

the ago and upon humanity? Such a calamity cannot be lightly spoken of anywhere as possible, and those who do so at present, for the sake of sensational journalism or political purposes, are grossly criminal; and unspeakably ignominious and wicked would be those who should be responsible for it. Unlikely as we ought to regard such a war to be, yet we must remember that recent great wars have been surprises, and were not foretold by any significant indication. This should beget mutual moderation in language and in action, and a rigid abstinance from all causes of irritation. Public attention should be fixed solely upon the precise matter of misunderstanding, so that its gravity and scope will be fully comprehended as the first step toward an honorable, amicable settlement. From the beginning, the controlling idea should be that there is not the least cause for war between the two countries; and that nothing so wicked is to be regarded as contingent.

"Happily the language of the Queen's speech sets the example of moderation, whatsoever may be the intemperance of some of the English press and Opposition politicians in Parliament. Evidently the Government at Washington will follow the same moderate course, and we may hope for a calm consideration of the question whether or not, under the Treaty of Washington, our Government is entitled to set up at Geneva any claims in the nature of indirect losses arising from the careers of the English-built rebel cruisers, of the following character:—

- "1. The national expenditures in the pursuit of those cruisers.
- "2. The loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag.
- "3. The enhanced payments of insurance.
- "4. The prolongation of the war and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion.

"It is contended on the English side that the express language of the protocol, and the letter and spirit of the treaty, preclude the least consideration of any such claims for indirect losses; and it is alleged that the protocol shows the American commissioners abandoned all such claims at the very threshold of the negotiations. To which on our side, the reply is that abandonment was conditional upon an amicable settlement of the claims for direct losses, which it is now asserted was not effected by the treaty, at least in the sense designed by the Secretary of State when he introduced it into the discussion.

"We have no idea, however, that this difference can have the effect to put an end to the session of the Conference at Geneva—that is to say, break up the treaty; for we believe more wisdom controls and animates both Cabinets than to suffer any such end to the misunderstanding. But in the meantime we hope the statesmen of the two countries will turn a deaf ear to partisan clamour, and rely on the good sense, the natural integrity, and the amicable spirit of the great mass of the people on both sides of the water, as sure to sustain and applaud that settlement which shall effectually remove the material source of misunderstanding between the United States and England."

The credulous Briton, thankful for small favors swallows all that balderdash as the genuine expression of the feeling of the educated Yankees towards his country, never pausing to ask whether such opinions

if they ever existed were worth the paper and ink or whether they were not written with the deliberate intention to deceive.

As we happen to know full well what Yankee sentiment is worth, we can tell *Broad Arrow*; first, that the *Army and Navy Journal* truly describes the feeling of the people as that of hate and envy against Great Britain.

Secondly, the country is not governed by educated people, but by the mob, and a war with Great Britain would secure President Grant's re-election without a doubt.

Third, the bill placed before the Geneva Arbitrators was not concocted by trading politicians, but by that educated class on which *Broad Arrow* depends for right feeling, and those people will humour English credulity to the top of its bent and will persist in their demands which they would enforce if they had the power or dare; and lastly—the *Army and Navy Journal* sings small because the report of the Secretary of the Navy showed that instead of the dreaded raw head and bloody bones' monitors at League Island, they had a heap of old scrap iron.

We warn the *Broad Arrow* that the real cause of all this apparent moderation is what we have detailed, and the "blatant" *Heralds* and beer-sodden *Advertisers* are honest, truthful and manly, compared with its friends, the educated Yankees, or the polished astuteness of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

With all its admiration for that selfish hypocrite, Cornwall, and probably honest appreciation of Republicanism in theory, it has yet to learn by practical experience how truly that unscrupulous and artful leader represented the system in all its worst features, and how his worthy successors bend their energies to accomplish by fraud what they dare not attempt by force.

The English people have to be disabused by two errors, namely: that the Yankee nation recognizes the relationship which it has become so fashionable to claim in Britain, or that they are looked on in any other light than as a people to be conquered, plundered and abused, by their pussedocousins whenever opportunity serves, and they should govern themselves accordingly.

The scheme of Army reorganization which has been so long maturing in England is at last propounded by the great Reformer Cardwell, and as far as details have reached us, appears to be to a very great extent a modified copy of our own system.

Great Britain and Ireland is to be apportioned into sixty six Brigade divisions in the following proportions: England 49; Scotland 9; Ireland 8; the idea being to include in each division about 400,000 inhabitants, but in this case, Ireland with a population of 6,000,000 should have 15 instead of eight, while England would only be entitled to 42 instead of 49 Brigade divisions, doubt

less there are good tactical strategical and political reasons for the present arrangement.

The British Army in future will consist of the Line, Militia and Volunteers; each local force will be complete in all its arms and have its own exercise grounds.

Every local centre will be made to serve as strategic rallying point, and as the artillery is to be localised, a certain number of Brigade divisions will form a perfect *Corps d'Armee*, the Government providing barracks and store-houses.

It is also intended to copy our practice of annual drill and to put the whole force under canvas for a short period each year; it would appear as if depot battalions would form the permanent unit of this organization inasmuch as they will always remain at head quarters for supplying recruits for the line regiment on service which will be drawn from the Brigade division as far as possible.

Officers retiring on half pay after ten years' service must serve in the militia of their respective counties, and militia officers will be enabled to pass into the line regiment, a battalion of the latter being amalgamated with the militia and volunteers in each division, the other being on foreign service.

We are indebted for this outline to the *Broad Arrow* and the scheme appears to give our contemporary the liveliest satisfaction, as indeed it ought, anything but the chaotic state of confusion into which the administrative departments of the British had fallen, would be preferable.

There is yet a vast deal to do before the scheme can be fairly set in working order, and if it can be kept clear of political influence, there is no doubt but its general principle will work well. We wish it every success.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday, the 10th inst:—

ALTON.—Dr. J. Knight Riddall, \$2.00.
 LONGWOOD STATION.—W. K. Merrifield, \$2.00.
 OTTAWA.—Lieut. Colonel A. Brunel, \$1.00.
 SAULT STE. MARIE.—Capt. Joseph Wilson, \$2.00.
 STANSTED, Que.—Capt. I. Wood, \$2.00.
 TORONTO.—Lieut. Orlando Dunn, \$2.00.
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 TRURO, N.S.—Lt.-Col. Campbell, \$1.50; Capt. Layton, \$1.50; Capt. Crow, \$1.50.
 OXBOW, N.S.—Capt. Rayne, \$1.50.
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 (Cumberland Provisional Battalion.)
 AMHERST, N.S.—Lt.-Col. Charles Howard, \$1.50.
 MACCAN, N.S.—Capt. M. B. Harrison, \$1.50.
 RIVER PHILIP, N.S.—Capt. R. L. Black, \$1.50.

Chicago will contribute to a Persian relief fund. She knows how it is herself.

Boston is assisting France to pay her war indemnity.

Kansas and Missouri complain of their wheat being winter-killed.

The California State Legislature has voted a pension of \$200 a month for two years to Marshall the discoverer of gold in the Golden State.