

England; and by some of the Generals of Brigade and Generals of Division, the whole of the religious assemblies were pronounced to be irregular, unsoldierly and subversive of good discipline. They appealed to Wellington for authority to suppress them. That true soldier and true man replied:—"The meeting of soldiers in their cantonments, to sing Psalms, or to hear a sermon read by one of their comrades, is in the abstract perfectly innocent, and is a better way of spending their time than many others to which they are addicted, though it may become otherwise. Religious instruction is the greatest support and aid to military discipline and order."

*English Newspapers.*—General Napier, in his History of the Peninsular War, reverts again and again in bitter reproaches, to the wrong done to the army by the English newspaper press. First, as a mere speculation to sell papers, the editors published "accounts of battles which were never fought," of "marches and expeditions that were never contemplated," of "plans of campaigns and sieges that existed only in the fertile brains of their correspondents." But an evil inexpressibly greater was this, that they did at times get hold of the plans of campaigns, of contemplated sieges, and important expeditions, which being published in London, were instantly carried to Paris, and transmitted by flying couriers to the French Generals in front of Wellington's army in Spain or Portugal. In like manner the Russians obtained information of the positions of British and French forces in the Crimea, and the plans of attack on Sebastopol in 1854-55. In like manner do the rebels, in arms against the legitimate government of the United States, obtain information of the plans of campaigns and expeditions of the Federal army in America, in 1861-'62. The "companion in arms" of the Duke, writing of the Opposition newspapers in Britain, says of their unmilitary attitude in 1810-'11:—"Their unnatural and unpatriotic attempts to break and humiliate the bearing and spirit of the soldiery, and depreciate the military character of Britain, were deemed by Bonaparte so admirably adapted to reconcile the French nation to the unpopularity of his Spanish war, and to prove the incapability of England to contend with him, that he caused the various papers containing the heartless and disgraceful calumnies to be printed at the imperial press and circulated throughout France and the states subject to his control and influence. From the same sources, also, of disaffection and treachery, the French Generals derived better information of the position and resources of the English army, and the intended operations of the English General, than they were able to obtain by the agencies of their