

[Written for THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.]

HONOR vs. POCKET.JOHN BULL, *reading Treaty of Washington.*

So! here's the new treaty concluded with Sam—
And though I know well, that his claims are all
sham,

To which I can answer without loss of self,
To pocket at least; as it burdens myself,
I still must appease the cantankerous "cuss"
Lest he should grow rasty, and kick up a
"muss."

So, putting aside all his spread-eagle speeches,
I must see just how far his cupidity reaches,

[*Reads.*]

"Constitution—International Treaties, and
Laws"—
All fudge! he has broken them *all*, clause by
clause,

"Injured honour—lost commerce—the carrying
Trade,"

"For the first an apology!"—*That's easy made;*
For the second and last he himself is to blame
For imposing such blundering restrictions on
same.

"The duty of neutrals:—sale of vessels and
arms:"—

Well! these are not much to create such alarms;
Johnny Russell and Pam were too states-manlike
men

To allow too much latitude, to cruiser, or pen.
Ah! here's the substantial;—here's where the dog
bites;—

"Navigation St. Lawrence;—free fishery rights;
"Abrogation of Fenian claims;—new coasting
laws;"—

Make taken together a very tough clause,
The impudence too of those rascally choor's*
When they shut up the windows, and opened the
doors,

To let loose on my children that ruffianly crew;—
Stop! that's not *my* business; I've nothing to do
With Canada's wrongs,—they're my children
perhaps,

And must bear their own share of both haps and
malshaps,
For they long had protection; and if loyal they've
been

In times past; to their laws, to their country, and
Queen,

Why! damme I've paid 'em by sending 'em
soldgers,

Till removed at the instance of Bradlaugh's and
Odger's,

And peace *must* be had; they must swallow the
pill

And I'll pass 'em a "Fenian Indemnity Bill."
And pay in old guns,—and condemned ammuni-
tion,

And Peninsular waistbelts in damaged condition,
And when I've provided such means for defence,
I'll ship 'em, and call it their Independ-ence,

Tis hard, too,—poor chaps,—they mean well
enough

Have stood meekly for years, studied scorn and
rebuff,

But though I'm not frightened,—I scorn imputa-
tion,—

They're a *lelle* too close to the "great Yankee
nation."

But the treaty; ah! well, as I just was a-saying,
There don't seem a clause that would set me a-
paying;

And for Canada's rights;—sho!l the Yankees
increase

Their demands,—war might come—and *WE* *must*
have peace.

War!! how horrid; think how the strings of my
purse

Would be loose! to provide for that national
curse;

Manufactures all done,—shipping burned, sunk,
and plundered,

My commerce destroyed;—merchants ruined by
hundreds,

King Cotton;—King Iron;—King Coal; all de-
posed,

My workshops all idle; my factories closed;

My workshops all idle; my factories closed;

*Choor is Hindostani for thief.

No SIR!! it must be, though the fact I deplore,
I will sign, and *Canadians* shall settle the score.

JOHN BULL, *reading America's "little bill."*

Three hundred,—what?—millions!! why damme!
my eyes

Must deceive; or some scoundrel's been putting
in lies;

Oh! "Damages" are they!! I'll damage their
eyes;

"Consequential,"—oh yes!! I'll give a surprise,
And take down their "consequences,"—see if I
don't,

But pay one brass farthing;—why damme! I
won't.

So! this is the end of his spread eagle speeches,
The more I concede, the more he overreaches.

But a stopper I'll clap on his gab,—and I'll fight
'Ere a penny I'll pay, or surrender a right.

J. C. S.

Fort Erie, February 15th, 1872.

Rudiments of strategy. By Captain C. P.
STONE, late officiating E. A. Q. M. G.,
Oudh Division. Clowes and Sons.

This is the first instalment of a series of
"Handy Books on Military Science for
young Soldiers" which Captain Stone
proposes to publish, and the object of which
will be given in his own words. He says:—

I deem this a fitting opportunity to give
the young soldier,—be he a Volunteer, in the
Militia, or the Regular army—a series of pa-
pers or tracts upon his profession, written in
a manner so simple, that I conceive it will
come completely within the limits of his
understanding, and the perusal of which will
enable him to take in hand other works pos-
sessing a similar aim, but treated in a more
comprehensive and scientific manner. No
work of this kind so far as I am aware, has
ever before been attempted, for although
our military authorities are keenly alive to
the necessity of education in the Army, and
are leaving no method untried to give it full
extension and effect, yet up to the present
time all the educational books published
under their sanction, beyond those upon
mere drill and musketry, &c., are written
more for the officer than for the private, and
presuppose an amount of education only to
be met with here and there among the rank
and file; so that, beyond the drill ground
or the musketry lecture-room, the young
soldier has little means of obtaining that
comprehensive view of his calling to benefit
him for future command which every young
man bearing arms should aspire to. It is
true there are schoolmasters in most regi-
ments and garrisons, and there are reading
rooms usually facile of access; but neither
of these will afford that systematic instruc-
tion so necessary to advance the young sol-
dier student along the pathway of that pro-
gress so beneficial to himself and the noble
profession to which he belongs. To re-
medy this defect is now my object by giv-
ing him a series of educational tracts or pri-
mers, cheap in price and easy in style, which
can enable him to acquire an intelligent in-
sight into all that constitutes the "science
of war," and lead him by gentle steps to the
threshold of other works, the perusal of
which will give him a mastery of the whole
subject.

Captain Stone begins his task, then, in
the pages before us, by a description of strate-
gy, which, he says rightly, is to the science
of war what the trunk of the tree is to its
leaves and branches. He works, as he says,
from the whole of its parts, believing that a
knowledge of the main object having been
received, the understanding grapples more
readily with the details.

The definition of strategy has always been
a difficulty, and even recent instances are

not wanting of highly trained officers being
charged with confounding the two ideas of
strategy and tactics. Captain Stone's defini-
tion, whether perfect or not, is probably
practically sufficient. He elects to describe
it as that branch of the art which constitutes
the art of planning out and conducting a
war. It is thus distinguished from "tactics"
the art of arranging an army in order of bat-
tle. It appears to us that Capt. Stone might
with good effect, in future editions, con-
dense his general observations on the ob-
jects of strategy, and in particular, expunge
the somewhat common place moral reflec-
tions and passages of sentiment which are
quite out of the scope of a scientific treatise.
But notwithstanding these redundancies,
Captain Stone does give a very clear and
sensible exposition of the subject. Having,
then, defined the theatre and zones of op-
tions, and assuming that his side is about to
take the offensive, he gives the following
lucid account of the next step:—

The first question we should ask ourselves
is, knowing the enemy we are about to deal
with—that is, roughly estimating his prob-
able resources as well as the character of the
nation, and having obtained, as far as
possible, a knowledge of the country we are
about to fight in. What should be my aim?
—that is, what do I want to do? and the ob-
taining of which will secure me success!
This aim or object of the campaign is called
technically the objective point, and revolves
itself into the sub-divisions called respect-
ively "the Objective point, definite and per-
manent," and "the Objective Point, definite
intermediate, or secondary" (the latter is
occasionally called "preliminary"). Now
the "definite and permanent objective" is
the aim upon which you first form your plan
—it is the kernel or nucleus around which
all the considerations of your scheme are
grouped and concentrated: it is called de-
finite, because it is the fixed and settled
object you have in view: and it is called
"permanent," for it must be the one con-
stant idea regulating all your conduct
throughout the campaign, and from which
the intention must never swerve nor waver,
unless compelled to give up the idea through
disaster and defeat. Thus your permanent
object may be to drive the enemy from
some portion of disputed territory; or the
seizing certain of his strongholds, the cap-
ture of which must cause him to fall back
for safety beyond certain boundaries within
which to shut him is to render him power-
less for further mischief, and to cause him
to concede all points in dispute; or again,
your definite objective may be the seizure
of the enemy's capital, and which, like an
injury to some vital part in the human
frame or economy, has a similar effect upon
the economy of a nation, as it is generally
within the capital that the energies and
wealth of a nation are chiefly concentrated:
it is, in fact, its heart; and although a resist-
ance to a certain degree stubborn may be
carried on in various parts of a kingdom or
empire, &c., after loss of its capital—even
as we see in fish and reptile life muscular
action take place after the deprivation of the
heart—yet the action is feeble, unsustained,
and soon dies out. Thus we see that Aus-
tria ceased resistance when Napoleon I. took
Vienna; and twice with France. The first
time, when the allies entered Paris in 1815;
the second time in the late war; and al-
though in Spain, after the capture of its ca-
pital by Napoleon, the provinces still resisted
yet it was but the spasmodic action of the
dying reptile, and would soon have been
stamped out but for British succour under
Wellington, which gave new life to the na-
tion. But before you can hope to obtain