

to pic-nics and Delmonico. During the regency of Mr. Moynahan—which lasted only eight weeks—\$1294 were received, \$356 of which were expended in revolutionary purposes, the balance, \$438, going to pic-nics and Delmonico. During the regency of General John F. Gleason, which lasted six weeks, the total receipts amounted to \$3933, of which \$735 were expended in revolutionary purposes; the balance, \$3198, not being accounted for, and may therefore, be put down to pic-nics and Delmonico. During the administration of Messrs Griffin and Savago, which has lasted from the 2nd March, 1867, to the present time the receipts amounted to \$102,194, of which \$21,045 were expended in revolutionary purposes, and \$7 were handed over to the next chief executive, leaving a balance of \$81,142 unaccounted for, and which may, therefore, be put down to pic-nics and Delmonico. It will be seen by the above statement that \$688,290 have been collected since the inception of the Brotherhood of which \$391,824 were expended for revolutionary purposes, leaving \$295,466 stolen or gone to pic-nics and Delmonico.

#### A SKETCH FROM ANCIENT HISTORY.

*For the Cobourg Sentinel.*

I ask to be excused for obtruding myself or your notice with the following brief sketch of ancient military discipline, which may perhaps be of interest to some of your readers: Who has not heard of the ancient Romans? Of the then known world, for centuries, they were almost undisputed masters. They dictated laws to the most extensive nations in Europe, Asia and Africa. However, let it not be supposed that they conquered all peoples. The Persians, although often badly beaten, were never subjugated; nor were the Sarmatian countries along the north side of the Danube and along the Euxine sea, forming at present provinces of Russia. The Germans, so far from being subdued, although in battle often vanquished, as Tacitus in his time tells us, would seem to have the advantage.—“*Præmis temporibus triumphati magis, quam victi sunt*”—Gen. 37. So then the Roman arms were not everywhere victorious. Yet they once extended from the Euphrates to the Grampian mountains—from the Atlas mountains to the far shores of the Euxine. The conquest of these nations was effected as much by the surpassing skill of the Roman Generals as by the superior discipline of their armies. Sallust says that to their greater strength of body their success could not be attributed, as he tells us in “lib. cat.” By the following brief sketch, it will be seen that the ancient Roman army was disciplined and officered in a manner somewhat similar to our modern armies of the present day: When at war, the Roman army was called *exercitus*; when on the march it assumed the appellation, *agmen*—(column as moderns call it;) when in battle array it was called *acies*. It was composed of infantry of all arms; of cavalry called *ala*, as they were always posted on the wings; of archers, horse and foot; of slingers and artillerymen, in their way; libratores, who managed the catapultum and the balista. The army was composed of *legions*, or brigades; every legion in general consisted of 6000 men; and every legion was subdivided into *cohorts*; a cohort consisted of 500; the cohort was divided into *centuries* of 100, and this was again divided into five *manipuli* or companies of 20 men. Every army or division of the Roman-forces acting in the field was commanded by a head officer called “Imperator;” this was the title of the chief general before

the Empire was established; but after the Cæsars became princes, they reserved this title solely for themselves. Every legion was presided over by a subordinate general called “Legatus,” or lieutenant. The head general of a Roman army after the Empire was established was called “Dux,” or commander, so we always find Agricola in Britain and Corbulo in Armenia call themselves. Every cohort was commanded by a “Tribune Prefect,” or “Centurio primi pili.” Every century had its “Centurion” and “Aquilifer,” i.e. Captain and Ensign; every manipulus or squad of 20 had its “Manipularius” and “Juarius,” which petty officers were somewhat similar to our sergeants and corporals. With the Roman army, of necessity, there were other officers connected. These were, quartermasters “*profectus castorum*,” Commissariat officers. Pioneers formed an important and very necessary appendage to the ranks; there were “band boys”—*Cornicines et Jibicines*; there were sutlers and pedlars, perhaps Jews, *lixo et colones*. One description of office found in modern armies was wanting in the Roman army—the office of Chaplain. Of this holy office neither Sallust, Livy nor Tacitus make mention. Your modern “Yankees” were more pious than the old Romans, as we find a large number of Chaplains attached to the army in the late war. However, their avarice far surpassed their piety and respect for religion; for during the war we beheld those Yankees compel a minister of religion to pay a fine of \$600, or serve in the ranks or work in the mines. The Romans also had their fleet of ships, their crews consisting of “*classarii*,” or marines; “*remiges*,” or rowers, who in calm weather propelled their galleys with a triple tier of oars, as a substitute for steam; “*liburnici*,” or seamen, who understood navigation, a business very difficult in those times, the use of the compass not being then known. A great deal more could be written upon this subject, but I will conclude for the present, lest I may trespass too much on your space, and express the hope that you may judge this cursory review of ancient military discipline worthy of a place in your valuable and interesting journal.

#### FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY ITEMS.

In order to prepare for the forthcoming summer campaign, Lieutenant-General Sir James Hope Grant, G. C. B., has given orders for the troops under his command at Aldershot, England, to be instructed in forming encampments. The nature of the instruction is to be as practical as possible.

A report comes from Gibraltar that the 12-ton guns which should have been mounted in battery three years ago are now being mounted on temporary platforms in batteries constructed for 32 pound guns, the parapets and embrasures of which would not stand even one shot from an 8 inch 68-pounder. It is asserted that this has been done to enable the British Government to affirm that the place is in a state of defence, while in fact it is not.

In a Parliamentary debate on the subject of abolishing promotion, Mr. Trevelyan quoted the late General Havelock's assertion that “he was sick for years in waiting for promotion; that three sots and two fools had purchased over him; and that if he had not had a family to support he would not have served another hour.” Mr. Trevelyan maintained that the cost of the regulation and non-regulation price of commissions would be in all £11,000,000, to be spread over a very long time.

**THE MONCRIEFF GUN-CARRIAGE.**—The new pattern Moncrieff gun carriage was tried on Wednesday at Woolwich Arsenal with a 7-inch gun. Four rounds were fired with complete success, the recoil each time bringing the gun down to loading position under cover with great exactitude. The carriage will be removed to Shoeburyness for further experiments.

We learn from the *British Medical Journal* that Dr. Crace Calvert, of Manchester, having been requested to carbolize a quantity of charpie for the use of the ambulances at the seat of war, found that charpie was unsuitable for the purpose; and after trying several textures, finally hit upon oakum as the most excellent. The oakum is first soaked in Burgundy pitch, and then rendered antiseptic by the addition of carbolic acid. This application has been a good deal used at the Manchester Infirmary, and with good results.

In Parliament recently asked Mr. Cubitt the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any information had been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington as to the result of the trial of the soldier of the United States Army who was accused of the murder of Captain Wilfred Spear, and whether he had received any particulars of the trial. Viscount Enfield replied that a communication had been received on the 16th of March under date of 6th, stating that one William Barret had been tried for murder and acquitted. Instructions had been sent to Sir E. Thornton to have the depositions and notes of the trial sent home.

How “prayerfully” the Emperor of Germany has accepted his divers victories, the world knows. The following from the *Manchester Examiner* isn't so very bad;

Perhaps the only distinct gain upon which we can congratulate ourselves as the result of peace is that it will put an end to the public prayers and thanksgivings of the Emperor. With all our tolerance we have found it at times rather difficult to endure the devotional freaks of “Holy Willie” at Versailles. They have reminded us of one advantage which Paganism had over Christian Theism. When the inhabitants of the hills worshipped other deities than those of the valleys and every nation had a god all to itself, the devout people of one race would be susceptible of no offence to their religious sentiments at finding the deity of another race taking sides against them. But the Almighty Father whom Christendom adores is believed to have an equal regard for all the families of mankind. He is worshipped in our English homes; altars are dedicated to Him in every village of France; the poor peasants of Champagne as they knelt in their churches imagined that the Great God had some love for them, and that the land of their birth was not cut off from His tender mercies. But the Emperor has treated the Almighty as if His sole sanctuary were at Berlin and the Germans, more especially those of the Northern Confederation, were his chosen people. We are prepared to cede a good deal to the Germans, but hardly this exclusive monopoly of the Most High. They might be contented with annexing Alsace and Lorraine without annexing Heaven. . . . Big battalions are undoubtedly a great help to the piety of martial kings, and the wonderful successes of the Emperor offer some excuse for his enthusiasm, but on the whole it will be a decided relief to have his exuberant devotion transferred from camp bulletins to some quiet chamber at Potsdam.