

of a State," says M. Gaubert, in his Treatise of Tactics, "of which the Sovereign (the King of Prussia) is one of the greatest men of the age, who instructs and commands his armies, and whose armies form all the pomp of the court, what ought it to be in those States where the Sovereign is not at all a military man ; where he does not see his troops ; where he seems to disdain or be ignorant of all that regards them ; where the Court, who always obey the impression of the Sovereign, is consequently not military ; where almost all the great rewards are obtained by surprise, by intrigue ; where the greater portion of favors are hereditary ; where merit languishes for want of support ; where favor can advance without talent ; where to make a fortune no more implies acquiring a reputation, but merely to heap up riches ; where men may be, at one and the same time, covered with orders and infamy—with grades and ignorance, serve ill the State, and occupy the best places ; be smeared with the censure of the public, and enjoy the Sovereign's good graces ? If, whilst all other sciences are becoming perfected, that of war remains in its infancy, it is the fault of the Governments, who do not attach to it sufficient importance ; who do not make it an object of public education ; who fail to direct men of genius to that profession ; who suffer them to find more glory and advantages in sciences trifling or less useful ; who render the profession of arms an ungrateful employment, where talents are outstripped by intrigue, and the prizes distributed by Fortune."

General Amherst, according to his statement in his letter to Mr. Pitt, then Secretary of State, lost in coming down the rapids—without meeting there any opposition from the French or Indians—by drowning, eighty-four men. Twenty more of the regiments' boats were dashed to pieces. Seven boats of the artillery, loaded with arms and ammunition, and one of his galleys, were also lost.