

DURING a recent visit to Brockville the Proprietor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW visited the Armory of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Volunteers in company with a gentleman of the force. The Armory is one of the best kept and arranged of any in the Province, and reflects great credit upon the Volunteers of the B. & O. R., and especially those having it in immediate charge.

A week ago yesterday Henry J. Friel Esq., Mayor of Ottawa died at his residence in this city after a brief illness. There is but one feeling of deep sorrow in the community for his sudden and early decease. He was born in Montreal in 1823, and removed to Ottawa, then Bytown, in 1827. He was early connected with the Press of this city and was known as a terse and vigorous writer. Mr. Friel entered public life at the age of twenty-one, and maintained, almost uninterruptedly, his connection with municipal affairs. When Bytown was incorporated in 1846 he entered its first council, and served several terms as Reeve. When it became a city he was elected Mayor, which he held in 1854. He was Mayor also in 1863 and again in 1868 and the present year. We believe he held his seat in the Corporation uninterruptedly from the day of the town's incorporation. Of his connection with municipal matters we need hardly speak. Had he not been a faithful public servant it is impossible to conceive that the public confidence would have clung to him through all these years, and no thing that we may safely say that at no time in his career did Mr. Friel stand higher with all classes of the community than now, when it has pleased Providence to remove him from the scene of his labours.

The funeral which took place on Wednesday was attended by an immense concourse of people, the members of the Government, the Senate and Commons; the Civil Service, the Volunteers and the Fire Companies were also present. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, where the funeral service was held, was beautifully and appropriately decorated. The solemn and beautiful ceremony aided by a splendid Choir, was witnessed by thousands and an eloquent oration on the virtues of the deceased delivered by the Rev. Mr. Dawson.

THE GRAND SACRED CONCERT in behalf of the Organ Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, which came off in this city last Wednesday night, was one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind that has ever been held in Ottawa. Mr. Miller, the Bandmaster of the 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade, assisted by Chevalier Gus. Smith and the best musical talent of the city entertained, for nearly four hours, over a thousand persons at such a musical treat as they have seldom enjoyed. Some of the solos were exquisitely rendered, and all the choruses were filled in magnificent style. We congratulate Mr. Miller on the deserved and great success which has crowned his efforts.

LT. COL. JACKSON, B. M., inspected five Batteries of the Ottawa Garrison Artillery and No. 1 Rifles in this city last week, and expressed himself in strong terms of approbation of the turn out and efficiency of the Corps. The stores were also inspected and found in serviceable condition.

REMITTANCES.

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, up to Saturday the 22nd inst.

OTTAWA.—M. K., \$2.; Capt. G. M., \$2.

QUEBEC.—Capt. J. F. T., \$2.; Capt. J. M., \$2.

HAMILTON.—Quartermaster J. J. M., \$2.

TORONTO.—Lieut. J. G., \$2

ST. ANDREWS.—Sgt. Major F. D., \$2.

PETERBOROUGH.—Ens. W. J., \$2.

REVIEWS, &c.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for April, republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company New York, is one of the most interesting numbers that has appeared for some time. It is gotten up in the usual good shape and, for those who admire this famous Quarterly, it will be more than ordinarily welcome.

EDINBURGH REVIEW for April from the same Publishers has come to hand and is fully up to the standard of English Review literature. We have great pleasure in recommending the republication of this Company to our readers.

GENERAL JOMINI.

During all the operation* of Ulm campaign Jomini remained with the Sixth Corps. It is hardly necessary to remind my readers that at the outset of this campaign, an Austrian army, under Mack, was in position at Ulm, awaiting the support of a Russian army under Kutusoff; then some one hundred leagues distant. Napoleon suddenly broke up his encampments on the shores of the English Channel, and, by rapid and well-concealed marches, interposed between Mack and his expected reinforcements. The mass of the French army was concentrated on the right bank of the Danube, holding the main roads to Vienna and the Tyrol; while to the Sixth Corps, temporarily increased to 30,000 men by the addition of the Divisions Gazan and Baraguay d'Hilliers, was confided the care of the road on the left bank of the Danube, leading from Ulm by Dillingen to Ratisbon; thus completing the isolation of Mack, and rendering his escape impossible.

Murat was placed in command of the right wing of the French army, and very nearly ruined the combinations of the Emperor. Entirely misunderstanding the orders and intentions of Napoleon, Murat ordered Ney to abandon the left bank of the Danube, and to move with his whole force upon the line of the Iller, thus leaving the Dillingen road completely open for Mack's escape. Ney strenuously opposed the determination of Murat, but being obliged to yield to his superior authority, called upon Jomini to draw up the orders for the movement.

Jomini remarked that this movement was in contradiction to the order of the Emperor to watch the left bank.

"All that belongs to ancient history," said Murat. "Write."

"Your highness will pardon me if I do not

write," replied Jomini: "there are so many secretaries on the staff of Marshal Ney that there is no necessity for my taking part in a manoeuvre which I believe to be in direct opposition to the intentions of the Emperor."

"Ah! Marshal Ney," said Murat, "do you permit your officers to argue in that manner?"

"Pardon me, your highness," replied Jomini, "I am a Swiss officer, serving here as a volunteer. Marshal Ney has been good enough to accept me as a volunteer aide, and sometimes permits me to discuss operations with him under a military point of view. That is what I have just taken the liberty of doing."

Murat persisted in his purpose; Ney called for his secretary, and the orders were issued to march upon the Iller. Ney, highly displeased with the orders and manner of Murat, desired to complain to the Emperor. Jomini induced him first to address to Murat a letter capable of convincing any one endowed with an appreciation of strategy. This letter was written by Jomini, signed by Ney, and forwarded to Murat; by whom it was rudely returned.

Fortunately, so much time had been consumed in these discussions that the movement ordered by Murat was not completely executed. Soon after Ney commenced his march toward the Iller, the sound of artillery was heard in his rear. It was the Division Dupont, which had not yet quitted the left bank, contending alone against the efforts of 30,000 Austrians to open a passage to Ratisbon. Dupont and his troops performed prodigies of valor, and succeeded in arresting their progress until the arrival of reinforcements from Ney. By the urgent advice of Jomini, Ney promptly abandoned the march upon the Iller, and at once marched toward the sound of the cannon. He moved immediately, with all the troops he had in hand, toward Elchingen; leaving Jomini at the village of Kissingdorf, to forward the counter orders to the troops still in march for the Iller, and to direct them toward the Danube. Among others he was to conduct to Ney the Division Gazan.

Having despatched the necessary orders, Jomini lay down to rest in a stable loft, while awaiting the arrival of the troops, when he heard the voice of the Emperor at the bottom of the stairs. Jomini hastened down, half dressed as he was. Napoleon asked where were the Marshal's troops.

"In one or two hours they will be concentrated at the bridges of Elchingen and Leipheim," replied Jomini.

The Emperor then asked where the Marshal was, and was informed that he must then beat the bridge of Leipheim, where there had been fighting for some hours.

"Then what was all that Murat wrote to me concerning your movement on the Iller?" said Napoleon.

"In truth, Sir," replied Jomini, "Marshal Ney was in movement on the Iller, in obedience to the reiterated orders of France Murat, when, upon hearing the sound of cannon in his rear, he thought it his duty to abandon the movement, and to collect all his troops to retake Elchingen a daybreak."

"Are you quite sure of that?"

"So sure, Sir, that I myself wrote the orders, and am now awaiting here the Division Gazan, to conduct it to the Marshal."

Napoleon at once departed, quite satisfied. Having learned the movements ordered by Murat, he had ridden several leagues on horseback, in terrible weather, to satisfy himself of the facts, and to rectify, if not too late, the errors fortunately already repaired.

It is well known that Ney's glorious combats at Elchingen and in its vicinity won for him the title of Duke of Elchingen, and that