

Medal, a generous gift from John Pickard, Esq., M. P., was presented by the donor to the successful competitor, C. W. Nason, of Capt. Alexander's Company, Blissville.

Mr. P. accompanied the gift by some appropriate remarks complimentary to the Battalion, and he was in turn loudly cheered by the men.

The health of the Camp continued excellent throughout, and take it all in all was probably the most successful of its kind ever held in New Brunswick. There is but one dark spot to tarnish its memory—the unhappy death of Private M'Cutchen, whose sad end is noted elsewhere in this paper.

It is said the next Camp of Instruction for New Brunswick will be held at Shediac.—*New Brunswick Reporter*, 19th July.

General Jubal A. Early, has published in a Southern magazine a long article giving an account of his attempted advance on Washington in July, 1864, in the hope of capturing the national capital, and explaining why he ran away so quickly when the old Sixth Corps confronted him. He says that if he had only had as large a force as the authorities at Washington gave him credit for, he should certainly have captured the city; and he concludes his account with the following comments on Southern "historians" and Northern sympathizers: "It was a great misfortune that we who had commands in the field when there was fighting to be done did not always have at our elbows as mentors, some of those who have undertaken to write histories since the close of the war, to remind us of our little shortcomings, and to hold up our hands occasionally when from fatigue they dropped. Perhaps many an error which they can now point out so clearly might have been avoided. At any rate we could have had the satisfaction of getting them under fire occasionally, and then—there might not have been so many histories and biographies. It was another great misfortune that the war could not have been fought by Lifeside generals, with paper pellets instead of leaden bullets and iron shells and balls; for then doubtless it would have been brought to a happy issue; but, alas! this could not be. There is another class of critics which I sometimes hear of, persons who were in Washington and Baltimore during the whole war, and are now rampant Confederates, and can tell how General Lee blundered at Gettysburg, and how I failed to capture Washington and Baltimore for want of a little energy. I have heard of those who say that I had only to march right in, when I would have been received with open arms and joined by troops of friends. It would have been consoling to me if only a few of them had opened their arms before I got in, or had come out to give me the welcome intelligence and pilot me in. If things were as propitious as they represent, why did not our friends rise and open the gates to us? But they let me come and go, and they made no sign, and they must pardon me if I am a little incredulous."

The following ships of war have been detailed by Admiral Fanshawe for the protection of the fisheries of British America:—Dance and Lapwing, Newfoundland Coast; Fly, in the Bay of Fundy; Philomel, on the east coast of Cape Breton; Niobe and Minstrel, on the west coast of Cape Breton; Prince Edward Island; Raccoon and Cherub, gulf coast of New Brunswick and Quebec. Canadian cruisers will also traverse these and other waters of the provinces all summer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.]

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—Non-uniformity in the dress and equipment of Officers and a natural consequence of the same, want of soldierly neatness, cleanliness and precision in dress, in the rank and file (more observable in the Infantry by reason of their scarlet uniforms) are matters which the Brigade camps of the present summer have brought into prominent notice, with of course, many creditable exceptions, individually and by corps, and which from their importance, considered with a view to discipline and soldierly demeanour, and the pride in his calling which influences every good soldier, call for the attention of the military authorities; and if every officer and man who since July desires to see the Army of Canada reach and maintain the position of which it is fully capable, that of an army of gallant and well disciplined men, knowing their rights and responsibilities, and able at all times to point with pride to the livery which marks them as the "landwehr" of this country. Your remarks upon the slovenliness in these respects lately exhibited in one of the Camps and the publicity given to the fact by other journals, (may it be hoped) will lead to the adoption and future strict observance of a systematic and uniform style of dress, more especially amongst the Infantry Officers who will then with better grace and more influentially than at present, be in a position to correct in their rank and file, the glaring and ludicrous deficiencies to which reference is made. Soldiers will, with few exceptions, adopt the examples shown by those under whose command they are placed, in neatness and dress, and equipment in general, and it is not too much to assert that the soldier, whatever his rank may be, who is careful of his personal appearance and external demeanour is a better soldier in every respect than the slovenly slouching man who if left to himself, will insist upon covering an honourable garb into the resemblance of a thing set up in a field to frighten small birds from the corn. I hold it to be the first importance to the good discipline and general usefulness as well as to the respectability of a corps of any arm, that the strictest good taste and uniformity in appearance should not only be encouraged but insisted upon, because there are men so gifted (or cursed,) with self complacency, that, equip them from top to toe, in the strictest kind of uniform and inform them that it is the uniform which must be worn and properly worn, when on duty in the corps to which they may belong, who will at the earliest opportunity substitute their own seedy wide awakes, or probably old straw hats, for the regulation cap, and in all likelihood clothe their own lower limbs in continuations of marvellous pattern,

and thus, retaining the scarlet tunic to mark the martial character of the wearer, lounge in the most unsoldierly fashion through roads and streets regardless of everything except the captivating effect of their elegant appearance on the damsels of the neighbourhood until snubbed by the probable insinuation that men who "make guys" of themselves are likely to be laggards in love as well as in war; they make themselves scarce and find consolation in the nearest bar-room. This sort may be assured that the youth who bears the pride of the soldier because he does his duty and has the carriage and bearing of one, will as surely take the lead of the sloven in love as he will in war.

The apparitions I have endeavoured to illustrate were to be met with about several of the Brigade Camps of this season,

"No eye hath seen such scarecrows,"

And it may fairly be asked where the blame rests for a state of things discreditable to the force and irksome and painful beyond description to those whose pride it is to raise the army of Canada to a position of respectability as a military organization. To some extent certainly, officers themselves, regardless of their personal conduct and bearing when on duty, must be held responsible for the demeanour of those to whom it is their duty to set an example of all that constitutes the soldier, and I fear that there were few of the Brigade Camp of this season, in which some of this class were not to be found, but as this is a matter the remedy for which already exists and will no doubt, when occasion arises, be firmly applied. I only desire here to suggest that no excuse on the score of officers being without proper outfit for their rank, should be allowed place, and that every opportunity should be afforded as well as the duty insisted upon, of their showing to their men the strictest example of neatness and precision in uniform clothing. With this view, there is much needed a well considered system or code of dress, regulations for each arm of the service, combining economy, good taste and durability, requisites it is submitted, not impossible to be associated. This code being circulated in every Brigade division and a sealed pattern of all articles with estimates of cost, kept at each headquarters of a district, candidates for Commissions and all officers should be held strictly to the established pattern, and uniformity being thus secured, the discrepancies visible to any one who looked up and down the line in some of the Brigades when receiving the Inspecting officer, during many of the recent inspections, suggestive, though not quite in the sense intended by the author, of

"Motley's the only wear,"

would disappear. Officers would feel greater *esprit du corps*, and would more rigidly insist that men who wished to indulge in the propensity of "making guys," of themselves, should at least not make public exhibitions, bringing discredit on their Regi-