

will relate to the communication with the Government of the National Defence; the eighth will comprise the last negotiations; and the ninth will refer to the capitulation.

The court then proceeded to the examination of Marshal Bazaine with regard to the first part of General Rivière's report.

The president observed that the responsibility of the marshal commenced only with the 12th of August, yet he addressed to him seven questions upon the preceding period, having principally reference to the positions held by the troops at the battle of Forbach, and the orders given to the generals.

Marshal Bazaine, in reply, said he was not informed of all those orders, which were given to the generals direct. He added that, in the interview he had with the Emperor at Faulquemont on the 9th of August, it was not intended to appoint him commander-in-chief. He was summoned to the camp, where a council of war was being held, which simply resolved that the army should be brought back under the walls of Metz. The movement commenced on the 11th of August. Marshal Bazaine declared that he did not receive notice to get fresh supplies of ammunition, and he drew attention to the carelessness of the Information Department. He received only on the 13th of August precise indications as to the situation of Marshal MacMahon.

The Duc d'Aumale remarked that General de Failly received contradictory orders on the 13th of August.

Marshal Bazaine, in reply, threw the responsibility upon the staff, adding that he knew only on the 12th of the order to throw bridges over the Moselle, and that he was not aware of the approaching departure of the Emperor, of whom he considered himself but the lieutenant. The marshal, in fact, rejected all responsibility with regard to the delay in the erection of bridges, the order for an advance, and the choice of the roads, which all rested entirely with the commanders of corps, when the general movement had been indicated by the commander-in-chief. In reply to a question why he had not destroyed the bridges after the passage of the army, the marshal repeatedly stated that he was not acquainted with the telegrams sent direct to the major general. It results from two telegrams, which were read, that the marshal intended to counteract the flank movement of the German army, but that he was prevented from doing so by the Emperor. With regard to the march of the 15th August, the marshal justified the course he pursued by stating that it had been agreed with the march on Verdun should be continued, without, however, compromising the position of affairs. He admitted that the battle of Borny caused a loss of at least two hours, and added that the chief officers of the staff belonging to the different corps were at fault in the choice they made of the routes to be taken, a duty which properly devolved upon them. The Duc d'Aumale hereupon remarked that he thought the delay was due rather to the encumbrance caused by the baggage. Marshal Bazaine said the Emperor on leaving, on the 16th, left no special orders, but it was well understood that if Marshal Bazaine encountered too strong a resistance he was to remain under the walls of Metz, at least, for a few days, and let the storm pass over. Marshal Bazaine insisted on this point. The army in any case was not to go beyond Verdun, and the Meuse was to constitute a fresh basis of operations. After the battle of the 16th, it became impossible to advance. The marshal declared that Generals Lebœuf and

Canrobert were of the same opinion. The statements made by the responsible chief of the artillery, General Soleille, and the Commissary of Stores convinced him that the supplies would run short. He added that provisions were destroyed in opposition to his orders. He then entertained the idea of taking the Briey route. After that came the battle of St. Privat, and Marshal Bazaine maintained that he afforded General Canrobert all the aid he asked for. He further held that if the reserves were employed too late in the battle of the 18th, it was the duty of those who commanded these reserves, and especially the duty of General Bourbaki, who commanded the Guard, to send them to the front at the right moment. It was for them to decide. Marshal Bazaine blamed General Ladmirault for not having called up General Bourbaki, whose services were at his disposal. He explained the subsequent movements by again citing the order he had received to place nothing in jeopardy. The sitting was then suspended.

The point which stands out most conspicuously from the day's proceedings is, that the marshal sought less to force a passage through the German lines than to detain a German army under the walls of Metz.

Colonel Conolly, Military Attaché of the British Embassy, was present, and it is said that a large box behind the stall in which Marshal Bazaine sits is crowded each day with his relatives and friends.

After the entry of the members composing the council of war, complete silence is restored in the hall in anticipation of the arrival of Marshal Bazaine.

On Monday the marshal took his seat in front of a table which was covered with papers, directly facing the members of the court. He appeared much excited at the commencement of the examination, and replied at first with some haste, but soon assumed a more easy manner. The conversation is carried on in a very familiar tone, and the marshal frequently turns to his council to point out the notes which he is to take. The ministers, the Duc de Broglie and M. Beulé entered the hall several times to-day. Marshal Bazaine read the documents, the president asking him almost each time whether he considered them useful.

(To be continued.)

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

#### HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 21st November, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS (27).

No. 1.

#### ACTIVE MILITIA.

#### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

"A" Battery of Artillery and School of Gunnery, Kingston.

The following Officer is authorized to join

the School of Gunnery, Kingston, on probation, for a three months's course of instruction.

2nd Lieutenant; Edward George Green, Toronto Battery of Garrison Artillery.

10th Battalion of Infantry or "Royals," Toronto.

The services of Lieutenant Colonel John Boxall and Major John Watson Hetherington as Officers of the Active Militia, are dispensed with, and their names are hereby removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia of the Dominion.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Gilbert Wakefield Griffin, M. S., vice Boice, promoted.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Major Robert Crockett, M. S., vice Dyett, resigned.

The resignation of Assistant Surgeon Henry Strange is hereby accepted.

35th Battalion of Infantry "The Simcoe Foresters."

To be Quarter Master:

William Hunter Gentlemen, vice Lieutenant Frederick Larard, left limits.

• No 3. Company, Cookstown.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Private William R Runkin, vice Ayrst, resigned.

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

58th "Comptoir" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Marbleton.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant Edward Lothrop, vice Weyland, promoted.

No. 7 Company, Coaticook.

To be Lieutenant:

Robert George Trenholm, Gentleman, M. S., vice Ernest V. Norton, left limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Private Henry Silas Whitzomb Goodhue, vice Trihey, resigned.

65th Battalion or "Mount Royal Rifles"

No. 4 Company, Montreal.

To be Lieutenant:

Sergeant Major Pierre Bélanger, M. S., vice Joseph Perrault, resigned.

#### BREVET.

To be Major:

Captain John Slous, M.S. Gaspé Battery of Garrison Artillery, from 23rd October, 1873.

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

3rd Battalion Rifles.

To be Quarter Master:

Arthur Wily, Gentleman, vice Edward P. Broughton, left limits.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lieut. Col.  
Acting Adjt. General of Militia,  
Canada.