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THE
PRIVATE SOLDIER's
AND
MILITIA MAN's
FRIEND

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, TO
LORD CHARLES SPENCER,
Representative in Parliament, and Colonel of the
Oxfordshire Militia.

BY HENRY TRENCHARD,
Serjeant Major.

LONDON:
Printed for G. KEARSLEY, No. 46,
Fleet Street.

Price Four Pence, or Three Shillings and Six Pence
per Dozen.

M.DCC.LXXXVI.
To Lord CHARLES SPENCER,
Colonel of the Oxfordshire Militia.

MY LORD,

Do me the honour to accept my humble thanks for your Lordship's condescension in allowing me thus to dedicate this trifle; a condescension in which goodness towards the private Soldiers is still more conspicuous than kindness towards me. May nothing in this trifle tend to counterwork such good intentions!

As to all your Lordship's kindness towards myself, all I can do is to study, through my whole life, to deserve it. As long as I remember that I was once a private Soldier (which I hope never to be mean enough to forget), I can never cease to be.

My Lord;

Your Lordship's most obliged;

And very greatful humble servant;

HENRY TRENCHARD,
Serjeant Major
Of the Oxfordshire Militia.

Oxford,
Sept. 1786.
PREFACE

BY way of preface the author begs leave most respectfully to declare to the Officers of the Army and Militia, and most solemnly to assure Privates, that he has mentioned nothing in the following pages which he has not found of use to himself in the Army and Militia, through the different stations of a private Soldier, a Corporal, a Serjeant, and a Serjeant Major. Had any one put into his hands such advice formerly, he is sure that he should not only have been more happy and more comfortable, but a better soldier and a better man. This is the best reason he can give why he has presumed thus to lay down his arms for a leisure hour or two, and to take up his pen. If a man, whose whole life has been spent in endeavouring to make himself a good Soldier, handles his pen much worse than he does his musket, it is no great wonder, and needs no long apology.

The author will be thankful for any corrections or hints.
He that lives not according to the rules of reason and religion, is always in want. Let every one enjoy whatever is consistent with his situation; and as the rules of the army are founded on reason, and your oath on religion, let them be your study and guide. The principal duties of life are to give God his worship, and man his due; we shall then be considered as acting agreeably to our engagements as good
good soldiers and Christians. The more you conform to the rules of the society to which you belong, the more you will be respected by the good members of that society; and you are equally bound by a voluntary oath to your King, and a voluntary promise to the Church of Christ; both of which let me earnestly intreat you to preserve inviolate. If you are good Christians, you will be good soldiers. If Joshua had not been a good man, and one that trusted in God, the Sun and Moon would not have obeyed him when he said, "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou Moon in the valley of Aialon." By this divine assistance, the day being lengthened, the children of Israel completely overthrew their enemies. Again, Legio Fulminans was a Legion in the Roman army, consisting of Christian soldiers, who, in the expedition of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus against the Sarmatae Quadi, and Marcomanni, A.D. 174, is said to have saved the whole army, then ready to perish with thirst, by procuring with their prayers a very plentiful shower; and at the same time a furious hailstorm, mixed with lightning.
lightning and thunder-bolts, on the enemy, and thus a decisive victory was obtained.

If you keep your heart with diligence, you will perform the duties required by religion and your regiment with ease and pleasure.

“Never be wary of well doing.

“Life will soon be past, therefore spend it well.

“Break not thy rest for what concerns thee not.

“Think upon the reward of sin, and fear the devil.

“Better stay at home than go with thieves.

“Better be alone than in bad company.

“Speak fair, and think what thou wilt.

“Do nothing to-day that thou mayest repent of to-morrow.

“In things that must be, thou must be resolute.”

I shall conclude these precepts with reminding you of a short passage from Scripture, "Be ye as wise as serpents, and harmless as doves."
I now shall consider the crime and punishment of DESERTION. It is the greatest you can commit. The punishment you receive from your regiment when taken, which is certain, is nothing to the pain you feel during the time you are from your colours. Every person you see you are afraid of. A woman with a scarlet cloak on will make you tremble more than the most formidable enemy could, when in company with your brother soldiers, and present with your colours. The punishment you receive from your regiment partly atones for the crime in this life; but what atonement can you make to God, when you have violated the oath to which you have called on him to be witness? Nothing can atone but the strictest adherence to your duty, to God as a Christian, and to your regiment as a soldier. Were you in the greatest distress, you should not think of desertion. Remember the words of Arnold, in Edward the Black Prince:

Give me again my innocence of soul;
Give me my forfeit honour blanch'd anew;

Cancel
[5]

Cancel my treasons to my royal master;
Restore me to my country's lost esteem,
To the sweet hope of mercy from above,
And the calm comforts of a virtuous heart.

O B E D I E N C E.

YOU must pay the strictest attention to the orders of your superiors; you are not to consider who gives the order, but the order that is given; whether they come from the mouth of a General or Corporal, they are orders, and you must obey them. "A soldier should be brave, vigorous, careful, and obedient to all his officers, from the General to the Corporal; and obey the orders of the latter as if coming from the mouth of the former, as in reality they do, the Corporal being only the means by which they are conveyed."


Again he says, in page 1, "It is a false notion that subordination and a passive obedience to su-
"Periars is any debasement of a man's courage; so far from it, that it is a general remark that those armies which have been subject to the severest discipline, have always performed the greatest actions. Obedience is likewise a strong recommendation to promotion."

**DISOBEDIENCE.**

After serving sixteen or twenty years, and being frequently punished for disobeying the orders of your superiors, and your constitution impaired in so great a degree, that at forty years of age you are discharged unfit for service, your conduct having lost you the benefit of Chelsea College, your commanding officer, in justice to his country, and the character of a good soldier, cannot recommend you to the Board. In this distressed situation you are discharged. Paint to yourself your distress, and endeavour to shun the path in which the disobedient tread.

**OECONOMY:**
NO men have more reason to be better acquainted with its good effects than soldiers; your pay is so small that it is impossible for you to support yourself on it, without you are strict observers of economy. Its meaning is, to be good husband of your pay, and to lay out your money to the best advantage. You should immediately on receiving your allowance, whether daily, half-weekly, or weekly, &c., take out of it your washing expences, and purchase provisions with the remainder, which should be divided equally, so as to last you until pay day comes again. Few men can starve. Hunger is too acute to be born long. Many have been prompted by hunger to maraud, but they have always been taken, and publicly punished at the discretion of a Court Martial; others have been given up to the Civil Power, and have been banished, not only from their friends and relations, but from their native country; and others, to satisfy nature, have sold.
fold their own or comrades' necessaries, in which they have always been detected, and most severely punished. Still these are not all the evils that attended those who unthinkingly have spent their pay, and have not made a provision for to-morrow. Some I have known who valued their pay only as spending money, and their chief dependance was on some common strumpet who will support them for a time, but on the first opportunity will rob them of all their necessaries, and leave them in a most deplorable condition: they can have no other motive but to rob you, or persuade you to rob for them. Should you be so weak as to live with such an abandoned wretch, and she should rob you, let me beg of you on no account to desert. (I have endeavoured to shew you the evil consequence of desertion under its proper head.) But you should go immediately to your pay Serjeant, and inform him what has happened, who will inform your Captain, and you may depend upon it, should your report prove true, you will not be punished any other way than by being put under stoppages to replace what you have lost.

Solomon.
Solomon very wisely remarks, that "her end is bitter as wormwood, sharp as a two-edged sword, she lieth in wait as for a prey, and increaseth the transgressors among men." On the other hand, "The ways of virtue are pleasant, and all her paths are peace; but the feet of the harlot go down to death; her steps take hold on hell."

MESSING.

ON receiving your pay deduct your washing expenses, and apply the residue in buying bread, meat, and vegetables, mutton for boiling and making broth, legs of beef and bullocks' heads for soups; a pint of soup and a slice of brown bread, which is much cheaper than white, is preferable to half a pound of beef and dry bread. I shall advise you, if you are in a mess from three to eight, to buy bullocks' heads, or legs of beef; break the bones very small, put it into a kettle for stewing over the fire, or into an earthen pan for baking in the oven, add eight or ten quarts of water according to its size, with salt, pepper,
pepper, onions, pearl-barley, or split peas, with a little oatmeal, if peas; it should be baked or stewed for a length of time according to its size. You will find this most delicious food. I would also advise you not to buy any meat but what may be converted into soup or broth.

I think the following experiment, tried by the author of the County Naval Free School, is worthy imitation. He says, "I ordered an ox head of a moderate size, which I put into a copper with ninety pints of water, intending to boil it down to sixty. I added green peas (at that time very cheap) a peck, 2 lb. of good clean oatmeal, 3 or 4 lb. of onions, the crust of a loaf toasted, a sprig of pennyroyal, with pepper and salt to season the whole: these ingredients were boiled near four hours, and the ninety pints were reduced to fifty pints, and most excellent food it was. Thus sixty persons had each five-sixths of a pint of rich soup, and also two ounces of a glutinous and nutritious animal substance. The whole materials did not exceed the value of three shillings.
shillings and six pence, which fed sixty persons voluptuously, drink and bread excepted. It might be easily proved, that if another ox-head, or any equal weight of shin-bones, had been added, with double the quantity of ingredients, or in want of some of them an equal weight of cabbage, twice the number might have been provided with a meat dinner."

It may be observed also, that soup makes drink less necessary, and is a saving that way.

To regulate the sum each man should put into the mess would be unnecessary, as meat varies very materially in price in different towns; for instance, at Exeter in 1781, beef, pork, &c. sold from two pence to three pence per lb. ; and at the same time they sold at Oxford, and other towns in the neighbourhood, from four pence to five pence per lb. I can from experience assure you, that not only provisions are cheap in the county of Devon, &c., but other useful articles. In the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, and York, shoes are remarkably cheap. In the counties of Derby, Leicester, Northampton,
impt, and Nottingham, stockings are very reasonable; and in Somerset, Gloucester, Monmouth, and Lancaster, linens are cheap. I have mentioned these circumstances to you, being desirous that you should take the advantage of laying in a proper stock of necessaries while you are in those cheap counties, as you now have it in your power to save a little money to provide those necessaries. Having informed you how requisite it is to be a good economist, and the method to procure good food at an easy expense, I shall next recommend to your notice a market table, to shew you what the things which you purchase come to, from one farthing to two pence per pound, from one pound to twenty, which I hope you will find serviceable.

THE SOLDIER's MARKET TABLE.

IN the left-hand column are the pounds, and on the same line towards the right, the amount at the rate marked on the top of the column, from one farthing to two pence per pound; S. stands for shillings,
ARKEET TABLE.

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<th>1/4d. per lb.</th>
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<td>2</td>
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</table>

See page 12 and 13.
lings, D. for pence, and qrs. for farthings. Example the first, ten pounds at two pence per pound; conduct the eye from ten in the left-hand column, and directly opposite in the right-hand column you find one shilling and eight pence, which is the price. Example the second, thirty pounds at three-pence halfpenny per pound, twenty two-pences are three shillings and four pence, ten two-pences are one shilling and eight pence, twenty three-halfpences are two shillings and six pence, and ten three-halfpences are one shilling and three pence. The whole makes eight shillings and nine pence, which is the price.

The next thing I shall consider is BEHAVIOUR IN QUARTERS. If you are quartered by yourself, you must double your diligence to procure the esteem and assistance of the landlord, that when you are on duty he may with pleasure order his servants to dress you any thing you may have. You should also be obliging to the landlord and his customers, and assist him at any time in any thing that is clean and decent: if it should be your lot to meet with a surly C

and
ind boorish one, which is sometimes the case, treat him with all the civility possible; if he ill-treat you, you are still to be civil, and by no means to redress yourself, but you must inform the Serjeant of the squad you belong to, who will inquire into the truth of your complaint, and will report the same to your Commanding Officer, who, you may depend on it, will see you redressed as far as the law will admit. But then the recruit, and even old soldiers, should be certain that they do not mistake their own pertness or pride for an honest landlord's surliness.

I shall next consider the superior advantage you have over the day labourer to provide for old age. Your pay is small I grant, but your six pence per day is equal to his shilling; he has house-rent, firing, clothing, necessary utensils, candles, small-beer, pepper, salt and souring; with bed and bedding, to provide out of his six shillings per week; you have all this found you, besides your pay. What a pleasing prospect you have, when you consider that at the end of our service, or when discharged, you receive
tire with the benefit of Chelsea College, which is near eight pounds a year. Where is the day-labourer who saves such a sum of money that the interest is equal to the private soldier’s pension? It frequently happens, that after the labourer has worked hard, and lived hard, all the Summer, the nipping Winter follows, and very likely drains him of his hard earnings. Sickness frequently leaves him in the most wretched state imaginable. You have not this to dread while in the army; you have surgeons and nurses to attend you. The labourer still drudges on until old age and hard labour have deprived him of his wonted strength to gain him his subsistence, and at last he is obliged to submit to a poor pitiful allowance from the parish. While you, like a good Christian and soldier, live on the bounty of your country, which your own good behaviour intitles you to, and at last depart this life, having served God as a good Christian, and your King as a good soldier.
P R O M O T I O N.

NO man should engage in the army who is not ambitious to surpass his comrades in every thing that is meritorious. Sobriety, cleanliness, and a thorough knowledge of your duty, are very strong recommendations to promotion. You ought to consider, that the first step you can expect is to be a corporal—you will find that it is better to command than be commanded. But if you should not be promoted for reasons which may make it impossible to reward your merit, though you cannot see them, your good behaviour will gain the esteem of your superiors, who will do you every service, and grant you all the favours that you could wish.

C L E A N L I N E S S.

ON this head I shall enlarge, in order to give you every information that lies in my power. Before I proceed I shall inform you what the several parts
parts of your arms and accoutrements are called, and then instruct you how to clean them.

Names of the several Parts of the Arms and Accoutrements.

**ARM S.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arms</th>
<th>Accoutrements</th>
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<tr>
<td>Barrel</td>
<td>Guard and swivel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muzzel</td>
<td>Trigger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sight</td>
<td>Cock and hammer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Touch-hole</td>
<td>Lock and lock screws</td>
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<td>Breech</td>
<td>Pan</td>
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<td>Breech-pin</td>
<td>Feather-spring</td>
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<td>Stock</td>
<td>Roller</td>
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<td>Butt</td>
<td>Cear and spring</td>
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<td>Rammer</td>
<td>Main-spring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire-loop</td>
<td>Bayonet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loop and swivel</td>
<td>Socket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail-pipe</td>
<td>Shank</td>
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</table>

C 3: ACCOU-
ACCOUTREMENTS.

Pouch, Bayonet-scabbard,
Pouch-flap, Scabbard-hook,
Cartridge-box, Scabbard-button,
Pouch-tin, Stopper,
Shoulder belt, Sling,
Cross-belt, Hammer-stall.

FIRST you must provide yourself with a handvice, screwdrivers, rubbingsticks, and leather free from grease, oil, emery, crocus martis, &c. The rubbingsticks for the arms should be made of deal wood of different sizes, with leather glued on them in the following manner:—Make the rubbing sticks very smooth, and on one side of it lay the hot glue, and on this lay your leather and press it down; then lay some glue on the leather; and on that lay some emery, and press it a little into the glue, let them be well dried; with this use oil and emery, brick dust, &c.; if you apply them properly by rubbing:
rubbing the arms well, they will give your arms a smooth surface: you are next to proceed to polish them; take crocus martis, and clean dry leather, rub the part which you want to polish until it is warm, when it will acquire a very fine dark gloss.

The next thing I would advise you is to keep them clean when they are so, which you may easily do by paying proper attention to them in wet or damp weather; when you have done using them, take care to rub them dry by the fireside if possible.

Take a quarter of an ounce of camphor, two ounces of hog's lard, melt these together; then add as much black lead as will turn it to an iron colour. This composition laid on the iron parts for four and twenty hours, and then rubbed off, will prevent any iron from rusting for six months together.
To clean the Brass of your Arms.

TAKE a little whiting or rotten stone, mix it with some spirits, lay it on the part you want to clean while wet, and with a piece of soft leather rub it until the brasses are warm, and you will find it will give them a very fine gloss. The buttons of your clothes should be cleaned with the same, only use a brush instead of leather.

You ought to be very careful of the stock of your firelock to keep it from injury; and as the beauty of the stock very much affects the appearance of the barrel, the scratches, dents, holes, &c. should be filled up with bees-wax, and the part, or the whole stock when covered with bees-wax, should be varnished with black rosin; this will give it a fine dark gloss, and likewise preserve the wood.
To clean your Hat or Cap, if of Felt.

TAKE out the lining, and pick off the lace, if any; boil small beer, or chamber lie, brush this into the hat or cap with a clean hard brush, dry it; then boil a few chips of logwood in a little water, add to it blue, or green copperas, brush this into the hat as before directed, turning the hat always one way; then dry it and put in the lining, and press it with a hot flat iron, and then put on the lace.

To take Grease out of Leather, such as your Pouch or Cap.

FIRST scrape off all the blacking as smooth as possible, next lay a piece of brown paper on the leather, and on the paper rub a hot iron until you see the grease come through the paper; take off this greasy paper, and replace it with clean; you must continue to place and replace the paper, and to rub it with a hot iron as long as the grease continues to stain the paper.
Having informed you how to clean your pouch or cap from grease, I will now instruct you how to black and polish it again. Lay the flap of your pouch on a smooth board, stretching it to its full length, rub your pouch-ball (which I shall inform you how to make) on its surface until it is equally and sufficiently covered; then rub the blacking, which you have just laid on, into the leather with your pouch-flick until it is smooth; after that polish it with the bow of a key, or the foot of a drinking glass, and last of all wipe it smoothly with a linen cloth. The ends of the pouch, your cap and bayonet scabbard, should be blackened and polished in the same manner. Your cap may be varnished with gum arabic; take the gum and dissolve it in water, then take a small sponge or linen rag, and rub it over the parts necessary; be careful to keep the cap from any dust until the gum is well dried.
To make a Ball to black the Pouch, &c.

TAKE two ounces of ivory black, and one ounce and a half of bees wax; melt the wax, then strew in the blacking, taking care to mix them well together.

To make Black Balls for Shoes or Boots.

TAKE half a pound of ivory black, half an ounce of lamp black, four ounces of bees wax, and half an ounce of gum tragacanth; the wax and gum to be well melted, then strew in the blacking, and mix it well; after that lay it on a clean stone or board, and knead into it one ounce of soft soap, then make it into balls for use; the ball should be used by rubbing it on a stone with a little water; the gum to be dissolved in a very little water before put with the wax.
To black Linen Gaters.

TAKE glue, gum arabic, or isinglass, dissolve it in water, don't make it too stiff, sponge the outside of the gater with it, and as soon as dry black them. You will find that the blacking will not go through, neither will it chip off. If you do your boots or shoes over after they are blacked and polished, with this liquid, it will give them a beautiful gloss, and prevent the water from going through to your feet.

To dry-clean the white Part of your Clothing.

MIX bran, whiting, and powder blue together, put it into an old thread stocking, beat this through the stocking on your cloths, brush them very gently with a soft brush, then iron them with a hot iron to keep the colour in.

N. B. The powder blue is to give the white a clear cast; if you put too much you will overdo it.
**Wet Colouring for white Cloth.**

**TAKE** equal quantities of pipe clay and whitening with a little powder blue and white soap, boil these together, and rub it into the cloth with a clean hard brush; when dried turn the inside outwards, and rub them well; turn them again, brush them with a clean brush, and clean the buttons.

**To colour Leather Breeches or Gloves wet.**

**TAKE** half a pound of pipe clay, half an ounce of alum, a very little starch, and a few drops of blue; mix these together with clean water, colour your breeches or gloves first with a brush, and secondly with a sponge, and while they are wet you should draw them to the size you want.

**White Breeches Balls.**

**TAKE** half a pound of pipe clay, half a pound of whiting, and a quarter of an ounce of powder blue;
blue; make this into a ball with clean water, and when you use it you should have a ball of lift, or an old stocking rolled up, rub the ball on this, and then beat it into the breeches, &c.

Yellow Breeches Balls.

TAKE oaker and make it very fine, add as much fine whiting as will give the oaker the colour you want, and add a little pipe clay to stiffen it; make this into a ball with clean water, dry it, and use it with a stocking, or ball of lift, as directed for the white one.

To make Balls to take Grease and other Spots out of Woollen, &c.

TAKE three quarters of an ounce of pipe clay, and a quarter of an ounce of whiting; mix these well together, and make it into a ball with spirits of turpentine;
pentine, or the acid of salt, the spirits, &c. to be used in the room of water, and when the ball is dry use it in the following manner: Scrape a little of it on the part greased, &c. and on it pour a little hot water, rub it into the cloth, and when dry rub it out, and you will find no stain left behind.

To Colour your Accoutrements (if white).

TAKE one pound of pipe clay, half an ounce of allum, half an ounce of starch, and a little indigo; mix these well with clean water, the first coat to be laid on with a brush, and the second with a sponge; and before quite dry, rub the belt with a smooth glass bottle, which gives it a fine gloss. If your accoutrements are yellow, use oaker instead of pipe clay, and leave out the indigo, but colour them twice, as directed for the white, and polish them likewise.

You may make any coloured ball you please. Saffron will make yellow balls, cochineal crimson, and indigo blue, &c.
I shall next proceed to direct you how to keep your feet from blistering.

As soon as you come off a march wash your feet in spring water, if you can procure it, made warm; wipe them dry with a very coarse cloth, rub the bottom of the foot very hard with it; this takes off the outer coat of the skin; cut your nails and corns, if any, and be sure to put on clean stockings. You will find clean stockings every day to be expensive, without you wash them yourself, which you ought to do, as it is no disgrace. But it is a very great disgrace to you to ride on the baggage waggon on account of a blistered foot, when you might have prevented it at so easy an expense as half an hour's trouble every day. A pennyworth of soap will last you for a week, which on the march you can afford very well. Sometimes, however, you cannot prevent their blistering, therefore I shall now inform you how to cure them. Twenty-five drops of Goulard's Extract of Saturn in half a pint of spring water shaken well together, apply some of this to the
fore with a linen rag, let the rag lay some time on
the fore, repeat this three or four times. If you are
chafed, scalded, or burnt with gunpowder, by apply-
ing the aforesaid as directed, it seldom fails of effect-
ing a cure.

An ointment made in the following manner is
equally serviceable as the aforesaid liquid, and far
preferable in respect to carriage:

Take two ounces of hog's lard, a quarter of an
ounce of bees wax, and thirty-five drops of the Ex-
tract of Saturn; melt the lard and wax, and then
drop in the Extract; mix them well together, when
done, pour it into a box or pot for use. This you
can have always by you, and can apply it to the fore
even on the march. I cured a violent sprain with
it which I met with by accident.

You are often obliged to sleep in beds where
others have slept before, and the linen has not been
changed, by which you frequently catch the itch;
to prevent its infection use the following method's Sulphur vivum and a little hog's lard mixed together, and put into a small pot or box for use; and before going into bed, smell to this ointment; but should you catch it at any time, this will cure it, as well as prevent it by rubbing your hams, &c.

Another Method to cure the Itch.

ONE ounce of white hellebore powder boiled in half a pint of milk as long as any milk remains; during the time you apply this ointment outwardly, flower of brimstone in treacle or milk must be taken inwardly every morning.

You are sometimes sent orderly over a man that may be ill in a putrid fever, or other dangerous disorders; to prevent your being infected, make use of vinegar, as much as possible, by smelling to it, and drinking it with water; also sprinkle your cloths with it. Get a little camphor, put it in a cloth.
cloth, and put it in your bosom and wear it there during the time you are on this disagreeable duty.

You are to make use of no medicines, on any account whatever, when with your regiment, only such as your surgeon or his mate shall order you. What I have recommended in respect to the itch is only for your application when you are on furlough, recruiting, or on any other duty where your surgeon or his mate are not present.

I have endeavoured to instruct you in the method to clean yourself, and to prepare every thing necessary for it in the best manner that lies in my power. Possibly you may think I have dwelt too long on the head of dress; but I will once more assure you, that cleanliness, added to sobriety and obedience to your superiors, is the basis of your future happiness as a soldier.

BROTHER
BROTHER SOLDIER, if these poor remarks should fall into your hands, read them with attention, and I hope they will be of service to you. I can assure you that I am, by adhering to the articles of war, and the orders of my superiors, and assisted by the hand of Providence to gain the favor of my Commanding Officer, placed in a station in the service wherein I have every prospect of living comfortable the remaining part of my life. I sincerely hope that you and myself may always consider the duty we owe to God, and never forget that we are bound to thank him for all the blessings of this life, and next to him our superiors; and may we ever serve God like good Christians, and our King like good soldiers, and ever have in mind what was said by St. John in the 14th verse of the third chapter of St. Luke, when the soldiers demanded of him what they should do to be saved. He answered,

"Do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely, and be content with your wages."

THE END.