

The sanitary condition of the freed people has improved; and the subsistence supplies issued amount to a daily average of 16,000 persons. The attendance at schools is of small average which may be accounted for by the disturbed state of some portions of the "unreconstructed" states. The cost of supporting the schools under the Freedman's bureau was to the government \$942,523 and 66 cents and from benevolent societies \$100,000; and from Freedmen \$360,000 in all \$1,942,523 and 66 cents. The number of pupils benefited by this was 241,819; a little more than eight dollars a head.

The Staff of the Military Academy consists of a superintendent, eight professors and thirty-three officers of the army. The number of Cadets were 210 of whom fifty-four graduated and were appointed to the army, and ninety-six were admitted during the year and thirty-seven rejected. The number of Cadets at present are 225. The great public use of this establishment is referred to and a liberal support claimed for it from the nation. The Artillery school we are also informed has been very successful and embraces in its course of instruction mathematics, military surveying and engineering, artillery, military history, and military, international and constitutional law; a sufficiently extensive range of subjects we should think in which to educate an artilleryman.

The total expence of the War department for the year was \$78,704,501 14.

It appears from the remarks of the Secretary in this report that intemperance and other vicious habits have been largely prevalent among the officers of the Army, and that a large number have been dismissed from the service on that account.

The management of Indian affairs which has been a service of unmeasured annoyance to the Government, is recommended to be taken out of the hands of civilian agents and given to officers of the Army, whom, he contends, are better fitted for performing the duties connected therewith than irresponsible agents from the interior department; and argues for the transfer of Indian affairs to the War department. The report winds up with a short reference to the part played by the Military during the recent political contest, and finds cause for congratulation in the comparative peace maintained during the late elections.

In an able letter, which will be found under the head of correspondence, Lieut. Col. Geo. T. Denison, the author of "Modern Cavalry," meets the objections raised by our correspondent "Sabreur" to his preference for the revolver to the sabre in Cavalry charges. The point however is one which is, as yet, undecided among cavalrymen. From our experience however we are inclined to agree with the author of "Modern Cavalry;" experience in late wars had shown the sabre to be next to useless against troops defended by heavy coats as were the Russians.

The glorious land of Liberty has given another instance of mob violence and brutality unequalled in outrageous atrocity by any similar occurrence. The Reno brothers and Anderson, who were lately extradited from Canada to the United States, were forcibly taken from the jail where they were confined by an armed mob, and hung with the most disgusting barbarity. In Canada where such outrages against the law are unknown and where, even now, a felon convicted of a crime that shook society to its centre, is receiving the full benefit of a legal technicality without a question being raised as to his guilt, we have abundant cause to be thankful that we live under the protection of British law, and that "Regulators" and "Vigilance Committees" are unknown.

How insecure must be the state of society and ill-administered the laws where such outrages can be perpetrated with impunity. How slight must be the protection of a government when its highest functions are set at naught by irresponsible organizations which arrogate to themselves the offices of judge, jury and executioner. Were this an unusual occurrence in the United States we might regard it differently, but such instances of mob violence are more the rule than the exception. From various parts of the Union the same stories of atrocity come to us only varied in modes of horror. Brevet General Reynolds, commanding the Fifth Military District, in his report recently published, speaking of political meetings (barbecues) says:—"The speakers encourage the attendance and in several counties 'men have been indicated by name from 'the speakers' stand as those selected for murder. The men thus pointed have no course left them but to leave their homes 'or be murdered on the first convenient opportunity. The murder of negroes is so common as to render it impossible to keep 'an accurate account of them.'"

Such is the condition of the country where some people fondly imagine the realization of Utopia exists. Here are two instances of the state of the country taken one from the North the other from the South. In both cases the law is openly set at defiance and the government acknowledges itself powerless to punish the offenders. The moral to be drawn from the facts is obvious.

ELSEWHERE in the present issue, will be found an account of the last parade of the Civil Service Rifle Regiment, at Ottawa. On a former occasion we referred to a rumor which was current to the effect that this Corps was to be disbanded, but we were lothe to believe it; however it turns out to be correct. The Regiment is now no more. We regret for many reasons that this step was decided upon by the Government, the first of which is that it deprives the Capital of a highly organized, trained and perfectly reliable Corps which would

be always available in times of difficulty. It will be fresh in the minds of our readers that at the time of the Fenian excitement in 1866 it was found necessary to station country companies in Ottawa for the protection of the Capital, which companies, had the Civil Service Regiment been in existence, could have taken their proper place at the front along with their battalion. The removal of this Corps also lessens the number of Volunteers in the metropolitan district considerably, and is not altogether just to those who holding active appointment as officers were put to a large expense in providing uniforms, &c., which are now useless.

The remarks of Colonel Wily to the Regiment on Saturday were such, we are well convinced, as found an echo in the minds of the men he has commanded with honor to himself and an advantage to them. Among the members of the Civil Service are many who are strongly attached to the Volunteers; these will find a ready welcome in other corps in the city, and although they may no longer hold their former distinction, the same qualities which won for the Civil Service Rifles such high regard will still characterize them as Canadian Volunteers and patriots.

The rumor which came to us last week, through our Toronto correspondent, in reference to the appointment of an Assistant Adjutant General for Volunteer Artillery, revives a question often before referred to in these columns, and we hope the rumor, as far as the establishment of such an office, may turn out correct for many reasons. The position of the Canadian Volunteer Artillery is one of the greatest anomalies of our Militia system. The Garrison Artillery batteries in our cities and towns dress like Artillerymen and in every way resemble that arm of the service, except that they have no guns and are, for ordinary purposes, merely the same as the Infantry companies. The Officers and men consequently, feel the awkwardness of their position. But we have so often and vainly called attention to this gunn question that we feel almost in despair of getting what, it is patent to the most casual observer, is a vital necessity to the proper training of this arm of the force.

By the appointment an officer of standing and experience to the direct supervision of the Artillery of the Dominion, who, being an Artillerist, would be enabled to know the wants and judge the efficiency of batteries and brigades with reference to their peculiar duties, much of the incongruities at present existing would be done away with and a long step taken towards elevating the Volunteer Artillery to its proper standing. As things exist at present very few, if any, of the inspecting officers know sufficient about Artillery to claim from us any vast amount of deference to their opinions