

BRITISH ARMY.

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS AND DEPOTS.
(Corrected for Military Gazette.)

Where two places are mentioned, the one last named is that at which the depot of the Regiment is stationed.

- CAVALRY.**
1st Life Guards—Regent's Park.
2d do.—Hyde Park.
Royal Horse Guards—Wind-
sor.
1st Dragoon Guard—Madras.
2d do.—Bengal; do.
3rd do.—Bombay do.
4th do.—Aldershot.
5th do.—Manchester.
6th do.—Bengal; Maidstone.
7th do.—Kurrachee; Canterbury.
1st Dragoons—Dublin.
2d do.—do.
3rd Light Dragoons—New-
bridge.
4th do.—Aldershot.
5th do.—Newbridge.
6th Dragoons—Brighton.
7th Hussars—Bengal; Can-
terbury.
8th do.—Bombay. do
9th Lancers—Bengal.
10th Hussars—Sheffield.
11th do.—Hounslow.
12th Lanc.—Madras.
13th—Lgt. Drg. Dundalk.
14th do.—Lt. Dg. Bombay.
15th Hussars—Norwich.
16th Lancers—Edinburg.
17th do.—Bombay.
18th Lt Drs—York.
- MILITARY TRAIN.**
1st Batt.—Aldershot.
2nd Batt.—China.
3rd Batt.—Shorncliffe.
4th Batt.—Curragh.
5th Batt.—Woodwich.
6th Batt.—Aldershot.
Depot Horse Barracks.
FOOT GUARDS.
Grenadier Guards.
1st Batt.—Windsor.
2nd Batt.—do.
3d Batt.—do.
Coldstream Guards.
1st Batt.—London.
2d Batt.—Dublin.
Scots Fusilier Guards.
1st Batt.—London.
2nd Batt.—do.
INFANTRY.
1st Foot, 1st Bat.—Madras;
Colchester.
2nd Battalion—Gibraltar;
Belfast.
2nd Foot—C. Good Hope;
Deal.
2nd Batt.—Malta; Walmer.
3rd 1st Batt.—Corfu; Lim.
2d Batt.—Malta.
4th—Mauritius; Deal.
2d Batt.—Chichester.
5th—Bengal; Colchester.
2d Batt.—Aldershot.
6th—Bengal; Colchester.
2d Batt.—Aldershot.
7th—Bengal; Chatham.
8th—Batt.—Gib. Aldershot.
8th—Batt.—Chatham.
2d Batt.—Kinsale.
9th 1st Batt.—Sunderland;
Limerick.
2d Batt.—Bradford.
10th—Bengal; Chatham.
2d Batt.—Mullingur.
11th—Dover; Fermoy.
2d Batt.—Ashton. U. L.
12th 1st Batt.—Tasman
Deal.
2d Batt.—Parkhurst.
13th—Calcutta; Fermoy.
2d Batt.—Winchester.
14th—Malta; Fermoy.
2d Batt.—Waterford.
15th—Aldershot.
2nd Batt.—Preston.
16th—Curragh.
2nd Batt.—Armagh.
17th—Canada; Limerick.
2d Batt.—Plymouth.
18th—Bombay; Bufftant.
2d Batt.—Emiskillen.
19th—Bengal; Chatham.
2d Batt.—Exeter.
20th—Bengal; Chatham.
2d Batt.—Clonmel.
21st—Malta; Belfast.
2d Batt.—Hamilton, N. B.
22nd—Sheffield.
2d Batt.—Preston.
23rd—Bengal; Chatham.
2d Batt.—Newport.
24th—Bengal; Chatham.
2d Batt.—Dover.
- ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES.**
Lieut. Col. W. H. Bradford, Commanding.
Capt. W. H. Sharpe.
" W. H. Humphreys.
" F. G. Hibbert.
Lieut. W. L. Melville.
Ensigns: R. W. Barrow.
Surgeon John Maitland.
Adj. G. M. James, Lt.
Quarter Master A. Cook.
Strength all ranks, 202.

LIEUTENANT WALLIS, 100TH REGT.

Port Hope has contributed one officer, and not a few men, to the 100th, or Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment. The officer is a young man of exemplary character, and only son of William Wallis, Esquire, a gentleman highly esteemed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. Brown Wallis, now a lieutenant in the 100th Regiment, having received orders to proceed, on Wednesday last, to Quebec, here to join his regiment, and, with it,

proceed to England, a number of gentlemen determined to present to him a valedictory address, and to give him a public dinner, on the eve of his departure. Accordingly, a grand banquet was prepared at the Hastings House, and many sat down to partake of it. James Scott, Esquire, presided, and Captain Smart, of the Durham Cavalry, a corps in which Mr. Wallis was adjutant, had the honor of being vice-president.

Immediately before the covers were removed, Mr. Scott read the following:

ADDRESS.

To Brown Wallis Esquire of Port Hope, lieutenant in Her Majesty's 100th or Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment.

DEAR SIR.—It is a high honor bestowed upon Canada that she has been permitted to contribute a regiment to the army of England; and it will be a still higher honour to Canada if that regiment proves itself to be—as we have no doubt it will be—equal to any other in the service of our gracious Queen, when called upon to share in the defence of a kingdom, and in the augmentation of an empire.

That you sir, have obtained a commission in the 100th Regiment, or Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment, affords us, who have known you, almost from childhood, unqualified pleasure. We feel convinced that, in the army, you will maintain that character for integrity, and that amiability of disposition which have, hitherto, been characteristic of you; and sure are we that should fate ever place you under the fire of the Queen's enemies, your behaviour will be such as to reflect credit on yourself, on this, the town, in which you were born, on your highly esteemed relatives, and on all such as are proud to regard themselves as your friends. And, now, bidding you adieu, we wish you success in the noble profession which you have adopted.

To which Mr. Wallis made the following

REPLY.

To Duncan McLeod Esquire Mayor of Port Hope, James Scott Esquire Barrister at Law, John Harvey Esquire, Francis Murphy Esquire, &c., &c., &c.,
Friends and Gentlemen:—Your address affords me more than ordinary pleasure, not so much on account of that which you have been pleased to say of my self as on account of the happy allusion made to the organization of a regiment in Canada to be incorporated with the army of England.

Preeminently loyal, and steadily progressive, Canada is, assuredly, one of the brightest gems in the British Crown and I humbly trust that the regiment in which I have been honored with a commission, will not be unworthy of an already great, glorious, and growing country.

Gentlemen.—Let me, perhaps for the only time that opportunity may afford, say something personal. Born in Port Hope, having as a resident, there an esteemed father, and not a few of kith and kin, to whom I am under the deepest obligations, and—may I am permitted to say—not a few sterling friends, there are feelings, scarcely describable, arising within me at this moment of departure from nearly all I love. Home has its charms separation is painful; but I trust that a sense of duty to my country, and a strong desire to be all that the wisest of my friends can wish for, will enable me to leave my home, and separate myself from kind and esteemed friends, resignedly, in the hope that in my future course I may neither do them, nor the land that gave me birth, the shadow of dishonor.

Accept my thanks for the assistance of your friendship and believe me when I say that neither Port Hope nor they that dwell in it will escape a cherished reflection.

All now sat down to dinner, there being probably fifty gentlemen present, and justice being done to the feast—it was nothing less than the feast.—the champagne corks flew more quickly about, and the order being repeatedly given to "charge," the president, in a few neat remarks proposed, in succession, these toasts:

The Queen.

Prince Albert and the Royal Family.
His Excellency the Governor General,
The Army and Navy,
"Our Guest,"—Lieutenant Wallis, 100th Regiment.

The toasts were all enthusiastically honored, that the army being responded to very aptly, by Lieutenant Houghton, of the 17th

Regiment.

Mr. Wallis spoke, briefly and feelingly in acknowledgement of the compliment paid to him and the hour of departure being close at hand, the dinner party broke up, en route for the railway station. At the door of the hotel, the Port Hope band had now assembled, and as Mr. Wallis and his friends stepped into the street, struck up a quick march, when the object of the band becoming known, some hundreds of the townspeople turned out, and of all started in triumphal procession. At the station, Mr. Wallis thanked his friends for the honor they had conferred upon him, and the railway carriages quickly coming up, the young lieutenant bade adieu, stepped into a carriage, and the train rolled off, while the band played—"The girl I left behind me," the multitude cheered, and there were some who said—FAREWELL.—Atlas.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Attorney General Macdonald moves, that this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, on — next, to consider the following resolutions:

Resolved;—

1. That the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railway connecting the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia with Canada, has long been regarded as a matter of National concern, and ought earnestly to be pressed on the consideration of the Imperial Government.

2. That during several months of the year intercourse between the United Kingdom and Canada can only be carried on through the Territory of the United States of America, and that such dependence on, and exclusive relations with a Foreign Country cannot, even in time of peace, but exercise an important and unwholesome influence on the status of Canada as a portion of the Empire, and may tend to establish elsewhere that identity of interest which ought to exist between the Mother Country and her Colonies.

3. That while this House implicitly relies on the repeated assurances of the Imperial Government that the strength of the Empire would be put forth to secure this Province against external aggression, it is convinced that such strength cannot be efficiently exerted during a large portion of the year from the absence of sufficient means of communication, and that should the amicable relations which at present so happily exist between Great Britain and the United States be ever disturbed, the difficulty of access to the Ocean during the Winter months might seriously endanger the safety of the Province.

4. That in view of the speedy opening up of the Territories now occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company, and of the development and settlement of the vast regions between Canada and the Pacific Ocean, it is essential to the interests of the Empire at large that a highway extending from the Atlantic Ocean Westward exist, which would at one place the whole British possessions in America within the ready access and easy protection of Great Britain, whilst by the facilities for internal communication thus afforded, the prosperity of those great Dependencies would be promoted, their strength consolidated and added to the strength of the Empire, and their permanent Union with Mother Country secured.

5. That Canada has already nearly completed the construction within the Province of a chain of Railways over 1600 miles in length, extending from the Eastern Frontier of the Province towards its Western Boundary, which is of the greatest importance to its Commercial and material prosperity, and forming part of the great proposed Highway, by which without completion to the Ocean is comparatively useless in a national point of view, either as bringing the sister Colonies together, or as connecting those Colonies with the Parent State.

6. That this House, under these circumstances is deeply impressed with the importance of an Inter-Colonial Railway, and the necessity for its immediate construction; and desiring to co-operate with the Imperial Government and the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in securing its speedy completion, this House approves of the Memorandum addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the Canadian Delegates, and laid before Parliament by His Excellency the Governor

General in His Gracious Message communicated on the thirty-first day of May last, and recommends that the future negotiations should be conducted as nearly as may be on the basis thereby submitted

THE QUALIFICATIONS OF AN OFFICER.

On a careful reperusal and study of the conditions upon which gentlemen are admitted into the Service, and Officers are selected for the Staff, we arrive at the conclusion that a mistake has been made, by the Council of Military Education in settling the quality of the ordeal, that is to say, in excluding from the list of "qualifications" many branches of knowledge which might, with advantage, be accepted as equivalents for the matters pronounced essential. It is astonishing how much that is not included in the list may have probably formed the subjects of study before a candidate's friends had reason to look to the Army as his future profession or pursuit. The range of science is extensive—the spoken languages of Europe and of Asia very numerous—the practical knowledge acquired by travel or residence abroad very considerable. Any acquisition within this range, which might by possibility become of value to the Service should be received as a substitute for one or more of the stipulated attainments. Take for example, physical geography. We nowhere find it treated as an indispensable ingredient of Military Education, and yet there is not one of so much true importance to an Army. Why should not a young fellow, whose early education or travels abroad had made him familiar with extensive tracts of country, be allowed to place his gained knowledge against mathematics, classics, French or German? Is it nothing to have in each Regiment an Officer or two who can, at a moment, become admirable Field Commissioners or Assistant Quartermasters General, from their acquaintance with the resources of a country, its products, its roads, camping ground, water supplies, people, language, coinage, &c.? Is a familiarity with the railway system of a foreign country nothing? Is civil engineering of no avail? All candidates for the Staff are required to have a good eye for a country, and to be able to make flying sketches and reconnaissances. Why then should not a youth who possesses these qualifications, and who can add to them a personal acquaintance with certain countries, be admitted *sans facon* into the Army if not wanting in a few other Soldierlike attributes? It is set forth that French or German must be mastered. Now very many youth have the organ of language but slightly developed; they may have no ear for a modern tongue, and nevertheless reach a proficiency in the classics. Is Latin of no practical use? Of nearly as much, we will take leave to say, as French; and of more than German. There are many countries where French is not spoken or understood at all, but there are few in which an Army would not find some persons capable of communicating with an English Officer in Latin. In South America, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Russia, Persia, and in China, we find the priest and the doctor from their universities bounding in classic lore. In the Wallachian provinces and Bulgarian, Latin is spoken by the common people. During the Peninsular war a friendship was struck up with medium of Latin, and during the Crimean war Russian, wounded and other prisoners made themselves intelligible to the French and English medical Officers by speaking a few words of that language reputed dead.

In point of fact, it is very difficult to say what may not be valuable to an Officer at some time or other in his career, and, if to him, equally and if not more so, to his fellow Soldiers. Let it then become a question for the Council of Education whether they shall not widen the field of desired attainments—not by making many subjects, and all the same nature, obligatory upon every candidate, but by allowing gained knowledge of a character, not hitherto taken into consideration, to be pleaded as a set off for ignorance in other matters on which much stress is placed. The Horse Guards would be surprised to find how many, promising young men are rejected because they have begun too late to learn what is demanded at these examinations while they are full of knowledge in other essentially practical respects. (U. S. Gazette.)