fully, from the sad reflection of the disproportion between his and the necessities of the sufferers. He pointed out that the misories which were not exclusively due to the elements and the very nature of the service, arose from forage withheld, and a Commissariat sent abroad without superintendents of transport, assistants and issuers. He entered into an elaborate statement to prove that he had concerned himself with the minutest details of the soldjer's fare, and by his authority and recommendations had procured him indulgences he had never en-loyed makes. Fre showed that he had som in all directions for vegetables, and that in a word he had neglected nothing which sould improve the health or add to the comfort of his men. To follow him into these particulars is needless now. A single trait will show the spirit which animated every hour of his command, and place the man before those who know him only by his public acts. No one will forget hov much the troops suffered from the insane system of supplying them with unroasted coffee. In December, 1851, the Comman-der-m-chief got a letter from Captain Heath. suggesting a method by which the coffee of the entire army might be reasted on board his ship, the 'Sauspareil.' 'I was with Lord Ragian,' said Lord Lyons, 'when he received that letter, and I never can forget the joy depicted on his countenance when he read it. He put his hand on mine and pressed it, and exclaimed, "What wonder-like him to clamours which he had twee ful fellows you sailors are! What should pledged his word were indomined." The we do without you?"? This was the man real responsibility, he maintained, would who, sunk in it glorious and heartless indolence, was supposed to view with indifference the miseries around him, and leave his and uncased lot. Not thus was its juiged he most trusted in the world, 'to uphold the by the victims of his negligence. All their bitter hardships and the abuse which was levelled at their great commander could not prevail to turn them against him. They had been the daily subjects of his personal vived under its influence; and they thought remained, and, though he was killed by the of him as the Duke of Bedford did of Sahs- struggle, the alternative was impossible to attention, had felt his sympathy, and rebury-

'He is as full of valour as of kindness,-Princely in both.'

A number of letters lie before us, extend-A number of letters he before us, extending from the early part of January onwards, recording the turning out of the regiments when they heard he was approaching, and the British cheers with which they answered his accusers. The 'Staff Officer,' read his accusers. The 'Staff Officer,' results accuse of the kind which occurred in the self and his Staff. The Ministry referred to the self and his Staff. The Ministry referred to Lites a scene of the kind which occurred in give the information, and never again, we the beginning of March, and which will trust, will the inquitious practice be resortserve for a picture of all. The men used parts of pressure and many discounters. frequently to run for the purpose to any point where they could meet him, and he incurred considerable risks when the ground was dangerous, from the starting of his horse at the fond huzzas which broke forth from the grateful hearts of his trusty soldiers.

There was no point on which the home authorities more readily adopted the public clamour than in pronouncing the Staff either careless or incapable. They began by charging them with the neglect of commissariat duties with which they had no more to do than with making the coats and frowsers of the soldiers, and Lord Ragian was obliged to instruct the persons in England. who were responsible for the management of the war in the very constitution of the army. The accusation had been caught up at second-hand, and the Government seemed no better informed in the military system which was entirely dependent on their care than were the hasty detractors whose

language they re-echood. In all the timetions which belonged to them, Lort Ray an degrared the Staff to be able and zealous servan's, deserving of his warm appreha-tion and support. One no observe pathecifar, was a standing topor of three tive. It is was General Aney, and a second time his eract had to speak monly in his defence, -He resteried that he held him in the highest estimation, and that it he was deprived of his assistance a school loss would be intheted both upon himself and upon the army In confirmation of his panegyric, and to show the inflavious dayange at the Charatermaster-Goneral to the public service, he mentioned that he continued to discharge his arduous duties when suffering from the sickness produced by his previous evertions. Yet, without offering to substantiate one solitary charge against frim, a third at-Yet, without offering to substantiate tempt was made to induce his chief to dismiss him. His chief replied that such conduct would be in direct opposition to the bright example of the Duke of Wellington, who never abandoned an officer of whom he had reason to form a favourable opinion.-The motive put before Lord Ragian to anduce him to depart from the bright example of his mustrous triend, was the responsibility he men sed in retaining General Arrey in his post—the responsibility being this, that the commander, who had a perfect acquaintance with the qualities and actions of a most meritomous servant, would not sacusreal responsibility, he maintained, would be in dismissing an officer whose services he could not adequately replace. 'I have had,2 Lord Ragian wrote to a friend whom me to he a party to victimizing thom, and to admit that they are liable to the charge of melliciency. I must be honest and true, and am determined not to lose my character under any circumstances by any act or wavering of my own. Honest and true he a nature like his-he could not immobile deserving men to a popular cry, and, build ing his prosperity on the ruins of their rep utation, survive dishonoured in his own es-I teem. His fate was to verify to the letter

ed to, of pressing any man of any degree with charges where the deponents are not forthcoming. What would a judge say in an English court of justice, if a paper were produced, containing daining testimony against the prisoner at the bar, accompanied with the demand that the name of a witness should be concealed? The burst of indigshould be concealed? The burst of indig-nation which would follow will never be heard, because there never will be the man possessed of the audacity to make the experiment. The common instructs of equity proclaim that the person who gives evi-

dence against the character of another must stand up to the face of day a cleabout bas own to the test of a gary. He may be himsent the corpert, he may be a convert a not, he may be a many of enemy, he may be a bundering basyb dv. No one, high or love can as up to tainful the other of go if this engit! of the lift they of the witness vitora he keeps stroughed in darkress,-Nobely except the person attacked can know the relations ho may have with the test of the word, or what secret spite may be at week against him; nor can any one perfunctly the intricate web of plausible ntschood. His right is to probe his accusers for himself. The protection to innocence would indeed be gone if the truth and the accuracy of unseen informers were to be accepted on the guarantee of self-constituted cepaties. The lofty character of Lord Ragian should alone have shielded him from such wrongful preceedings. To all the world there was the strongest presurption from his past career, and to those who knew him thoroughly an absolute certainty, that the accusations were infounded. There was the strongest presumption, on the other hand, that those who denomiced the other hand, that those who denomiced lumself or his Staff to the Government were deceivers, for the man who gives evidence against another, and refuses to be responsible for the evidence he gives, proclaims formself by that single fact a sheak and a coward. The very spy, the concentration of all that is treacherons and mean-spirited, is compelled to get into the witness-box at last and show his face to his vict in. Well therefore might Lord Raglan express the pain he telt that a verdict of guilty should all but have been pronounced by the Govconment against his Staff, on the faith of comment against his comment a previous he express the far greater mortification and surprise he felt when he found that the abuse which had been lavished by the same back-biters upon himself was also entertained by his employers, and their testimory as in the merits of his officers believed instead of his own. He answered that he had lived a life of honour, that he had served the Crown for tifty years, that for the larger part of that time he had been connected with the business of the army under the greatest man of the age, and that the Dake, at least, whose confidence he enjoyed, had over regarded him as a man of truth and of some judgement in the qualifications of officers. A more dignified and cutting rebuke could not well have been renned.

The question of the merits of the staff-officers was brought to a decision, and, as was to be autopated, Lord Raglan proved completely right, and the informers, in whom the home authorities put their trust, completely wrong. General Simpson was sent out for the express purpose of inquirmg into the alleged incompetency and sug-gesting a remedy. He had had full experience of actual waifare in India, was of unblemished reputation, and an officer of such merit, that Lord Ellenborough had selected him to replace Sir Charles Napier in Scinde in case that great general fell. He was the agent of the Government who credited the abuses they dispatched inm to correct, and he not only pissessed but remined their confidence. As he was required by his instructions, no sent a re-1-55, which we now quote word for word :-

'I have the honor to state that ever since my arrival in this camp it has been,my daily custom

Those who wish to see the other futurey of the charges brought against Sir Richard Airey have only to read his cloquent and interesting speeches before the Board at Chelsea, which are reprinted in the little volume of which the title is given at the head of our article. A more trianplant defence was never pronounced; and the impression of its justice is even size, givened by going through the evidence which was taken before the officers who composed the Board, every one of whom were men of unquestioned bon-

<sup>\*</sup> King Henry V., act iv., scone 3.