

tive some account of Wolseley's opinions of the leading soldiers who fought on both sides in our war, and the value of their military operations. Of General Robert E. Lee—the reader is informed by Lieutenant Low—Sir Garnet Wolseley had the most exalted idea. These are his words: "It is Wolseley's deliberate opinion that in military genius Lee has had no superior since the great Napoleon astonished the world by his marvellous career of victory; and he places Robert Lee even above the great German generals who have so recently avenged the defeats inflicted on their country by the mighty Corsican." It was his great admiration for Lee, as well as his desire to study war under the novel aspects presented in the South, that induced Colonel Wolseley to undertake the rather perilous journey to that country. Leaving his quarters at Montreal quietly, he passed through New York and Baltimore to the lower counties of Maryland, where the northern terminus of the underground passage to the Confederacy was secretly laid. He had obtained in Canada and Baltimore confidential letters to persons in Maryland who were in possession of the necessary facilities to put him on the right track. He struggled through the usual dangers which at that time attended the surreptitious crossing of the military lines, dodging from house to house and hiding in out-of-the-way places, and narrowly escaping one evening capture by Federal cavalry.

But finally he got across the Potomac in safety, and wended his way partially on foot to Richmond. He picked up at the river a countryman of his own bound on the same adventure, and during his subsequent stay in the Confederacy they stuck together. This companion of his subsequent travels was the Honorable Frank Lawley, brother of Lord Wenlock. Mr. Lawley was going to the Confederacy with a commission from the *London Times* to act as its correspondent. When the two Englishmen reached Richmond they were received with open arms by the people there. They had many social attentions, and the Confederate Government, through its Secretary of War, Mr. Randolph gave them *carte blanche* to go wherever they pleased. After inspecting the fortifications of Richmond and Petersburg they started by the Virginia Central Railroad to visit the headquarters of General Lee, which were then about six miles from Winchester. During their journey Wolseley had a good opportunity to observe the discipline of the Southern army and the character of its material. He was greatly pleased with the effect of the order prohibiting the serving of rations of spirits to the soldiers. He has never been a believer in the theory that spirits administered in small quantities enables the men to bear fatigue, and in the Ashantee war he acted on the hint that he received in the Confederacy, and forbade the use of liquor in the army. He also noticed with some interest the superstitious dread of gunboats which possessed the Southern soldiers. These vessels of war, even when they had been comparatively harmless, had several times been the means of saving Northern armies. Wolseley said: "With soldiers lately raised, who possess no traditions of how their regiment in such and such former wars stormed batteries, it will be found that overweening confidence is placed in artillery fire, and undue dread felt of its effects. As a rule none but highly disciplined troops, without guns will attack those supplied by them, and very heavy artillery fire brought to bear on raw soldiers, although from the nature of the

ground they will not suffer much from it, will disconcert them terribly. I believe that round-shot frightens far more than it kills."

Colonel Wolseley and his companion were received by General Lee with that kindness and stately courtesy for which he was so noted. Wolseley speaks with the utmost enthusiasm of the Southern commander. He described him as a person who, wherever seen, whether in a castle or hotel, alone or in a crowd, would at once attract attention as a splendid specimen of an English gentleman, with one of the most rarely handsome faces ever seen. The General was living in a tent like the rest of the men, though there was a comfortable farmhouse near by. But he so scrupulously respected the rights of private property that he would not consent to take possession of it. He led the two Englishmen to a seat hard by, under a large tree, and there conversed with them on the topic most interesting to them, the past, present, and future of the war. Wolseley says that, notwithstanding his personal losses at Arlington and elsewhere, which were very severe, General Lee never evinced any bitterness of feeling against the north, nor gave utterance to a single violent expression. On the contrary, he alluded to many former friends and companions on the other side, in the kindest terms. He talked freely about the battle of Antietam which had just previously been fought.

Longstreet told Colonel Wolseley that if he had had 5,000 fresh men he could have annihilated McClellan's Army. But the Southern troops were worn out and could do no more than they did. Wolseley appears to have thought highly of McClellan.

In reorganizing the Army, says Wolseley, he seemed to possess the wand of an enchanter. The city of Washington was saved to the Union by the reappointment of General McClellan as Commander-in-Chief. There was no other Federal general then prominently known who could have fought the battle of Antietam. Wolseley thinks that if President Lincoln had refused to appoint McClellan to the command of the Army in response to the clamorous demand of the soldiers just at that crisis, that the latter would probably have marched to Washington, overturned the Government and "proclaimed McClellan dictator."

The celebrated Stonewall Jackson received Wolseley and the *Times* correspondent with much affability. "He talked most affectionately of England and of his brief but enjoyable sojourn there." Wolseley was quite overcome by his interview with Jackson. "For myself," he afterwards exclaimed impulsively, "I believe that inspired by the presence of such a man, I should be perfectly insensible to fatigue and reckon on success as a moral certainty." Wolseley also made some remarks on the morale of the Southern soldiers. He met, while visiting the front, batches of convalescent soldiers marching to join the army. This led him to praise the spirit of the men, but to condemn the great want of judgment evinced by the medical officers. After a sojourn of several days in the neighborhood of the Shenandoah Valley, Wolseley and Lawley retraced their steps to Richmond, and from thence the future conqueror of the Ashantees made his way, by the tortuous and dangerous passage across the Potomac and through Maryland, to Baltimore, and so back to Canada.

The Viceroy of India has issued a proclamation deposing the Guikowar of Baroda and his issue from power, on account of his attempt to poison an English guest.

British House of Commons.

LONDON, ENGL., 23rd.

The galleries were crowded to night in expectation of a keen debate upon the Tichborne affair. After the transaction of some unimportant business, Dr. Kenealy rose and moved that a Royal Commission be appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the Tichborne trial. In a powerful speech in support of his resolution, Dr. Kenealy alluded to the growing dissatisfaction at the result of these trials, and the manner in which they had been conducted by the Bench. Nothing short of a royal commission of enquiry would content the people of England who were concerned, that justice had had not been done. He stated that he had received many letters from America to the same effect. The discontent had grown into a torrent which was pouring over the land. The late Ministry partly owed its downfall to its conduct in regard to the Tichborne case. He spoke in severe terms of the Pittendreich forgeries and stated that the claimant was unable to call more witnesses for lack of funds. The penalties for contempt of court had been directed against one side only. Witnesses were brow-beaten and the partiality of the Bench was patent throughout the proceedings. Kenealy declared he had sacrificed himself to the sense of honor, and duty, and had been irretrievably ruined in his profession. He believed the motion before the House would never be renewed in its present form. It was impossible to predict the result if this commission should be refused. The defeat of the motion would spread dismay throughout the country. Dr. Kenealy spoke three hours, and he was followed by Whalley, who seconded the motion. He asserted that he had positive proof that Chief Justice Sir Alex Cockburn, in society while the trial was in progress, said he would give the claimant fifteen years' imprisonment.

Sir R. Baggallay opposed the appointment of a commission for which there was not the slightest ground of justification. The observations alleged to have been made by the Chief Justice were grossly misunderstood and misinterpreted.

Mr. Whalley remarked that the House seemed to be interested in the suppression of an inquiry which would lead to the exposure of a Catholic conspiracy against the Tichborne claimant.

Sir H. James, who was Attorney General under the late Gladstone Ministry, denounced the motion as an attack on the jury system, and declared the commission asked for unprecedented.

Mr. Disraeli said Kenealy's speech was thrice told tale. The charges of misconduct made against the chief Justice were entirely unsupported. Alluding to Kenealy, he regretted that a talented man, under hallucination, had destroyed his own reputation.

John Bright reviewed the evidence in the Tichborne trials, and declared that he could not but agree with the jury in their verdict.

The motion of Kenealy was then rejected by a vote of 433 nays to 71 yeas.

In the British House of Commons on the 23rd, Mr. Sullivan stated that he had been assured by the Marquis of Hartington that a resolution would soon be introduced regulating the position of reporters for the press in the House. In view of this promise, he said he would not carry out his intention of calling attention to the presence of strangers. This was a great relief to the spectators who had crowded the gallery in expectation of an exciting debate on the Tichborne case.