

batants. Americans on both sides are brave and resolute, you admit?"

"All nations are brave, Simon, but all do not come readily alike into military organization. Nor do the insidious enemies, which less or more paralyze armies, disclose their evil agencies alike at all times. Wellington's forces in the Peninsular war, Raglan's in the Crimean war, all of them heroic troops, gallantly officered, were stricken to death by frauds of civilian contractors in greater number than by bullet and sabre. And this insidious sap and mine of military and naval efficiency is already eating into the American forces. We saw it yesterday; and hear of it daily from distant places. Rigour cannot reach to punish it; dishonour fails to affect it."

To a remark from the recruit the veteran replied:

"The best soldier remains in his place, and is not distinguished. I suspect the courage of distinguished soldiers, and know the evil they do. The bravest troops are not they who rush to close quarters with the enemy. To charge with the bayonet is less courageous than to stand steady under fire."

After a pause, he continued:

"In selecting officers from the ranks of a battalion, one-half or two-thirds of the men omitted are, in natural ability, as well qualified as the few preferred. The obtrusive, the sly, the unscrupulous are the likeliest to be selected in making promotions from the ranks. Every worthy man cannot be an officer. To preserve the regimental harmony which is indispensable to efficiency, commissioned officers should, as often as practicable, be selected by the national executive from families in social life distinctly superior by financial position to the sources yielding the rank and file. Not easily done in new countries; and not so requisite as in old."

He continued:

"The popular fallacy assumes, what it terms 'merit,' to be something inconveniently scarce. Whereas capacity in sufficiency to officer a regiment at first, and merit to supply officers subsequently, so greatly exceeds requirement, that selections must be determined by extraneous circumstances; of which circumstances family and personal fortune must ever remain dominant, unless man's nature ceases to be human and social. To correct undue family and political influences in favour of individuals, the purchase of commissions has prevailed in the British army. In active service remarkable merit overleaps purchase; but purchase remains to restrain within reasonable limits the number of persons from whom promotions are to be made. Men of the ranks greatly prefer to have gentlemen of fortune for officers, rather than their own social equals."

After pausing to remark on a passing object, Kensbrig resumed:

"In operations of war commissioned officers and the rank-and-file associate more closely than in service of peace. A soldier with a manly sense of honour, advanced to a commission from the ranks without private fortune, to live on terms of equality in society of gentlemen possessing private fortune, is impossible in years of ordinary service. He would refuse the commission, when offered, as I did, or cease to be a man of refined thought, conscious of his personal dignity. The richer the country the more imperative is this natural law."

"Go into battle, Simon Lud, resolved to be firm. Conceal trepidation if you have any. Expect the coming bullet. If it don't come you will feel pleased. It is worth while going into battle for the pleasure of coming out. Prefer to be private in the ranks, but cultivate knowledge of all exercises, tactics and strategy, that you may command a guard, a company, a battalion, a brigade, a division, or army corps if need be."

"Battle becomes a normal condition after a few preliminary skirmishes. Silent messengers may be despatched between your heart and Heaven to advantage, while performing duty cheerfully, gaily, and well. Not asking victory, the other side may implore that as honestly as you. I think the most a soldier need pray for in battle has reference to his own hereafter."

Of the Michigan recruits Kensbrig made pencil notes. Thus:

"Active young fellows. True material for soldiers. Newest arrivals, still in their own clothes; others in dark blue slops until they join head-quarters. None ragged, none dirty, none tipsy. Cavalry men at Camp Lyon, lighter and less robust than the Infantry at Fort Wayne. So much the more utile. A dragoon on a horse overweighted is worthless in war. Horses mostly purchased in Canada at \$100 each; a third rejected on inspection, as too finely bred."

Kensbrig had not seen Canadian Volunteers; they being not then embodied. Had he seen them as recruits in the rough; or uniformed and organized as in later years, in camps of exercise, or on outlying duty—as I have witnessed them, he would have been constrained while doing justice to the brave men of Michigan, to say of the youths of Canada:

"Faultless in physique. Active, athletic, intelligent, audacious. Apt under instruction, docile in discipline."

Arriving at Fort Wayne, not much over time, Simon Lud went on night picket. Next day a detachment of which he was a unit, and Kensbrig a follower, proceeded by special train to the front. A battle was expected.

Squads and detachments daily arriving in seeming chaos, crystallized in rapid organization to companies, battalions, brigades. Some men not specially attached by sentiment to regiments already full, were placed in others not yet filled. Of such was Simon Lud, transferred at his own request to a corps fancifully named the Redbolts.

"I want none to come hither patronizing me for promotion," said he in self-communion.

"It was hinted as probable by good natured Kensbrig. I desire to discover, without the help of any, what I'm made of. Unknown I change service into the Redbolts, and remain in privacy there. If favourably esteemed by any woman, whether of strong or feeble mind, it will be time enough to learn when the war is over."

"Should events prove me other than a mere son of misfortune, and I succeed to title and estate in England, and to a seat in the purest House of Legislature in the world, as Reuben affirms the Lords to be, I shall possess the satisfaction of having assisted, as far as a unit in a million may, in establishing order and law on a wider basis of human rights, in the Vanguard Nation of change. Mighty America, which to be long disordered, would be the shaking of the world."

After this speech with himself, Simon Lud went West, and into the war; neither Kensbrig, nor the Donna Eurynia knowing whither he had gone, nor in what regiment serving. Reuben was in England with Lady Mortimer.

The Donna in her office rang the bell. Doctor Ocean Horn entered.

"Doctor, delay your departure for the West with the corps of Anna Liffey nurses until the day after to-morrow. Consult with Mrs. Ocean Horn, who will remain in the West when you return, about a person I'm sending out. She is an English lady, now in Canada and on way hither to become attached to the Eurynia Ambulance. It is not desirable that she go to the army of the Potomac. I have personal reasons, thus far confided to you, Doctor, why this woman should go to the West."

"Her name is Agnes Schoolar. One would think she might have found scope for a fashionable girl's humanity nearer home. But I accept her services, rather than have her roaming at large with the various army corps. I desire you keep her in the west."

"Your desire, gracious Donna, is to me command. Mrs. Ocean Horn will be duly instructed to retain Agnes Schoolar in the corps of the Anna Liffeyes."

When alone the Donna moaned:

"Am I more in fortitude than other women, as some do flatter, or less? Heaven! How the long suppressed natural woman in this being disturbs the dominion I had given to philosophy."

"Lillymere is in that battalion from Michigan just gone to the Potomac Lines."

"War has scattered the professors of the Eurynia Casa of science."

"Tender care for the life of a friendless youth in the war, is scattering the discretion heretofore enfolding the heart of Eurynia."

"Is it love? It is illusion. It is aberration. It is madness of grief at the convulsion of America, and impending crash of nations. It may be love, if it be not madness."

"Love! In midst of a nation in agony, has high philosophy given way to dreams of a handsome boy?"

"Dare I? Dare one so full of generous aims as I, give form of speech to miser thought?"

"I dare. I utter the imperious words: Agnes Schoolar shall not ensnare and carry away my Lillymere."

"He has gone to the Potomac Lines. Thither I go also."

"Let Agnes be sent to the West. Ha! Ha! Let that over-presumptuous, beautiful English girl go spread her lures far from the feet of Lillymere."

"What is love, if this be love? Despot passion of all the emotions. Wide and generous as the Universe; narrow as the taper of the sting of the wasp."

Eurynia ceased, and went to business. Agnes Schoolar came to Quebec from England by the 'Anglo-Saxon,' attended by her maid, Isa Antry. She had a letter, and fed on its words in the ship. The precious scrap of paper had been carried over the ocean by Reuben. It contained these words:

"The young man whom Miss Schoolar once knew as a clerk in her father's office, by name of Tobias Oman, has been more than gratified to learn that he is an object of interest to Miss S."

"Lady Mortimer, the Duke of Sheerness and others, have lately persisted in addressing him as DeLacy Lillymere; a name implying rights which Miss Schoolar's father denies him."

"Whatever, or whosoever he be, Tobias Oman, *alias* Lud, *alias* Lillymere, discovers that the interest felt for him personally, by Miss S, is very pleasant. Long ago her image came to abide within him uninvited, refusing to leave."

"This is all. The friend who hands to her who alone is entitled to read these faint lines

—too presumptuous in their tremulous whisper, may add a verbal continuation Farewell. Toby goes to the war, and is not likely to come out alive."

Roy Reuben added a verbal continuation, inspired, in some degree, by a suspicion that Lillymere was too near the Donna Eurynia.

Upon which Agnes Schoolar, with her maid, promptly departed from London to become nurses in America.

To be continued.

Both physical strength and scientific skill seem to have become necessary for the settlements betwixt landlord and tenant in Paris. Few of the English—former inhabitants of the place—gone over to dispose of their furniture—have as yet returned to tell the tale of the disastrous defeat they, for the most part, have undergone. But the exceptional cases have told us sad stories of the greed of the proprietors. With 40,000 *procédures* against absentee tenants on hand the lawyers have enough to do; but in no case is leniency shown towards the occupant of the apartment. The Chamber of Deputies being composed of proprietors the law is of course in their favour. An instance, however, is recorded of the triumph of a young Englishman in the Rue Boissy d'Anglas, who having paid up the rent and taxes, imagined himself free to take away his furniture. But the vexatious landlord arriving as usual at the eleventh hour with a list of damages done to marble mantelpieces and gold beading, &c., opposed the departure of the goods, which were already in the cart. One sofa alone remained to be removed. It stood on the pavement outside the door. The landlord, a little man, wiry and wordy like Thiers, clung in desperation to this last piece of furniture, swearing with all his might that it should never leave the premises till the *déjàts* were paid, flinging himself upon the cushions in rage and despair, defying the Englishman to tear it from his grasp, to which defiance the Englishman replied that he had "no wish to." Thereupon, winking at the porters to give him a helping hand, he hoisted sofa, landlord, cushions, and all into the cart, and bidding the driver move on, left his tormentor to kick and scream inside the van, to the intense delight of the *voyous* who followed, hooting the captive landlord and cheering the Englishman all the way to the storing rooms of the railway station.

Quinine biscuits have lately been introduced by London bakers. They are small, extremely well made, and have a pleasant and delicately bitter flavour. Each biscuit is estimated to contain one-fourth of a grain of quinine.

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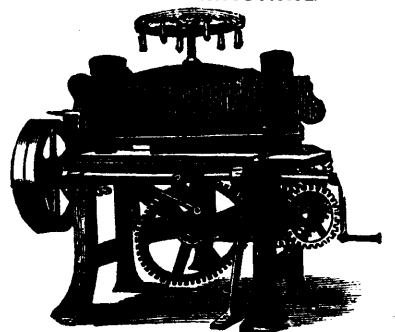
CITY SCHOOL TAX.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Statement of the Real Estate in this City, divided into four distinct panels according to religious denominations, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act 32 Victoria, Chapter Sixteen, to amend the law respecting Education in this Province, is now completed and deposited in the Office of the undersigned, where the said panels shall be opened for inspection during THIRTY days from this day.

JAMES F. D. BLACK,  
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