. Grégoire le Grand,

Moise Clément, of St. Clet,
Duke Roberts, of West Shefford,
James Hayes, of West Shefford,
Andrew McConnell, of Chatham,
François Xavier Langelier, of St. John's,
Benjamin Burland, of St. John's,
Jonathan Wyatt Eaton, of St. John's,
François Zéphirin Tassé, of St. Laurent,
Fabien Vinet, of St. Laurent.

In the District of Quebec.

Damase Hudon, of St. Alphonse de Bagot,

Charles Roy, of St. Alphonse de Bagot,
William F. Whitcher, of Tadousac,
John Duff, of Frampton,
Michael Fitzgerald, of Frampton,
Pierre Nolin, junior, of Ste. Sophie d'Havillax.

In the District of Three-Rivers.

Joseph Gravelle, of Rivière-du-Loup,
George Etienne Mayrand, of Rivière-du-Loup,

George Henry Yale, of Rivière-du-Loup,
Olivier Masson, of Maskinongé,
Alexandre Bareil, of Maskinongé,
Antoine Rinfret, of Maskinongé,
Raphael Lambert, of Rivière-du-Loup,
Norbert Ilyacinthe Bellerose, of Nicolet,
Joseph Gaudet, of Ste Gertrude.

In the District of St. Francis.

Henry Rowland Hanning, of Danville,
Noah Lawrence, of Melbourne,
Robert Sloane, of Melbourne,
Colin Noble, of Winslow,
John Noble, of Lingwick.

In the District of Ottawa.

Joseph Joubert, of Papineauville,
John Hubert MacKay, of Papineauville,
Andrew Pritchard, of Wakefield,
John Little, of Aylwin,
Caleb Brooks, of Lowe,
Donald Charles McLean, Senior, of Eardley,

Normand Inglee, of Eardley,
Justus P. Merrifield, of Eardley,
William Hamilton, of Cantly, (Templeton).

Toronto, 7th August, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Trial of Small Causes, viz:

For the parish of St. Aime, in the County of Richelieu:

Messieurs François Dubois,
François Xavier Côté, M D.,
Joseph Michel Lavallée, and
Pierre D'Orvilliers.

For the Parish of St. Marcel, in the County of Richelieu:

Messieurs Antoine Levasseur dit Bélite,
Édouard Guinard dit Dubois,
Lucien Bérard,
Louis Bélanger, and
Joseph Laclambre.

Personal.

MILITARY EXCURSION.—The Montreal Rifles make a pleasure excursion to Portland on Tuesday, 16th instant, remaining two day in that city, and receiving the hospitalities of its citizens. To enable as many as possible of our people to join them in the trip, fare going and returning: has been reduced to \$6, tickets to be available for a week. We understand the people of Portland have made great preparations to give the Rifles a grand reception and entertainment, taking upon themselves the whole charge of providing for them. The opportunity is an excellent one for those who desire a pleasant and cheap excursion, at the best season of the year, and under the most favorable circumstances. And we have no doubt that this invasion of the United States by our citizen-soldiers will be followed by conquest which will result in material guarantees for future peace and good feeling between the invaders and the invaded.

TRIP TO PORTLAND.—Several Companies of our Volunteer Rifles intend visiting the City of Portland about the middle of next month, and are, we believe, going to invite the public to accompany them. A very hearty reception is intended to be given them by the citizens of Portland, and their brethren in arms there. Those who may go on the trip, and those visiting Portland at any time, we would advise to put up at the Commercial Hotel kept by that prince of landlords, Mr. Nelson J. Davis. This hotel is conveniently situated, kept in first class style, and all connected with it are obliging and attentive. A word to the wise is sufficient.—(Pilot.)

THE DUNVILLE RIFLES.—We were pleased to perceive by the illumination of Boswell Hall last night, that the Dunville Rifle Company have commenced their usual Drill practice again. Boswell Hall is a splendid building, lately erected by Captain Amsden—in it there is a drill room fitted up, sufficiently large to manoeuvre a whole Company: and it gives an exhilarating aspect to the Town, these dull times, to witness the Military action and fine appearance of the Dunville Rifles by candle-light.

LATEST FROM INDIA.

Bombay mails of July 3rd reached Suez on the 23rd. The capture of Gwalior is confirmed, the rebels lost 21 guns, besides elephants and treasures to a large amount. The fugitives from Gwalior are said to be hemmed in on all sides by British troops.

On the 13th, Sir Hope Grant gained a brilliant victory at Nawab Gunge, near Lucknow, capturing a large number of guns and driving the enemy across the Gogra.

On the 9th, the celebrated Moulvie, for whom five thousand pounds had been offered, was killed.

Order continues much disturbed.

The Governor General on receiving Lord Ellenborough's despatch, issued a proclamation giving amnesty to all but murderers. Results not yet known.

Details of Sir Hope Grant's victory near Lucknow, state that the rebels were nearly 20,000 strong, and their loss was 600 men and six guns. The British had six killed and thirty wounded. The fight lasted three hours, and the rebels were utterly routed. A good effect was anticipated.

The Azimghur and Ghazipore districts were much disturbed by the rebels, who plundered towns and burnt forests. The Goruckpore and Allahabad districts had been quiet. In Agra division, Sir H. Rose's activity had restored confidence and tranquillity. In Rohilcund the rebels were also being put down.

We regret to state that the Honble. J. A. McDonald is seriously ill.

Marriage.

At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on the 10th August, by the Reverend B. McGauran, Major W. P. Bartley, of Montreal, to Miss Jane Harriet, eldest daughter of John O'Kane Esq., Mount Pleasant, Quebec.