

not restrained her tears when Harry came to say farewell; she was sorry to have him go, yet quite as much for Dora's sake as for her own. So as Rosa did not pine after the departed, but went back to her old school-life and the Doctor for help and company at home, Ned was satisfied.

CHAPTER XXII.

HORATIO LEIGHTON TAKES A STEP FORWARD.

Our western friends have been neglected; we shall forget that they have been, unless we bring them before us anew.

Inglewood had put on the charms of home; the forest was being cleared, and cultured field were growing rich with beauty, and cultivated people were slowly finding out the county-seat. The growth of the town was like that of many western cities, quite marvellous.

Horatio Leighton, in this rising town, was a rising man; he had already been chosen to the State Legislature from the district where he lived, and his name spoken of for the office of State Attorney, and finally he was selected and duly placed in that office. This was the signal for which he had waited; with this position came bravery. Fangs of jealousy had sometimes made him desperate, and the long absences from Athlaca which must necessarily follow his advancement, could not be borne till matters were settled with his well-beloved. Still in his inmost soul he knew Marion so well, that he was assured he had nothing to fear from Doctor Nelson. He knew that the unknown life of a country doctor could have no attractions for one whose ambition was continually nerving him on, and who had often extolled his venturesome forth-putting nature, as the ground-work of success. He had reached a great height already for a man of his years, and what would he not aim at, if only he could in the end lay all his honors at her feet! The day after the news had spread of his election to the post of honor, the young man, flushed with success, came to Inglewood for a drive with Marion, determined to make a venture of his long contemplated proposition. He was somewhat irritated by what seemed to him of late, the constant presence of Doctor Nelson; it vexed him to think his rival was of the same faith as Marion, and then he asked after his own faith, and there came back from his soul only an unsatisfying negative. Church decorations, altar trimmings, Sunday-schools, were constantly bringing the two together, and though he occasionally bore a part, it was only as an outsider; this annoyed him, he would end the matter to-day. Ah! my dear young man it will take more than your solitary will to complete that bargain.

He found Doctor Nelson with Marion, arranging banners and pictures for the Feast of the Sacred Heart. She looked up languidly from her work, as he spoke of a drive, and expressed a reluctance to go at all, but if she went her preference was for a ride. Forthwith horses were saddled and at the door, although it was with difficulty Leighton could hide his disappointment at the change. Marion was still exacting, wondering that he could have ordered that ugly pony for her.

IMPROVIDENCE OF GREAT MEN.

[BY SAMUEL SMILES.]

THE folly of some men renowned for great wisdom is conspicuous in every country. Their foolishness is made manifest in common affairs of private life, even when the world is ringing with public applause for the exhibition of profound wisdom in public affairs.

The proverbial unthriftiness and folly in expenditure characteristic of our Daniel Webster is well known. He was always receiving large sums as income, and yet involved in debt. He could take care of the affairs of the nation, but not of his own.

Lord Bacon was another instance of similar improvidence. Bacon himself did not follow his own advice, but was ruined by his improvidence. He was in straits and difficulties when a youth, and in life was splendid, but his excessive expenditure involved him in debt, which created a perpetual craving for money. Bacon took bribes, and was thereupon beset by his enemies, convicted, degraded and ruined.

Pitt managed the national finances during a period of unexampled difficulty, yet was himself always plunged in debt. Lord Carrington, ex-banker, once or twice, at Mr. Pitt's request, examined his household accounts, and found the quantity of butchers' meat charged in the bills at one hundred weight a week. The charge for servants' wages, board wages, living and household bills exceeded £2,300 a year. At Pitt's death the nation voted £40,000 to satisfy the demands of his creditors; yet his income had never been less than £6,000 a year, and at one time, with the wardenship of the Cinque Ports, it was nearly £4,000 a year more. Macaulay truly says that "the character of Pitt would have stood higher if, with the disinterestedness of Pericles and De Witt, he had united their dignified frugality."

But Pitt by no means stood alone. Lord Melville was as unthrift in the management of his own affairs as he was of the money of the public. Fox was an enormous owner, his financial maxim being that a man need never want money if he was able to pay enough for it. Fox called the outer room at Almack's, where he borrowed on occasions from Jew lenders at exorbitant premiums, his "Jerusalem Chamber." Passion for play was his great vice, and at a very early age it involved him in debt to an enormous amount. It is stated by Gibson that on one occasion Fox sat playing at hazard for twenty hours in succession, losing £11,000. But deep play was the vice of high life in those days, and cheating was not unknown. Selwyn, alluding to Fox's losses at play, called him Charles the martyr.

Sheridan was the hero of debt. He lived on it. Though he received large sums of money in one way or another, no one knew what became of it, for he paid nobody. It seemed to melt away in his hands like snow in Summer. He spent his first wife's fortune

of £16,000 in a six-week's jaunt at Bath. Necessity drove him to literature, and, perhaps, to the stimulus of poverty we owe "The Rivals," and the dramas which followed it. With his second wife he obtained a fortune of £5,000, and, with £15,000 which he realised by the sale of Drury Lane shares, he bought an estate in Surrey, from which he was driven by debts and duns.

The remainder of his life was a series of shifts, sometimes brilliant, but oftener degrading, to raise money and evade creditors. Taylor, of the Opera House, used to say that if he took off his hat to Sheridan in the street it would cost him £50, but if he stopped to speak to him it would cost him £100. He was in debt all round—to his milkman, his grocer, his baker, and his butcher. Sometimes Mrs. Sheridan would be kept waiting for an hour or more while the servants were beating up the neighbourhood for coffee, butter, eggs, and rolls.

While Sheridan was paymaster of the navy, a butcher one day brought a leg of mutton to the kitchen. The cook took it and clapped it into the pot to boil, and went upstairs for the money; but not returning, the butcher coolly removed the pot-lid, took out the mutton, and walked away with it in his tray. Yet, while living in these straits, Sheridan, when invited with his son into the country, usually went in chaises and four—he in one, and his son Tom followed in the other. The end of all was very sad. For some weeks before his death he was nearly destitute of the means of subsistence.

His noble and royal friends had entirely deserted him. Executions for debt were in his house, and he passed his last days in the custody of sheriffs' officers, who abstained from carrying him to prison merely because they were assured that to remove him would cause his immediate death.

THE NEW INFANTRY TACTICS.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette'.)

WE certainly move slowly, but it is satisfactory to see that we do move. Ever since the campaign of 1866, and the publication of the "Tactical Retrospect"—the first and perhaps the ablest of the many German pamphlets which have treated on the subject of modern warfare in relation to modern arms—a strong feeling has been prevalent among military men that our infantry tactics should be modified to suit present requirements. The campaign in France only confirmed the impressions formed from that in Germany, and it was felt that, whether by regulation or without regulation, an alteration must, in the event of war, be made in our existing system. At length the authorities have spoken, and the result has been a short treatise in the form of an addendum to the field exercise book, termed the "Attack Formation of a Battalion." The principles on which these tactics are founded appear sound. Owing to the increased power of field artillery, troops acting against an enemy in position must not be exposed in close formation (unless under shelter) at a distance of less than 3,000 yards. Owing to the range and accuracy of small arms, the ground over which infantry have to advance harassed by the destructive fire of the rifle has greatly increased in extent, and, owing also to the rapid recharge of the breech-loader, troops advancing are able to reply to the fire of troops in position. For these reasons an order of movement became necessary, and the sanction of authority and the force of system appeared desirable to forestall the action which all felt must be inevitable, and which many were teaching without a fixed plan. Men could not advance without firing over the thousand yards which the enemy's rifles would, with more or less effect, sweep. They could not use their weapons in close order and in double rank, and there seemed room for tactics between the old skirmishing formation and the close order of infantry in line or column. In skirmishing the soldier sought to approach the enemy individually, and, so to speak, by stealth, but positions cannot be carried by a thin and wavering line, they require to be forced by a bold attack. Consequently, as the distance diminishes, the skirmishers disappear, not by being withdrawn or relieved, for troops once under fire must always be pushed forward, but by being swept onwards by the advancing waves of attack. These waves or lines are consequently formed of companies, or rather of half companies, extended at about three paces interval. As they approach the enemy they absorb the skirmishers, as they come nearer they receive their supports; as they arrive within about three hundred yards the reserves come up, until with what remains of skirmishes, supports, and reserves, the final rush is made and the position carried. This in a few words is the system of attack founded on common sense, and recognising the necessity of organising disorder. It is no loose drill, it ought to be the perfection of intelligent training. Steady advance, accurate firing, good leading on the part of the companies' officers, flexibility and individual intelligence on that of the soldier, are the requisites for the new system of tactics. As in the last great war the English infantry, in two ranks, met its opponents formed three or four deep, so now will they, in single rank, cope with the denser formations of continental troops. Included, and in addition to a prescribed rule of formation, certain important principles are enunciated in the new regulations; greater latitude is allowed, and more discretionary power conceded, to the company's officers. The commanding officer is directed to explain clearly the point of attack. Until the advance be made the conduct of the half-battalions is left to the majors; then the first and second lines come under the entire supervision of the company's officers, who are responsible for their due conduct and for the proper time for ordering up the supports. Only when the reserves join the first lines and the final rush is to be made do the superior officers resume direct command. While laying down accurate rules for drill, the new regulations evidently point to modifications necessary in the more advanced teachings which all intelligent commanding officers should afford to the troops under their command. Partial training ought to supplement mere drill.