

and if generally supported, as there is every reason to expect, there is no doubt the paper may be made interesting, useful, and instructive to all concerned.

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—Whitehall
 1st Dragoon Guard—Madras
 2d do—Bengal
 3d do—Bombay
 4th do—Aldershot
 5th do—Manchester
 6th do—Bengal
 7th do—Kurrachee
 1st Dragoon—Dublin
 2d do—do
 3rd Light Dragoon—Newbridge
 4th do—Aldershot
 5th do—Newbridge
 6th Dragoon—Brighton
 7th Hussars—Bengal
 8th do—Bombay
 9th Lancers—Bengal
 10th Hussars—Sheffield
 11th do—Hounslow
 12th Linc.—Madras
 13th do—Lt. Dg. Dundalk
 14th do—Lt. Dg. Bombay
 15th Hussars—Norwich
 16th Lancers—Edinburgh
 17th do—Bombay
 18th Lt Drs—York
- MILITARY TRAIN.**
 1st Batt—Aldershot
 2nd Batt—China
 3rd Batt—Shorncliffe
 4th Batt—Carragh
 5th Batt—Woolwich
 6th Batt—Aldershot
 Depot Horse Guards
 Grenadier Guards
 1st Batt—Windsor
 2nd Batt—do
 3rd do—do
 4th do—do
 Coldstream Guards
 1st Batt—London
 2nd 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
 3rd Batt—Malta
 4th do—Malta
 5th do—Malta
 6th do—Aldershot
 7th do—Aldershot
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 99th do—Aldershot
 Rifle Brigade—1st Bat
 Glasgow
 2d Batt—Bengal
 3rd Batt—Bengal
 4th Batt—Bengal
 5th Batt—Bengal
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 96th Batt—Bengal
 97th Batt—Bengal
 98th Batt—Bengal
 99th Batt—Bengal
 100th Batt—Bengal

ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES.

- Lieut. Col. W. H. Bradford, Commanding.
 Capt. W. H. Sharpe.
 P. G. Humphreys.
 Lieut. W. L. McVillie.
 Ensign R. W. Barry.
 Surgeon John Maitland.
 Adjt. G. M. Innes, Lt.
 Quartermaster A. Cook.
 Strength all Ranks, 292.
- AT KINGSTON.**
 Lt. Major Fitzwilliam Walker, Commanding.
 Capt. R. M. Moffatt.
 Capt. W. B. Grange.
 Lieut. Weyland.
 Ensign W. P. Batts.
 P. C. C. Savage.
 Strength all Ranks, 293.
- AT NIAGARA.**
 Lieut. W. F. Armstrong.
 Major Temporary Commanding of Volunteers.

PRESENTATION OF MEJIDIE MEDALS.

On Saturday morning a full dress parade of the troops in this garrison took place on the Esplanade for the purpose of witnessing the public decoration of several officers with the Turkish order of the Medjidie. The weather was of the most favorable description, and a very large number of our citizens with a corresponding quota of the beauties of Quebec were present at the interesting ceremony, many however were disappointed in their desire to witness the spectacle as the parade and presentation took place a little earlier than the time mentioned in our notification; and the consequence was, that those who reached the Esplanade by 11 o'clock were just in time to see the troops marching off the ground. The respective regiments fell in at a past 10 o'clock on their private parades, and at a past 10 were marched off to the Esplanade, where they took up position in the following order: The 39th regiment was drawn up in quarter distance column, facing the buildings on the Esplanade; the Royal Artillery, also in column of quarter distance, formed up on the right, at right angles with the leading company of the 39th; and the 100th regiment, in the same order, formed up on the left of the same company; three sides of a square were thus formed, the front, towards the buildings of the Esplanade being left open for the Commandant, staff officers, and the public.

Colonel Munro, bearing on his breast the order of the Mejidie, then rode into the square, accompanied by Colonel Dalton R. E. Dr. Odell H. M. O., Major Knight, and other officers. Col. Munro then read the General Order for the decorations.

During the reading of this order, and as their names were mentioned, the several officers stepped out of the ranks and placed themselves in front of Colonel Munro. The order having been read, the first officer decorated was Lieut. Col. Gordon, 17th regiment—Colonel Munro having previously received the medal—Colonel Dalton dismounting and attaching the medal to his breast, while Colonel Munro handed him the diploma of the order; the same ceremony was gone through in succession with Major Hudson, Captain Thackwell, and Lieut. Smyth, all of the 39th regiment. Major Burrie, of the same corps, had been decorated with the order at Horse Guards, when on leave of absence in England. There was a good deal of chattering amongst the juveniles who were congregated in our neighbourhood, and our hearing of Colonel Munro's speech, after decorating the officers, was occasionally rendered rather difficult; but, so far as we could make out, he spoke to the following effect:—He could not, he said, allow the present opportunity to pass without congratulating the officers he had just decorated, on the very distinguished honor which had been conferred upon them; this honor also was attended with a certain amount of novelty, in so far as it came from one—the Sultan of Turkey—who had at all times been considered one of the bitterest enemies of Englishmen, until in the late war we aided and defended, victoriously too, his cause and his country against the enemy who had striven to subdue and subjugate both; and the transmission of those honors proved how much the Sultan appreciated the valor shown in his defence. The duty he had just performed was peculiarly gratifying to every officer and every man who had borne the hardships and shared in the dangers and the glory of that campaign, and that they felt as proud to see those officers decorated as if they had received a similar honor themselves. The 100th regiment would, doubtless, look upon the present spectacle with feelings of admiration and ambition to gain similar distinction. He had no doubt that, at no very distant day, they, too, would be called upon to form parade for the purpose of witnessing the decoration of their own officers and their own men with the honors which bravery and good conduct are always sure to command. Even now, although Colonel Gordon might be said to be its commanding officer, the 100th regiment had a gentleman at its head—Major Dunn—who wore on his breast the highest and most distinguished badge of honor and valor which our Queen and country could bestow upon any man—the Victoria Cross. Colonel Munro mentioned that he had recommended Lieut. Smyth, who had just been decorated, for that distinguished badge, the Victoria Cross; but, as the act of bravery on which his application was

founded had not been a personal one on the part of that gentleman, his application was unsuccessful; he was very sure, however, that every one in the regiment would have been proud to see Lieut. Smyth decorated with that distinguished badge. (Gazette).

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY RESIGNATIONS.—The paragraph which has been going the rounds of the papers respecting the numerous resignations that have been sent in to Sir Colin Campbell, is variously interpreted, and perhaps requires a little explanation. The number has probably been exaggerated; all stories, delight in round numbers but, make what deduction we may on this score, there will still remain the fact that more Officers desire to part with their commissions than consists with the healthy condition of the Service. When first the information reached us, it was accompanied by the remark that men did not like the idea of going to school again, and would not submit to the examination requisite to entitle them to advancement. We were subsequently told that the Officers were disgusted with the severity of the Service, and felt they could not stand it. We accept the latter explanation.

When Regiments have gone to India hitherto, they have been placed in very comfortable Barracks or cantonments, and have soon become partakers of all the enjoyments of life in India, such as they are. They have had their comfortable messes and book clubs their balls, private theatricals, races, and all the ordinary characteristics of a lively Garrison town. After a time, they have felt Anglo-Indian life a little monotonous, and sighed for change and especially field service. No troops ever went more freshly and zealously against an enemy than the Indian Army, especially the European branch thereof. But the Regiments which have been despatched to India in the last year have had no such pleasant variety. Arriving at the Presidency, they have been encamped for a few days only, hourly expecting to move; then they have been despatched up the country in jolting bullock hackeries, exposed to a burning sun and much privation; and as soon as they have reached their destinations, all the trials of war have burst upon them—forced marches, tedious watches, desperate battles with overwhelming numbers. All this, of course, has told upon the mind and the constitution, and the Officers, with the best will in the world, have succumbed. Let justice be done them. They stand by their colours while they can, and, at the last, content themselves with asking permission to retire. No one dreams of going unless his Commander can spare him.—U. S. Gazette.

LIEUTENANT HAVELOCK AND THE SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—A return has been made to the House of Commons of certain documents having reference to the telegraphic despatch of General Havelock, in which the conduct of his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Havelock, at the combat at Cawnpore, was favorably reported to the Commander-in-Chief in India at the expense of the 64th Regiment. The despatch was so worded as to make it appear that the late Major Stirling, who afterwards became a lieutenant-colonel, was not properly leading his regiment—such at least, says Sir C. Campbell, in a letter to the Adjutant-General of the Forces, is the opinion of the officers of the 64th—and he proceeds to observe:—“Lieut. Col. Bingham, in the name of those officers, while he deprecates the idea of refusing just credit to Captain Sir H. Havelock, maintains in the most positive manner, that the late Lieut. Col. Stirling then commanded the 64th Foot, as he did on all such occasions, most nobly and gallantly; and that he was on foot at the time, because, in consequence of a shell bursting, his horse had become unrideable. In short, he infers that it is very painful to the regiment that the memory and reputation of their late gallant commanding officer should have been so unfairly tampered with. I confess to have a strong feeling of sympathy with the officers of the 64th Regiment, and it would be a matter of great satisfaction to me if you would have the goodness to move His Royal Highness to give a gracious expression towards the memory of the late Lieut. Col. Stirling, for the benefit of the 64th Regiment. This instance is one of many in which, since the institution of the Victoria Cross, advantage has been taken by

young aides-de-camp and other staff officers to place themselves in prominent situations, for the purpose of attracting attention. To them life is of little value as compared with the gain of public honour; but they do not reflect, and the general to whom they belong also do not reflect, on the cruel injustice thus done to gallant officers, who, besides the excitement of the moment, of action, have all the responsibility attendant on this situation. We know that the private soldier expects to be led by his regimental officer, whom he knows and recognises as the leader to whom he is bound to look in the moments of the greatest trial and danger, and that he is utterly regardless of the accidental presence of an aide-de-camp or other staff officer who is an absolute stranger to him. There is another point, also, having a great importance. By such despatches as the one above alluded to, it is made to appear to the world that a regiment would have proved wanting in courage, except for an accidental circumstance. Such a reflection is most galling to a regiment of British soldiers; indeed almost intolerable; and the fact is remembered against it by all the other corps in Her Majesty's service. Soldiers feel such things most keenly. I would, therefore, again beg leave to dwell on the injustice sometimes done by general officers when they give a public preference to those attached to them, over old officers, who are charged with the most difficult and responsible duty. The Adjutant-General expresses the Duke of Cambridge's opinion as follows:—“His Royal Highness enters fully into the feelings of Lieut. Col. Bingham, who has in vindication of the character of his late commanding officer, and of the 64th Regiment, so honourably appealed to your sense of justice, and he has much gratification in now recording his entire satisfaction with the whole conduct of Lieut. Col. Stirling, and of the excellent regiment which he commanded with so much credit to himself, and advantage to the service.”

The Times returns to the question of the great naval arrangements going on in France and says that all the assurances in the world cannot do away with the impression this is likely to produce. England is just the country to suffer by a razza. Let her take care that a third tempest shall not find her unprepared as in India and the Crimea.

The Lyons papers give an account of the ceremony of degrading Lieutenant de Mercy, who has been tried by court martial, and found guilty of the murder of one of his brother officers, but whose sentence has been commuted to transportation. The proceeding took place on the 16th, at Lyons. De Mercy was led from the military prison on the 5th, in presence of the court-martial that had tried him, in order to hear read the letters of grace which saved him from the extreme penalty of death, but at the same time degraded him from his military rank. The Imperial Commissioner addressed him in these words:—“de Mercy, you owe your life to the Empress, whose noble heart, good among all, feels for all who suffer. Pray, and repent. Your sword is to be immediately broken, and the fragments cast at your feet. Who knows but that hereafter, when purified by a long and painful expiation, you will not be able to grasp another sword, and employ it in honour in a distant land?” De Mercy, it is said, wept on hearing these words. The ceremony of degradation was then performed in the public square, in presence of the troops of the garrison, and in front of his own regiment, the officer commanding saying, “Louis Charles Edouard de Mercy, you are unworthy of serving in the French army. In the name of the Emperor I degrade you.” The senior sergeant then proceeded to remove his military Cap, the gold lace from his coat, his epaulettes, the buttons from his tunic, and drawing his sword, broke it into pieces, and flung the fragments on the ground. The troops then marched past the prisoner, who was afterwards conducted under a guard to the civil prison.

At a Court of East India Proprietors on Wednesday next, the Directors intend to propose a pension of £2,000 a year for Sir Colin Campbell, and £1,000 Sir James Oglethorpe.