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# The Volunteer Review

## AND. MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada

VOL. VI.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) MONDAY, MAY 27, 1872.

No. 22.

### REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

(Continued from Page 242.)

#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.

The authorized strength of the Active Militia in this district is 5,384 (officers and men), the actual number who performed the Annual Drill is 3,865 (officers and men), leaving 1,419 (officers and men) wanting to complete; the deficiency in the different arms being as follows:—

Present authorized strength,

|                                    | Officers. | N.C.O. and Men. |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Cavalry.....                       | 12        | 220             |
| Field Artillery                    | 5         | 74              |
| Garrison Artillery and Infantry... | 371       | 4,913           |

Actual strength inspected.

|                                     |     |       |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Cavalry.....                        | 11  | 172   |
| Field Artillery.....                | 4   | 6     |
| Garrison Artillery and Infantry.... | 283 | 3,581 |

Thus leaving a deficiency in

|                                   |    |       |
|-----------------------------------|----|-------|
| Cavalry.....                      | 1  | 48    |
| Field Artillery..                 | 1  | 10    |
| Garrison Artillery and Infantry.. | 81 | 1,336 |

The force consists of

- 2 Squadrons of Cavalry.
- 1 Field Battery.
- 1 Brigade, and 2 Batteries of Garrison Artillery.
- 2 Companies of Engineers.
- 10 Battalions, and
- 5 Companies of Infantry, and is composed of the following corps:—

#### Cavalry.

- Montreal Troop.
- St. Andrew's Troop.
- Cookshire "
- Sherbrooke "

#### Field Artillery.

Montreal Field Battery.

#### Garrison Artillery.

Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

- St. John's Battery "
- Sherbrooke " "

#### Engineers.

- 1st Company of Montreal Engineers.
- 2nd " "

#### Infantry.

1st Battalion (Rifles).

- 3rd " "
- 11th " "
- 50th " "
- 51st " "

52nd " and the Aylmer, Eardley, Drummondville, Thurso, and Wakefield, independent companies of Infantry.

Lieut. Colonel Osborne Smith, C. M. G., commands the militia in this district (although at present employed on special service in Manitoba), with regard to the prospect of maintaining the force in this district by trusting to voluntary enrolment alone, that officer states:—"As a large number of the men in the district will complete their service before the conclusion of the present year, I have endeavoured to ascertain by communications with officers commanding corps, whether they consider it probable the recruits or re-enlisted men are likely to fill the ranks of their respective battalions. With very few exceptions the answers are in the negative, and a strong desire is expressed that the ballot may be enforced." Lieutenant Colonel Osborne Smith, in his report, which will be found in the Appendix, states:—

"My personal observation induces me to endorse these opinions. Indeed, I feel satisfied that unless an emergency should arise, the actual strength of the district will, at the ensuing drill season, be found at least one-third less than it is at present, unless that it is perfectly and distinctly understood that drafting will be placed in operation in regimental districts which may not furnish the authorized quota as established by the corps at present gazzetted."

With the exception of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, which encamped on St. Helen's Island for the performance of their Annual Drill, and the St. John's Battery of Garrison Artillery, which drilled at its own head-quarters, the whole of the corps in this district were assembled at Laprairie for sixteen days' drill, together with nearly the whole of the available corps belonging to Military District No. 6, in a Divisional Camp. The force here assembled was formed into 3 brigades, the whole division being under the command of the senior officer, Lieut. Col Osborne Smith; the details of the strength of corps, &c., &c., is shown in the tabular inspection returns attached to Lieut. Col. Smith's report in the appendix. The troops in this camp, (which was more numerously attended than any of the others formed in the Dominion during the past summer), were under the same regulations relative to pay and supply as those at Goderich, Niagara, Kingston and Prescott. The Divisional staff was formed by the undermentioned officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel Gilmor, (2nd Queen's Own Rifles) acting as Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant-Colonel McKay (Montreal Garrison Artillery) as Assistant Quartermaster General; Lieutenant-Colonel Moore (unattached), as Camp Quartermaster; Lieutenant Colonel Bacon, Brigade Major, as Musketry Instructor; Major Dowker, Montreal Garrison Artillery, as Supply Officer; Captain McKay, Montreal Garrison Artillery as Aide de Camp; Lieutenant Colonel Osborne Smith reports that his warmest acknowledgements are due to these officers for the indefatigable zeal and ability with which they performed their several duties. Having personally witnessed the manner in which these officers acted, it affords me great pleasure to bear a similar testimony, and to convey to them my own hearty thanks. A much larger number of men than was at first expected, having joined this camp suddenly, a severe strain was, for two or three days, put upon the limited supply and camp equipment resources of the Militia Department, but the staff were equal to the occasion, and Major Dowker proved himself an energetic and capable supply officer. The routine of drill and duties, as prescribed in the General Orders of 5th May, 1871, was carried out, as far as circumstances and time would admit. I was present for several days in this Camp, and not only inspected but personally mustered every officer, man and horse, for pay and rations.

The Montreal Field Battery, unfortunately, (owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining horses), was only able to join the camp for four days, and with horses of all sorts and sizes, not accustomed to double harness—it was practised in gun-drill and field manoeuvres, the Inspector of Artillery reported their gun drill as very good, the driving indifferent. With regard to this battery, which is commanded by a zealous and energetic officer, and composed of an intelligent and fine body of men, the ever recurring difficulty it experiences in procuring horses whenever required, either for actual service in defence of the country, or for the performance of the Annual Drill, practically seems to render it non-effective. In alluding to this battery in his report, the Inspector of Artillery says, "In 1870 when the Montreal Field Battery was ordered out to repel a Fenian raid, this battery, it will be remembered, kept a regiment waiting for several hours, and was eventually a day too late for the affair at Trent River;" this was greatly to be regretted, but for the absence of horses it might have been with the troops on that occasion, when wanted, and had an opportunity of throwing a few

shot or shells among the miscreants then invading the Dominion, but who seemingly would not approach near enough the troops to be reached by any other description of fire. The Inspector of Artillery in his report further remarks that "the same battery could only turn out for four days at Laprairie, this year (1871), the officer commanding having to promise the people who supplied him with horses, that they were to be returned within that time: such a state of affairs is highly objectionable, and I would again urgently recommend the enrolment of draught horses for Field Batteries."

The cavalry consisting of two squadrons, was formed into a provisional regiment during the period the camp was in operation under the command of the senior cavalry officer, Major Burwash, of the St. Andrew's troop. One of the squadrons, from the Eastern townships marched by road to join the camp from their homes a distance of 110 miles in three days, returning in the same manner. The men in these two squadrons, were mounted on good serviceable horses, their arms and accoutrements were in good order but their uniform clothing much worn these men were very handy at camp life, and although encamped with the rest of the troops on an open plain, in a very short time, with such material as the ground afforded, or they could find at hand, they erected camp stables for their horses of a suitable description, where the animals were comfortably secured, and "stampeding" rendered impossible. In this important part of the duty of Cavalry they showed superiority to the corps of that arm assembled at the camps in the Province of Ontario. The infantry consisted of no less than nineteen battalions, most of whom, however, were numerically very weak indeed, some corps were virtually little more than two companies strong in point of appearance—the whole force, however, when on divisional parade, and deployed in one, with the regulated intervals between corps, presented an imposing appearance, covering an extent of about one mile and a half of ground. On mustering the force, I found nearly the whole of the 3rd Brigade to be composed of French speaking Canadians, and in the two other brigades, although the great majority of the men were English speaking, being struck with the number of French Canadian names while calling the rolls of the different companies, I obtained an accurate return of the number of French speaking Canadians in the camp, and they exceeded 2,000 in number.

The appearance and condition of the majority of the infantry corps in this camp, in respect to drill, condition of arms, accoutrements, and soldierlike bearing, was inferior on the whole to the majority of the infantry corps assembled in the Province of Ontario, although there were exceptions; but the men, although generally speaking not so tall, looked at least quite as hardy and robust, indeed some of the rural companies, of both French and British descent looked fit to undergo great hardship, and the adaptability of all to camp life was most striking, indeed in this very important part of military instruction, not only have both French and English speaking Canadians little to learn from any army, but they could teach a lesson to many.

Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne Smith reports that "the general conduct of the troops was excellent," and that he believes "so large a number of men was never assembled for the time with such an entire absence of crime, and so little irregularity," and there was no

serious case of sickness; two fatal accidents, have, however, to be regretted, one arising from drowning while bathing, the other from careless handling of a rifle. The target practice was carried out as far as possible. This camp was visited also by Lieutenant General Sir Hastings Doyle, Commanding Her Majesty's Regular Troops in British North America. The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence witnessed a parade of the division, and afterwards inspected the camp, a levee on the occasion being held which was attended by the whole of the officers in camp.

In order to afford practice in moving troops, it was arranged to bring the whole force to Montreal on the 8th July, and after effecting a junction with certain corps there resident, to hold a review. Having left 400 men in camp as a guard, the Division moved from Laprairie during the night of the 7th or early on the morning of the 8th July, upon Montreal, the men carrying one day's provisions, the Cavalry and Artillery marching to St. Lambert's there crossed the river St. Lawrence, the Infantry proceeding by road, rail and steamboat. On arriving at Montreal a junction was effected with the Montreal Garrison Artillery Corps, and two batteries of the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, by 11 a.m., a force of 6,170 men was massed in Logan's Farm. The weather was very fine, and a large number of spectators witnessed with pride the concentration of this portion of the Canadian Army. The field day proved very successful, and the appearance of the troops when on parade as well as when marching, subsequently (as a division) through the principal streets of Montreal, was very creditable. The troops from Laprairie returned to camp the same day without accident to man or horse after marching an average of sixteen miles, and twice effecting the passage of the river St. Lawrence the whole of the arrangements connected with this march was planned by and carried out under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne Smith, C. M. G., that officer having shown much ability on the occasion.

With regard to the Active Militia in this district, not only are all corps more or less incomplete in men, but the proportion of Cavalry and Field Artillery, very insufficient, the district (comprising three Brigade Divisions) is an exposed one, a large portion of it being to the South of the River St. Lawrence, covering the wealthiest, most populous, and important city in the Dominion, (Montreal.) and it is moreover very open to attack in case of an invasion on the Southern frontier.

In order to complete the ranks of corps to their proper strength, Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne Smith advocates the ballot, but there are some commanding officers who still think that they will be able to maintain their corps by voluntary enrolment: the commanders of the Cavalry, Field Battery, one battalion, and two independent companies of infantry are of this opinion. But Lieutenant-Colonel McKay, commanding the Garrison Artillery who expects to lose about 100 men on completing their period of service; Major Kennedy, commanding the Engineers 50 men; Lieutenant Colonel Bond commanding 1st Battalion. 160 men; Major Martin, commanding 6th Battalion, 65 men; Lieutenant Eathorne commanding, Thurso Infantry Company, 25 men; Captain Gates, Wakefield Infantry Company, 15 men; all consider that the Ballot should now be applied, and Lieutenant Colonel Bothune, commanding the 3rd Battalion (Victoria

Rifles), who expects that nearly the whole of his men will claim their discharge on the termination of their period of service, applies for authority to fill the ranks of his Battalion by means of the Ballot.

It seems that, although very many men in the City Corps of Montreal are desirous of joining or re-enrolling in the respective Corps, they are practically prevented from doing so in many instances by the action of the employers of labor, who from selfish motives require those they employ to claim their discharge from the Active Militia, before engaging them for civil service.

I beg to recommend that the Cavalry in this district be increased by six troops, to be formed out of the agricultural population in the frontier counties of Huntingdon, Missisquoi, Shefford, Bromes, Stanstead and Compton, and all the troops of Cavalry then formed into one district regiment to be numbered the "5th Regiment of Cavalry," that two additional batteries of Field Artillery be formed in that portion of the district south of the River St. Lawrence, the head quarters of one to be at Granby, of the other at Sherbrooke, that two additional Companies of Engineers be formed, and if the respective corps of all arms cannot be completed by voluntary enrolment, as provided for in the laws, that the Ballot be put into operation, in order to obtain the required number of men.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.

The authorized strength of the Active Militia in this District, (which is under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harwood,, is 3,228, but the actual number available, and who performed the annual drill of 1871-72, is 1,512, leaving 1,716 wanting to complete. The Force in this District consists of the 4th Battalion, under the command of Major Labranche, which at the time of the Annual Drill, only mustered four officers and 46 men, (being actually below the strength of one company). The 6th Battalion under Lieutenant Colonel Rodier, 23 officers, 184 men; the 65th Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Baudry, 17 officers, 158 men; the Three Rivers Provisional Battalion, 12 officers, 106 men; the Joliette Provisional Battalion, 17 officers, 154 men; the St. Hyacinthe Provisional Battalion, eleven officers, 145 men; and seventeen independent companies of Infantry, viz:—

|                        |            |        |
|------------------------|------------|--------|
| The Como Rifle Company | 3 officers | 30 men |
| St. Jean Baptiste      | 2          | 32     |
| St. Eustache           | 3          | 34     |
| St. Benoit             | 3          | 30     |
| St. Placido            | 3          | 43     |
| St. Martine            | 3          | 30     |
| Beauharnois            | 3          | 32     |
| Nicolet                | 3          | 37     |
| Gentilly               | 2          | 30     |
| Becancour              | 3          | 20     |
| St. Gertrude           | 3          | 42     |
| Victoriaville          | 3          | 25     |
| St. Robert             | 3          | 26     |
| St. Gregoire           | 3          | 25     |
| Wolfestown             | 3          | 48     |
| No. 1 Company, Rawdon  | 3          | 45     |
| No. 2 Company, Rawdon  | 3          | 47     |

The corps were assembled at the Laprairie Camp, for their Annual Drill, four companies, viz., the Arthabaskaville, Three Rivers, St. Valere de Bulstrode, and Wotton Company, were allowed to perform drill at their own head quarters. Lieutenant-Col. Harwood (who was unfortunately absent from the Annual Drill at the Laprairie Camp), in

forms me that he considers the application of the Ballot necessary to maintain Corps in this District numerically efficient, he states, after having consulted with the officers commanding corps in my District, I have come to the conclusion that the Ballot must be resorted to.

"Several well-to-do persons told me they would willingly shoulder the musket were they obliged so to do, but that their occupations would not allow them to voluntarily neglect their fortunes, forgetting, undoubtedly at that moment, that to contribute to the defence of his country is a sacred debt due by every man, therefore, according to my humble opinion, the only just and legal way to have every one share equally is the Ballot, so by that means every one will acquire, in rotation, the military knowledge necessary now-a-days to every good citizen.

"I will also add, from what I hear from Commanding Officers of Corps, it is my firm belief that two thirds of the men who have served their time, will ask to be discharged."

**MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.**

The authorized strength of the Active Militia in this District is 5,022 (officers and men). The number who have performed the Annual Drill for 1871-72, is 3,784 (officers and men), leaving 1,238 (officers and men) wanting to complete. This District is under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Casault, C.M.G., but at the time of the Annual Drill, that officer being absent on special service in the Province of Manitoba, the command devolved on Lieutenant Col. Duchesnay, Brigade Major. The Force in the District consists of.—

- 1 Squadron of Cavalry.
- 1 Battery of Field Artillery.
- 1 Brigade of Garrison Artillery.
- 7 Battalions, and
- 4 Independent Companies of Infantry, with
- 3 Marine Companies, and is composed of the following corps:

*Cavalry.*

Quebec Squadron—Two Troops.

*Field Artillery.*

Quebec Battery.

*Garrison Artillery.*

Quebec Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

*Infantry.*

- 8th Battalion.
- 9th do
- 17th do
- 23rd do
- 55th do
- 61st do
- 70th do

*Provisional Battalions.*

- Charlevoix Battalion.
- Dorchester do
- Kamouraska do
- Portneuf do
- Rimouski do
- Tomisconata do
- Quebec County do

*Independent Companies.*

- Fox River Infantry Company.
- Gaspé do
- Matia do
- Metapédine do

*Machine Companies.*

- Bonaventure.
- Carleton
- New Carlisle

The 8th Battalion (Stadacona Rifles) commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Reeve, and the detachment of the Quebec Garrison Artillery at "Grosse Isle, performed the Annual Drill, at their own headquarters, completing their course of instruction in 16 days.

The 8th Battalion was inspected by Lieut. Colonel Casault, C.M.G., at Quebec, who reports that for proficiency in drill and smart appearance on parade, it is, and has been for some time, the first Corps in the District.

|                                    | Officers. | Men. |
|------------------------------------|-----------|------|
| The Quebec Garrison Artillery..... | 12        | 188  |
| 61st Battalion.....                | 16        | 229  |
| Charlevoix Battalion.....          | 13        | 332  |

formed Battalion Camps for eight days drill, and the whole of the remaining available Corps performed their Annual Drill in a Brigade Camp, formed at Point Levis, opposite Quebec, which was in operation for 16 days.

This Brigade numbered 2,886 of all arms, of whom Lieutenant Colonel Duchesnay reports 2,658 were French speaking Canadians. I inspected the whole of the Corps composing this Brigade. The Squadron of Cavalry (Quebec Hussars) was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Forsyth. The men of this squadron presented a soldierlike appearance, their arms and accoutrements were in very good order, more so than any other of the Cavalry corps in the Dominion. They were also fairly mounted, and I was glad to remark that amongst both officers and men there was a considerable degree of "esprit de corps."

The Quebec Battery of Artillery, composed entirely of French speaking Canadians, consists of a good body of men, very soldierlike in their bearing, and respectful in their manner towards their officers. I was much pleased with the general condition and efficiency of this Battery, but it was indifferently horsed. The Regimental Inspection of this Battery was made by the Inspector of Artillery, who reports upon it that "It was practised in Gun Drill, Driving Drill, and Field Manœuvres." That the "Gun Drill" and manœuvring was very good, also that "Subaltern Officers are better acquainted with their duties than those of any of the others," but that "The horses are the worst of any battery in the Dominion—several of them mere ponies."

This Battery, in accordance with the Instruction issued for the training of Field Artillery, performed a march of twenty miles (with waggons properly packed, entrenching tools, camp equipage, small arms, &c., strapped in their places,) between the hours of six a.m. and five p.m.

The Infantry Corps in this Camp were like those in the Laprairie Camp as a general rule, composed of good material, but they lacked practice in drill, and in regard to the state of arms and clothing, they were not as smart and clean as the majority of corps inspected by me in other districts, I found in this Camp, however, the only Battalion in the whole Dominion that turned out complete in numbers for the Annual Drill of 1871-72, viz.:—the 23rd (County Beauce) Battalions a "French speaking Canadian Corps." This Battalion is com-

posed of hardy looking young men, belonging to the agricultural population of County Beauce. It is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Duchesnay, and every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private allowed on the strength of the corps was present at his post. In regard to appearance on parade and general efficiency the 55th "Megantic" Battalion was the best in this Camp. I regretted to observe numerous irregularities however, in some of the corps among which I may mention that a few of the officers were naturally unprovided with swords, giving as excuse that they could not obtain them in Canada. If it is the case that officers swords cannot be purchased in Canada, I would recommend that a certain number be purchased in England by the Militia Department, for issue on repayment to such officers as may require them.

The routine of drill and duties observed in this camp was similar to that observed in the other sixteen days camps, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which Lieutenant Colonel Duchesnay exercised his command.

The position of the camp was well chosen, and the scenery surrounding at that season of the year beautiful. I consider Point Levis as a most suitable and appropriate place for the performance of the Annual Drill by the Active Militia of this District. In order to place the force in this District on a proper footing, I beg to recommend that the Cavalry be increased by four troops, and all the Cavalry Troops then formed into a District Regiment, to be numbered the "7th Regiment of Cavalry," that another battery of Field Artillery be organised in some part of the District south of the River St. Lawrence, that two companies of Engineers be formed, and to point out that if the ranks of the respective corps cannot be completed by voluntary enrolment, the Ballot, can be applied. On this point Lieut. Colonel Duchesnay in his report makes the following observations:—

"The three years having expired for the service of companies in the District, I may state with certainty that the two thirds of the volunteers enrolled in 1868 will claim their discharges; I find by the opinions of the several officers commanding battalions in the District, that they all concur in stating that it will be impossible to fill up the rolls now by the volunteer system only."

(To be continued.)

**THE FRENCH NAVY.**—Last year no fewer than 33 vessels were struck off the list; among these were eight wooden iron-clads and six armour plated floating batteries, of which latter four were sunk in the Seine during the siege of Paris. On the other hand only four new vessels were added to the effective strength of the service, one of these—the *Marengo*—being a wooden ironclad of the first class. There were, however, during the year 1871, altogether 31 new ships in the course of construction in the dockyards or of being fitted out afloat, and it is expected that 17 more of these will be completed during the present year. If so there will be added to the navy list one wooden ironclad of the first class, one armour-plated wooden corvette, and three armour-plated wooden vessels for coast defence. But it is possible that the completion of the new vessels may be somewhat delayed to the absolute necessity for striking 41 old ones, among which are two iron plated ships of the first class, one of the second class, and two old iron monitors.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 23rd May, 1872.

## GENERAL ORDERS (13).

## No. 1.

"Report on the Militia." for 1871.

ERRATA.—In the "Report on the Militia," for 1871, at page 65 of Appendices, with reference to the "London Field Battery," in the column headed "Whether the men of the several corps *are bona fide* enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act" omit the words "as far as could be ascertained."

## STAFF.

The following District Paymasters having completed five years service as Paymasters with the rank of Honorary Captain are hereby granted the rank of Honorary Major:

Captain William H. Bréhaut, Military District No. 6, from 19th January, 1870.

Captain Frank Baxter Leys, Military District No. 1, from 27th January, 1870.

Captain William Henry Forrest, Military District No. 7, from 30th November, 1871.

To have the rank of Honorary Captain.

The Honorable Matthew Aylmer, District Paymaster Military District No. 5, from 29th December, 1871.

## ACTIVE MILITIA.

## Provisional Battalion on Service in Manitoba.

Leave of absence is granted to Surgeon Codd for two months from 7th June next, on urgent private affairs.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

## Picton, Troop of Cavalry.

A Troop of Cavalry is hereby authorized in the County of Prince-Edward, with Head-Quarters at Picton. Arms and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.

To be Captain:

Major Frederick White, V.B., 2nd, from 16th Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:

Lieutenant Hugh McCullough, V.B., from No. 2 Company, 16th Battalion.

To be Cornet, provisionally:

J. P. Thorn, Gentleman.

## Peterborough Troop of Cavalry.

A Troop of Cavalry is hereby authorized in the County of Peterborough, with Head-Quarters at the Town of Peterborough. Arms and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.

To be Captain:

Brevet Major and Captain Henry C. Rogers, V.B., from No. 1 Company, 57th Battalion.

## Colborne Troop of Cavalry.

A Troop of Cavalry is hereby authorized in the Regimental Division of the East Riding of Northumberland, with Head-Quarters at Colborne. Arms and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.

To be Captain:

Cornet Henry Samuel Casey, C.S., from 1st Troop, N. & D. Squadron.

## Lakefield Troop of Cavalry.

A Troop of Cavalry is hereby authorized in the County of Peterborough, with Head-Quarters at the Village of Lakefield. Arms and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.

To be Captain provisionally:

Roland C. Strickland, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

James Elton, Gentleman.

To be Cornet:

Kenneth Urquhart, Gentleman.

## Ottawa Troop of Cavalry.

A Troop of Cavalry is hereby authorized at the City of Ottawa. Arms and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.

To be Captain:

Nicholas Sparks, Esquire, M.S.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

James Arthur Slater, Gentleman.

## Bayfield Troop of Cavalry.

No. 5 Company (Bayfield) 33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry is hereby struck off the strength of the 33rd Battalion and formed into a Troop of Cavalry, to be known as the Bayfield Troop of Cavalry. Arms and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.

To be Captain:

Captain Thomas Robinson Jackson, M.S.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Lieutenant Henry McCann.

To be Cornet, provisionally:

Ensign Thomas Simpson.

## 2nd Battalion or "The Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto.

Adverting to No. 1 of General Orders (11), 26th April last, the rank of Honorary Lieutenant is granted to Quarter-Master John Samuel Grassick on retirement.

## 12th Battalion of Infantry or "Fork Rangers," No 2 Company.

The Head-Quarters of this Company are hereby transferred from Lloydtown to Aurora.

To be Captain:

Nathaniel Pearson, Esquire, M.S., vice Arthur Armstrong, who is hereby permitted as a special case in consideration of his long service in the Active Militia to retire with the rank of Honorary Major.

To be Lieutenant:

Benjamin Frank Hartman, Gentleman, M.S., vice John W. Wood, left limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Walter Young Andrews, Gentleman, vice George Graham, left limits.

No. 4 Company, Newmarket.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Corporal John Albert Botsford, vice Lloyd, promoted.

No. 6 Company, Markham.

To be Ensigns:

Frederick Arthur Reesor, Gentleman, M.S., vice F. L. Whitney, left limits.

No. 8 Company, Unionville.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Sergeant Tobias Eckardt, vice Eakin, resigned.

## 14th Battalion or "Princess of Wales' Own Rifles."

To be Surgeon from 13th December, 1871: Assistant-Surgeon John Kennedy Oliver, M.D., vice B. W. Day, left limits.

## 28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Brevet Major and Captain William Smith, V.B., from No. 2 Company, vice Service who holds the staff appointment of Brigade Major.

To be Majors:

Captain and Adjutant David Scott, V.B., vice T. B. Guest, appointed to Reserve Militia.

Captain Robert Macfarlane, V.B., from No. 1 Company, vice C. James, resigned.

No 1 Company Stratford.

To be Captain:

Ensign Robert Rigg Lang, M.S., vice Macfarlane, promoted.

The resignation of Lieutenant Wm. M. Clark is hereby accepted.

No. 2 Company Stratford.

To be Captain:

Albert William Dodd, Esquire, M.S., vice Smith, promoted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Hugh Nichol, V.B., vice R.A. MacGregor, left limits.

29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major from 10th inst. (commanding Battalion):

Captain Thomas Peck, V. B., from No. 2 Company, vice Robert Campbell left limits.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander G. McMillan, as a special case, is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 1 Company, Douglas.

A Company of Rifles is hereby authorized at Douglas, in the Township of Garafraxa, to be No. 1 Company of 30th Battalion to replace No. 1 Company, Garrison Battery, Guelph, changed to a Field Battery. Arms and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.

To be Captain provisionally:

Henry Smith Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

William S. Blythe, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company, Fergus.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant John Beattie, V. B., vice Orton, appointed Assistant Surgeon.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant William Graham, vice Beattie, promoted.

To be Ensign:

Alexander Cadenhead, M. S., vice J. S. Garvin, left limits.

No. 10 Company, Arthur.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign William Wallace White, M. S., V. B., vice Robert Brown, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant Thomas Edward Thompson, vice White, promoted.

31st "Grey" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Meaford.

To be Lieutenant:

Robert McKnight, Gentleman, M. S., vice J. A. Caswell, deceased.

33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Goderich.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Alexander Thomas Montgomery, V. B., vice G. McMicking, whose resignation is hereby accepted,

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Joseph Beck, V. B., vice Montgomery, promoted.

To be Ensign:

Benjamin Hazlehurst, V. B., vice Beck, promoted.

No. 9 Company, Dunganon

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Jacob Crozier, V. B., vice Pennington, resigned.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Color Sergeant William McMath, vice Crozier, promoted.

35th Battalion of Infantry "The Simcoe Foresters."

No. 2 Company, Collingwood.

The resignation of Lieutenant Francis Hewson is hereby accepted.

No. 7 Company, Orilla.

To be Captain:

Peter Burnet, Esquire, M. S., vice D. A. Wigmore, left limits.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant John Strathern, M. S., vice W. Robinson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

38th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company.

The Head Quarters of this Company are hereby transferred from Malton to Elba, in the County of Simcoe.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Charles Smith, Esquire, vice Arthur Thompson, left limits.

40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry.

To have the rank of Honorary Major, as a special case, in consideration of his services in the Militia:

Captain and Paymaster William Henry Lloyd, V. B.

No. 1 Company, Cobourg.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant William Payne, M. S., vice Guillet, transferred to No. 2 Company.

41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 5 Company, Carleton Place.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant David McPherson, M. S., vice Josiah Jones Bell, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank as a special case on account of length of service in the Active Militia and of service in the N. W. Expeditionary Force.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Robert William Bell, M. S., vice McPherson promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Color Sergeant William Poole, vice Bell promoted.

56th "Grenville" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 1 Company, Prescott.

The resignation of Lieutenant William Gerald is hereby accepted.

57th "Peterborough" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Peterborough, &c.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant William Langford, M. S., vice J. W. Bell, left limits.

77th "Wentworth" Battalion of Infantry.

The formation of a Battalion of Infantry in the County of Wentworth, composed of the following Companies, is hereby authorized to be known as the 77th "Wentworth" Battalion of Infantry, with Head Quarters at Dundas:

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Dundas, No. 7 Co'y, 13th Batt., as No. 1 Co'y |        |
| Waterdown, No. 8 do do                        | " 2 do |
| Binbrooke Company,                            | " 3 do |
| Rockton do                                    | " 4 do |
| Saltfleet do                                  | " 5 do |
| Glanford do                                   | " 6 do |

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Captain John Brown, M. S., from No. 3 Company.

To be Major provisionally:

Capt. Herbert Charles Gwyn, M. S., 2nd from No. 1 Company.

To be Paymaster:

Captain John Glasgow, M. S., from No. 2 Company.

To be Adjutant:

Captain James Walker, M. S., from No. 4 Company.

To be Quarter-Master:

R.W. Suter, Gentleman.

To be Surgeon:

A. H. Walker, Esquire, M. D.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

J. W. Burkholder, Esquire M. D.

No. 6 Company Glanford.

To be Lieutenant:

Sergeant Thomas C. Walker, V. B., M. S., vice J. E. Rymal, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major John Kennedy, V. B., 57th Battalion, from 3rd May, 1872.

To be Majors:

Captain and Adjutant George Brodie, M. S., 31st Battalion, from 24th October, 1867, as a special case, he having rendered valuable service in the Active Militia, and retained his connection therewith since his first appointment as Capt. in 1862.

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## The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

"Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw,  
To guard the Monarch, fence the Law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1872.

LIEUT COLONEL WAINSWRIGHT GRIFFITHS, at present on a tour through British Columbia, has kindly consented to act as the Agent for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW in that Province.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as Communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be *pre paid*. Correspondents will also bear in mind that one end of the envelope should be left open, and in the corner the words "Printer's copy" written, and a two cent stamp will pay the postage if not over an ounce.

THE French Marshal Bazaine, who surrendered Metz and his army, has written a work intitled the "Army of the Rhine," in which the old military system is condemned; a summary of the causes which led to all the disasters of 1870-71 are attributed to, the unprepared state of France, the French Army being singularly ineffective, the reserve or Mobile National Guard existed only on paper, the resources of France were not ready. The native character excitable and unsteady was not suited to rapid firing and the new tactics. The troops failed on long marches; outpost duty was badly performed. The infantry kit too heavy, the artillery too dependent, the cavalry too divided, and in

subordination amongst the inferior officers who wanted to know the reason of every movement.

The Marshal admits that France had insufficient numbers and immensely destructive armaments and that she ought to have taken the "offensive in strategy and the defensive in tactics," that her army ought to have taken well known strategical points; fortified the Vosges passes, disposed itself in two lines: the first resting upon Luneville, Nancy and Pout a'Mouson, the second upon Verdun and Metz, while the reserve were drilling in the rear.

In our last issue we republished Lt. Col. Strange's "Artillery Retrospect of the Franco-Prussian War," and he showed most clearly the want of mobility in the French Artillery, that it did not possess the power of rapid concentration, and that in this fact alone lay the great secret of Prussian success.

We are far more inclined to take his view of the case as being the correct one, because the principle on which the Prussian Artillery was manœuvred is no new tactical invention, it is simply that insisted on, acted on, enforced, and illustrated by the first Napoleon and the direct cause of all his victories which were as astounding as the Prussian triumphs.

The remainder of the evils complained of by the Marshal are to be traced to political interference; the great mistake made by Louis Napoleon was the attempt to give France Responsible Government as we understand it—that movement was a most unhappy one—as it introduced lay interference at once into all the departments of the army administration.

As a consequence the Intendance or Control was incapable of performing any of its functions. It is impossible to move troops who are not well fed and provided—they cannot perform long marches without boots—the soldiers had been spoiled by being allowed to have votes—once the man in the ranks becomes a politician discipline has departed never to return.

The want of a general staff must have been the fault of the General Officers in command, and the Marshal makes out no good case for himself in that he failed to organize one; intelligence is as much a necessity of an army and as much the means of victory as ball cartridge, and it is a strange thing to find a military force operating in its own country surprised through the superior industry of an enemy a stranger therein.

It is a strange charge to bring against French soldiers that they were too excitable under fire—if that very quality had been made use of as it ought a different tale would be told—but the truth appears to have been that both army and Generals were alike untried.

Eleven years had hardly elapsed since a French army had driven the Austrians out of Italy, and as Colonel Strange points out Louis Napoleon himself, an Artillery officer

was the first to use rifled field artillery on that occasion and which contributed in no small degree to his success.

The remainder of the evils the Marshal points out were due to want of organization and enforcement of discipline; the officers having risen from the ranks or obtained their commissions by competitive examinations were politicians as well as soldiers, and as each hoped to wield at least the baton of a marshal, they thought themselves capable of criticising the operations of their superiors.

France has paid the penalty of allowing her army to be tampered with, of permitting her soldiers to be politicians, and of depending on the abstract quality of merit in selecting her officers.

Is her example a warning to other powers? England under Whig Radical rule follows it closely; already her army is controlled, commanded would be the proper word, by a lawyer; her fleet by a merchant manufacturer; her troops are to be located permanently in districts; her ships manned by artillerymen and commanded by officers incapable of navigating them; the commissions in her army set up to competition, while her control system has been a notorious failure—the end is easily foreseen.

THE United States *Army and Navy Journal* of the 18th May, has an article on the "Washington Treaty" which we reprint in another column, for the purpose of shewing our readers what the opinion of the organ of the military force of our neighbors is on the substance of the present complications, and we are happy to be able to say they are in accordance with the dictates of honor and common sense.

It is no disgrace to commit an error, it may be a misfortune to be obliged to acknowledge it, but in the nation or individual that is the only honest course.

We cannot blame our contemporary at feeling sorely on this subject; the politicians have managed to make a rare muddle of it and to bring disgrace on the United States by a measure thoroughly disreputable as well as dishonest.

We differ from the *Army and Navy Journal* in the reasons it assigns for the opposition of the English people to the consequential damages, it was no political dodge on the part of the leaders of either of the great English parties, but the determined opposition of the whole people to unjust and illegal claims which would hardly be conceded if a Yankee army was in possession of London.

Those claims were distinctly repudiated by the English members of the Joint High Commission, and Mr. Bancroft, Davis, or who ever put them before the public, has succeeded in covering his country with no little disgrace; the treaty clearly defined the subjects to be laid before the Geneva Tribunal, consequential damages are not to be found in the list, and the "express terms" of the treaty are confined to subjects embodied

therein; not to those which might please Mr. Charles Sumner or his followers.

The people of the United States are about to receive their first lesson in diplomacy, and will learn by and by to lay aside in dealing with other people that national characteristic of egotism which is continually putting forward little great men, and making grave political events revolve on their *ipso dixit*.

While we quite agree with our contemporary as to the value of the Treaty, it is not at all necessary to try to disguise from the world a fact sufficiently notorious, and that is, the people of the States have got to swallow the treaty or its *replétrege volens volens*, because it injures their speculations in the funds; because they have not the means to go to war, and because if they had they would not try it. The treaty was no necessity for England, it is, and was, for the United States.

Our contemporary knows quite well that the *Alabama* claims were a swindle forced on England by a mixture of teasing and bullying, and conceded on the *pleas*—the baby-system—of getting rid of a teasing question. If English statesmen were as astute as the Washington politicians, the little bill for *Fenian* raids on Canada would have counter-balanced any claims the United States could make.

It is very little to the honor of that country to raise the question at all—they proved themselves unable to protect their commerce from the depredations of a single cruiser, and they fester on England well knowing the fears of her monied class would concede their impudent cheating claims. They have aroused the *bull dogs* at last and must now eat humble pie.

The Treaty which was to cement an eternal friendship between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race is a mere temporary expedient to ward off a conflict which must come sooner or later. As our contemporary says, "a Treaty which has not established itself in popular approval will be of little worth. The only controversy will remain unsettled and ready to break forth again at the first provocation." And that is exactly the position.

As the above is a fair representation of the manner in which this historical episode is viewed in the United States, we shall show how it is viewed by one Journal at least in Canada—by the way a recent addition to its newspaper literature. The following queries from the *Prescott Tribune* of the 18th is an unique individual view we are happy to say:

"Why is it that a portion of Ontario is so opposed to the Washington Treaty, referring to the fishing question, when the fishermen, who ought to know best, and are most interested, are satisfied with the terms and consider it contains a great boon to them—particularly to have the American markets thrown open to them. It is only political clap-trap.

"Whether it is best for Canada to make some sacrifice, (if required) in order to have this vexed question forever settled, and to win the friendship of England who has done so much for her—or to reject the treaty

and sever the tie that now binds our great Dominion to the British Empire.

"If the treaty is rejected, which will be tantamount to declaring ourselves independent, how long would it be (judging from the past) before the United States would involve us in a war. Are we prepared now for such a crisis?

"Would it not be better to accept the advice of the Government and retain our connection with Great Britain, than to reject the treaty and become independent (as suggested by some)—another meaning for annexation.

"Is it our duty as loyal and obedient subjects to assist England to the utmost of our power to advance this settlement, or to throw every obstacle in our power in her way."

To the first query we have simply to say that *ninety nine* out of every hundred Canadians from Halifax to Vancouver Island were opposed to the Treaty of Washington. The clap trap is the *Tribune's* own.

Canada is prepared and always has been to make every necessary sacrifice for the British Empire, but her refusal or assent involved neither of the alternatives put in the second query.

The rejection of the Treaty would not be tantamount to a declaration of independence—the right to legislate on it was conceded by express stipulation and involved no such contingency—the consequences deduced being impossible when the conditions did not exist, require no reply.

As the country has accepted the "advice of the Government," on the distinct declaration of the Premier, that no such contingency as that pointed out was possible, the fourth query is answered.

The fifth is thoroughly well understood by the Canadian people, and if the writer understood his countrymen would never have been placed on record.

We notice the whole matter because a few other local Journals have taken up similar ground, and as the formation of public opinion on any subject is in a great measure promoted by the rural press, it is of importance to meet such objections at once and set the matter right.

The local press of Canada would be an honor to any country—if the real opinion of the people is sought for it is reflected by those Journals—and with a unanimity as remarkable as patriotic and honorable they have stood without exception almost in favor of an United Empire.

In our cities speculative opinions on Government and other matters are to be found, but amongst the class that has lifted Canada to its present proud position—the Agriculturists—such aberrations of intellect find no place. With the feelings and instincts of the English yeomen, so beautifully described by Sir Walter Scott, as—

"England's peculiar and appropriate song  
"Known in no other land: Each boasts his hearth  
"And held as free as the best lord his barony,  
"Owing subjection to no man but vassalage,  
"Save to their king and law—hence are they  
"Leading the van on every day of battle,  
"As men who know the blessings they defend,  
"Hence are they frank and generous in peace,  
"As men who have their portion in its plenty,  
"No other kingdom shows such worth and hap-  
"piness  
"Voted in such low estate."

And these are the men in whose hands the final adjustment of the diplomatic blunders of the Treaty of Washington will eventually rest.

The Canadian Parliament having adopted the Fisheries clauses of the "Treaty of Washington," the people will accept the sacrifice made in the interests of the Empire as loyally as they have always fulfilled the duties imposed on them by their allegiance, altho' that it has been too often made subservient to the party exigencies of the British ministry. The people of this country then accept the position, not because they are at all afraid of the issues a refusal to do so would entail, or that an actual contest forced on them by the greed and paltry political dodges of the Washington Cabinet could do this country harm, but for the reasons above recited, and for no other.

A majority of sixty-six in a house of one hundred and seventy-six is sufficient to show that the people of Canada will stand by the Empire come what may, even should the result, as it has done, entail direct and lasting losses without corresponding advantage and involve complications which must result in hostilities.

There can be no doubt that the interests of this country was very needlessly overlooked in the gushing tenderness of Gladstone and his colleagues, to pacify that portion of the great Anglo-Saxon race represented by the motley crowd that people the States, and who have little else to recommend them than the steady as well as persistent hate with which they pursue the British nation.

The policy of concession is false and mischievous—in the case of the United States the invariable effect has been to increase the demands, and she would not have dared to present her bill for the *Alabama* claims to any other nation in the civilized world.

There never has been a treaty negotiated between Great Britain and the United States that did not furnish ground for subsequent litigation almost immediately after ratification, as if the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race did not understand their own language; and if the present treaty is preserved it will be subject for dispute before the end of a dozen years.

It is urged by some of the Canadian Journals that one reason why the Treaty was advisable was that it would remove all future cause for quarrel, and that it was true policy to do so on the grounds that the numerical strength of the population of the United States increased more rapidly than this country, and therefore in the future they would find no difficulty in overrunning Canada and compelling its people to submit to any policy the Washington Cabinet might dictate. The answer to that is when the numerical disproportion of the two populations were far greater than at present the Washington Cabinet deliberately tried that game and the results have been that they kept the peace at least to ourselves ever since.



In 1812 the population of Canada was 500,000 that of the United States 7,000,000, they raised an army of 25,000 men to overrun Canada, and ran away from it—history repeats itself—as long as Great Britain does her duty to her dependencies this country is safe from Yankee invasion, and it argues little knowledge of our people to suppose for a moment they would stoop to dictation or submit without a struggle.

If English Statesmen are wise the Washington Cabinet has obtained its last concession, and if more is demanded the answer should be one well known in Canada—*bayonets are trumps*.

The British press appears to be awaking to the fact that too much has been granted to an exacting people, and if they would only go a little further and make that people know that their existence as a nationality and their very status is due to the misplaced affection of the English people, and that in future they would be treated as aliens and possible enemies, civilization would be the gainer to a very considerable extent.

VOLUNTARY service *versus* the Ballot is the great subject for consideration just now. Having dealt with the matter exhaustively last week, we do not believe much further light can be thrown on it; our gallant correspondent *Rollo* however makes one or two points in his letter which it is worth while discussing.

The first is the Prussian mode of officering their army and reserves—it is done by selection—after a severe course of study and service as a *Volunteer* in the ranks for a period of at least one year—the *Cadet* must be of respectable family and possessed of good character as well as independent means. Not only has the Government to be satisfied as to the value of the man and his belongings, but the officers of the corps to which he is to be attached must also be convinced that he is a *gentleman* and a fit associate before he will be permitted to join the corps—and they are especially consulted.

That great army reformer Mr. Cardwell in importing the *Prussian* system into England, forgot or left out that last little requisite, probably because Manchester philosophers imagined an army could be officered on purely democratical principles, and as a consequence the very first officer *selected* was sent to Coventry as an *unbearable cub* by the officers of the corps to which he was attached. It will not do to import Prussian usages, *a demi*.

After serving a certain number of years as an officer of the regular army, the Prussian officer is transferred to the first reserve in the rank he then held, and his promotion goes on all the same passing through the various stages.

Why this regulation could not be enforced in Canada is self-evident enough, our people cannot be tied down to one place, nor

is it for the interests of the country they should be continually controlled in their movements by a system for which they could perceive no necessity. If it was attempted it would require a staff larger than that of the Prussian service to tell the whereabouts of a man and register his movements.

We are glad to learn that the country is so well provided with officers as *Rollo* makes out, most of them would be ready on emergency, but their actual value, especially the Military School-men, would be doubtful; three months training without practical experience afterwards would be no very great recommendation, we would prefer the officers who have passed through the *Volunteer force*, and are surprised at the number stated by our correspondent; it, however, proves that the system is good, and we can find no reason to believe the ballot would supply the country with a better one.

"*Rollo*" has answered his own query—if Reserves are to be formed the first, in case the ballot should be resorted to, would be from the present Active Militia; their officers would from necessity retire with them.

#### REVIEWS.

The *Westminster Review* for April has been received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street, New York. The present number contains—

Trial by Judge and trial by Jury.  
The Political reconstruction of Germany.  
The University College of Wales.  
India—the Mussalman Panic.  
Christian Theology modern scepticism.  
Napoleon the First—The Man.  
The Migration of Labour.  
The question of race in France.  
Spiritualism and its evidences.  
The distribution of Representation.  
Contemporary Literature.

It will be seen that the present is an exceptionally brilliant number.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.]

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW,

SIR:—With regard to the comments which you have done me the honor to make on my letter of the 13th inst., there is only one point to which I think it necessary to refer. You appear to be at a loss to discover where the officers are to come from to take charge of the large Reserve Force which would gradually be formed. It may seem presumptuous in any one, not a military man by profession, to hazard an opinion on any of the details involved in the creation of such a Force as the proposed Reserve, but the answer to your question appears to me to present but little difficulty particularly, as we have the example of other

nations to guide us where the experiment has been successfully carried out. As you remark, in Prussia the whole male population, (not a mere small percentage of it) is filtered through the Regular Army into the Reserve. The precise method adopted in officering this large force, I am not in a position at this moment to speak of with certainty. It, however, can be very easily ascertained, as many of your readers must be perfectly acquainted with it; and I imagine its leading features are such as *mutatis mutandi* might without difficulty be applied to our Canadian Force. If such should prove not to be the case, then we have at the present moment in the Dominion, passed military schoolmen, sufficient in point of numbers to officer a force of 80,000 (the same proportion of officers to men being observed, as exists in the present Force). We have at least an equal number (probably double that number) of passed Boardmen. Altogether, officers sufficient to take charge of 160,000 men, which would do pretty well to begin with, and which number would be augmented by Cadets from the different Military Schools. Here it may not be out of place to remark that the Military Schools were established not for the purpose of supplying officers to the Volunteer Force, but with the express view of securing competent commanders for the Regular Militia, so much so indeed, that unless my memory fails me very much, there was a time when a volunteer officer required a special permit to enable him to attend the Military Schools. In the event of Reserves being formed, that the officers of the first line or Active Militia, should retire into the Reserve with the men at the expiration of each three years, would I think be a great mistake, for reasons so obvious that it is unnecessary to take up your readers' time in detailing them; such a course if not impracticable would be in the highest degree inexpedient. At the same time, after a certain period of service in the Active Force, every facility and encouragement, should be provided for such officers as chose to retire into the Reserve. As such casual retirements however, would not suffice to officer the last named force, and if objections should be raised (as possibly might be the case) to the appointment as officers of persons who although passed Military Schoolmen, yet never having served in the first line might be considered outsiders. Why not draw the officers for the Reserve from the retiring body itself? Once let the principle be established, that the officers to be employed in each Reserve Battalion would be selected from such non-commissioned officers and men of the Force as during their active term of service, had duly qualified themselves to obtain, and had obtained, from competent Boards of Examiners or Military Schools, certificates as to their ability to fill with credit the different regimental grades; and I have not the least doubt, that in every Battalion in the Dominion

ion, when the time for passing into the Reserve arrived, there would be found many more properly qualified candidates for commissions. The prospect and hope of being appointed to an honorable position in the Reserve would be the very strongest inducement to every man in the ranks, to qualify himself for a certificate while serving in the first line. How great would be the effect of such a praiseworthy struggle and rivalry on the morale and efficiency of the whole Force, must be self-evident.

As the great majority of the regimental and staff officers of the Volunteer Force appear to be very much in favor of the introduction of the Ballot (such at least is the case, if reliance is to be placed on the official reports). I confess I am at a loss to imagine the particular difficulties which you contemplate, when you assert that "Rollo" may rest assured his pot panacea would be ushered in by the retirement of the whole of the regimental and staff officers of the Volunteer Force. Perhaps you will kindly enlighten us on this point in your next issue.

Yours, &c,

ROLLO.

L'Original, 20th May, 1872.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—I am informed that Volunteer Boards of Officers for examining candidates for certificates have been abolished, and that in future no certificates will be granted unless candidates are members of a Military School. Now, Mr. Editor, what are those who have to work during the hours that the Military Schools are open to do? I for one would like to be confirmed in my rank but cannot be so, because I cannot spare time to attend a Military School during the hours that it would be open. Can you not through your valuable Journal suggest a remedy to the proper authorities? For instance, have the hours of attendance in those Schools altered to suit the hours of men who have to attend to their own welfare, as well as to that of the country. Unless this is done or some other means adopted for examining candidates other than becoming Cadets in a Military School, you will have companies without officers; for unless officers can obtain commissions they will not go to the expense of purchasing uniforms, and those who are already appointed provisionally will eventually be compelled to resign as they are not eligible for promotion.

I was asked by a number of my fellow officers to write to you on this subject, and to ask you if anything can be done for us. We all are very anxious to become proficient in our drill, and for that purpose have formed a class, and engaged the services of an instructor; but one half the interest has been lost since it will be impossible for us to obtain certificates, as none of us can leave our daily duties to attend a Military School.

Hoping you will use your influence to bring about a reform in the matter.

Yours,

VOLUNTEER.

Montreal, 21st May, 1872.

ANSWER.—The Board of Volunteer Officers have not been abolished; our correspondent's difficulty therefore does not exist.

ED. VOL. REV.

FROM MONTREAL.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The decision to have only Brigade Camps this year does not meet with much favor; with the Military display and parade is every thing, and should be fostered and encouraged in every possible manner. These small and scattered camps will not allow of such, and will naturally detract a good deal from the esprit de corps.

The reason given for the alteration from District into Brigade Camps is to a certain extent a good one, but there is no reason why with a District Camp Battalion, brigade drill should be neglected for too much of field days and parades. Much valuable time last year was taken up in target practice; this surely could easily be done at the battalion headquarters, so as not to interfere with regular drill exercise at camp.

The end of June is too early, for reasons I have before given; it is a bad time, a month later could have made but little difference and would have suited the rank and file much better; all things considered, I fear, there will be a poor muster this year, and more especially among the city corps.

The fourth annual meeting of the Quebec Provincial Rifle Association was held on the 16th inst., at the Mechanics Institute. There were present: Lieutenant Colonels Brydges, McKay, Fletcher, Bacon, McEachern, Miller, Rowe, Hanson, DeBellefeuille, Bothune, and Grant; Majors Worsley, Gilmour, Sanders, Muir, and Labranche; Captains Baynes, Esdaile, Atkinson, Aylmer, Harder, Amyrauld, Wall, McDougall, and Dr. Coates. Lieut.-Col. Brydges in the chair. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were read, showing the operations of the past year were very successful. The Treasurer's statement showed a handsome balance on hand. It was unanimously resolved that Montreal should be the permanent place for the Annual Matches. It was decided to hold the next annual prize meeting sometime in the forepart of August, the day of opening to be decided by the Council. The action already taken by the Council to send a team to the competition at Ottawa, for the selection of a team for Wimbledon, was fully endorsed by the meeting. The Executive Committee were authorized to carry out the preliminary competition here, and to send the men chosen to Ottawa at the expense of the Association, the competition to take place at Point St. Charles on the 4th and 5th June under the superin-

tendence of Lieut.-Colonel, Fletcher. Votes of thanks were passed to the retiring office-bearers. The election of officers then took place, and the following were elected for the ensuing year:—

To be President—Lieut.-Col. C. J. Brydges, G. T. R. Brigade, re-elected.

Vice-Presidents—Andrew Allan, Esq; Lt.-Col. King; Lt.-Col. McEachern, C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. Grant; Lt. Col. McKay; Robert Hamilton, Esq; Allan Gilmour, Esq; Major Alleyn; Lt.-Col. Bailey; Lt.-Col. Hickson.

Secretary—Lt. Col. Fletcher, C. M. G., re-elected.

Treasurer—Capt. T. Fraser, Montreal Garrison Artillery.

Executive Officers—Major Worsley, Capt. the Hon. M. Aylmer.

Auditors—Lt.-Colonels McEachern, Bacon and D'Orsonnens.

Executive Committee—Lt. Cols. Brydges, Fletcher, Grant, McKay, Bacon, Bothune, Bond, Hanson, D'Orsonnens and Howe, Major Alleyn, C. A. Coates, Esq., M.D., Captains Johnson, Atkinson, Esdaile and Aylmer.

Surgeon—C. A. Coates, M.D. 51st Batt.

At a meeting of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, the following members were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:

President—Lt.-Col. Henry McKay.

Vice-Presidents—Lt.-Colonel J. Ferrier and Capt. F. W. Kay.

Secretary-Treasurer—Dr. Major.

Council—Capt. D. T. Fraser, Lieut. D. Anderson, Capt. E. A. Raynes, Lieut. T. Gordon, Sergt. Blackall, Sergt. Wynue.

It was also decided that the annual match will be held at the Point St. Charles Range, on Saturday the 20th July.

The rifle match last Saturday between the Victoria and the Prince of Wales Rifles, resulted in a victory for the former with 32 points to spare. Lieut. Andrews of the Victorias did capital shooting at 200 yards. The following is the score:

|                   | VICTORIA RIFLES. |          |          |          | Total. |
|-------------------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
|                   | Yds. 200         | Yds. 400 | Yds. 500 | Yds. 600 |        |
| Andrews.....      | 28               | 17       | 14       | 6        | 52     |
| C. Campbell... 13 | 17               | 13       | 16       | ...      | 59     |
| R. Campbell... 16 | 17               | 11       | 13       | ...      | 57     |
| Hardman..... 14   | 16               | 14       | 12       | ...      | 56     |
| Mathewson.... 14  | 17               | 15       | 6        | ...      | 52     |
|                   |                  |          |          |          | 276    |

|               | PRINCE OF WALES RIFLES. |         |         |         | Total. |
|---------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
|               | Yds. 13                 | Yds. 17 | Yds. 16 | Yds. 10 |        |
| Quinn.....    | 13                      | 17      | 16      | 10      | 56     |
| Stewart.....  | 13                      | 16      | 11      | 9       | 49     |
| Wilson.....   | 10                      | 18      | 12      | 10      | 50     |
| Hill.....     | 15                      | 16      | 12      | 11      | 54     |
| Morrison..... | 12                      | 15      | 8       | 0       | 35     |
|               |                         |         |         |         | 244    |

Majority for Victorias..... 32  
Ranges: 200, 400, 500 and 600 yards; five shots at each range.

Montrealers read with pleasure in last Militia Orders, the promotion to be Lt.-Col. of Major Geo. Dowker, M.G.A. Col. Dowker is a sterling officer, and one who has well earned his deserved promotion by long and meritorious service.

B.

## I AM DREAMING.

I am dreaming, idly dreaming,  
On the buried olden time,  
And its death-note lingers round me  
In a sad funeral chime.

Like the glad spring's budding freshness,  
Like the roseate hues of morn,  
Where the radiant hope that slumbered,  
On my young life's early dawn.

Like the mirage of the desert,  
Like the sunset's transient light,  
Those fair hopes gleamed for a moment,  
Then went out in a starless night.

Adown the misty road of memory,  
With a slow and solemn tread,  
Back those spectral hopes seem marching  
From the kingdom of the dead.

For to-night a spell is on me,  
And the past has come again,  
With its sunshine and its shadow,  
With its pleasure and its pain.

And again I quaff the nectar,  
Which his love once made so sweet,  
Though the crystal cup that held it  
Lies in fragments at my feet.

Yes, I'm dreaming, wildly dreaming,  
Of the buried olden time,  
And its death-note lingers round me  
In a sad funeral chime.

## STRATEGIC MISTAKES OF THE PRUSSIANS.

An interesting suggestive, and it might be said instructive little work has just appeared at Paris under this title. It is an answer to von Wicked's "Strategic Mistakes of the French." While conceding the ignorance and incapacity of the French generals, its author, Amedee la Faure charges the result in gross to unrelenting fatality—using the word fatality because incapacity does not suffice. Then, with graceful avowals of the real capacity of the German generals, he enters upon his military considerations.

He says that the genius of a von Moltke backed by a Blumenthal, could have counted upon Faily's obedience of orders, or of his not hastening to the assistance of MacMahon with the cannonade of Woerth in his ears.

On the same day the Prussian staff had divined that the French generals hearing the cannons of Forbach, forewarned besides by four successive despatches, would not bring up reinforcements to the defenders of Spicheren—from which they were distant only a few miles—reinforcements sufficient to secure a French victory.

The army of Frederick Charles required eight to ten days to get up under the fire of Metz. Could any one hope that the French troops could use up this space of time in accomplishing the few miles which lay between them and the city so that they could not commence their retreat upon Verdun before the 14th, instead of the 10th or 11th.

Was it to be presumed that Bazaine, victor at Gravelotte—for the Germans themselves are not serious any longer in denying the French victory of the 16th—would have wasted the 17th instead of continuing the movement? To what would all the science of the Prussians have amounted, if Bazaine, instead of remaining at Pappelville with the Guard and Reserve Artillery, had come up to the support of the Sixth corps, since on all the other points victory, so to speak, was no longer in dispute?

What fatality compelled the march on Sedan when the Minister of War had indicated almost ordered the plan which rendered useless all the celerity of the Prussians?

Did the Emperor William know beforehand that in Paris as at Metz, the troops would have at their head a guardian of the public monuments rather than a general?

Had he foreseen that the French Marshals would negotiate in place of fighting; that Bazaine would surrender just in time to leave Frederick Charles to be free to fall upon the Army of the Loire; that General Trochu would make his sortie on the 30th November when the victory of Coulmiers rendered on the 9th the junction almost certain?

Recall again, the day of the battle of Mans which, even to the last, continued so uncertain that Prince Frederick Charles admits that he waited for the morrow to renew his attack. The French general Chansy was dangerously sick.

Then again, Mons la Faure, while admitting the superiority of the Germans, repeats that this evil fortune which raged against us was because 'the gods would have it so.'

Undoubtedly the arrival of Faily would not have assured the victory to the French at Woerth. It would, nevertheless have permitted MacMahon to defend the Vosges, since the German critic concedes that success there, at Woerth, "depended upon a single hair."

Neither the Prussian calculation, however exact, nor their knowledge of the French determination, however certain, as it may have been, could have imagined that French generals would have been breakfasting while their soldiers were dying like heroes, that marshals of France would refuse to profit by the victory which the courage of their troops had won; or that they would negotiate with an enemy scarcely superior in numbers; and to sum up, that the chiefs of an army would neglect the goal of battles to pay court to St. Genevieve.

While the Prussians admitted all this in capacity, and hardly deceived themselves, this totality of strange and incomprehensible events must have exceeded their comprehension; and after the surrender of Metz, to cite only one example, Prince Frederick Charles confessed to a French colonel of the general staff that Bazaine's conduct was a mystery which he gave up all attempts to explain.

Nevertheless, without questioning the combined valor and capacity—genius, if the term is preferred—of Count von Moltke, is it exactly true that even such intelligence cannot commit errors? The war of 1870, doubtless demonstrates a high capacity, a profound science; but was everything in this series of marches, of battles, calculated, weighed, the result of reflection, as the world is pleased to believe? And was there not sometimes a place to be found for a doubt, even for an error?

Turenne, Conde, Massena, Napoleon blundered more than once. In the history of great strategists shall the glory belong to Count von Moltke alone, of having never made a mistake.

Every unprejudiced person who has studied this campaign has already discovered errors more numerous than is generally believed on the part of the Prussian staff. Let us consider them briefly, not in the spirit of hypercriticism, but to kindle in the heart a more lively hope of retaliation, which will render the work of some future day a sure thing.

At 4 o'clock p. m. 6th August, the Prussians are masters of the battle field; after General Douay, MacMahon is beaten. Woerth and Reischaffen are in the hands of the Prussians. By prolonging the struggle even to the last cartridge, the Marshal had rendered a retreat an impossibility. After fasting for twelve hours (the American troops often fought a longer space of time on empty stomachs without wincing), used up

by this superhuman combat, the soldier is incapable of any further defence. Scarcely able to fly, exhausted by the heat, without hope, without energy, he lets himself fall along the road, at the risk of being crushed by the caissons that rolled by at a gallop. The voice of the officer is no longer listened to; it is not a retreat but a rout.

Nevertheless, he must fall back as far as Saverne, (say 30 miles) and the Prussian cavalry—this marvellous cavalry which was so often to develop the extent of its audacity—can let itself out in pursuit of the fugitives, sabring without pity, and gathering up prisoners at will.

Resistance is impossible. On this point every officer agrees; and the twenty books or pamphlets which have treated this sad subject present such a picture of this rout that no one any longer discusses the hypothesis of any further effort.

McMahon's army, then, is on the brink of destruction, and these 25,000 men who ran witless along the road to Saverne cannot escape.

The Prussian cavalry does not budge. Nevertheless, they had not charged like our two regiments of intrepid cuirassiers, amid the hop-vine and poles; but had remained in the rear, away from the field of battle, and not a man or a horse had been hit.

The Fourteenth Dragoons, and the Hussars of the North advanced to the south of Reischaffen, captured the money chest of MacMahon, and satisfied with this easy achievement, did not dream of pursuing the fugitives.

This fault was so serious that the German official report is eager to conceal it. "As the German cavalry kept themselves in readiness," so it reads, "the pursuit could be made with great energy, which would have changed the retreat into an absolute rout. It was kept up as far as Saverne, more than 30 miles from Woerth."

This statement is radically false. MacMahon's report says frankly: "We have not been sharply pressed." *L'Officiel* of the 8th August contains the following despatch: "The enemy has not pursued Marshal MacMahon with vigor."

Moreover, not to permit the least doubt of this, it suffices to read the German despatches. The official report, made some time after the event, might have been arranged so as to cover up mistakes; but on the evening of the battle itself, the Prince Royal telegraphed to Berlin: "The French have been thrown back on Bitche," and the 8th August, two days after the fight, he confirmed this first representation: "The enemy has retired on the road to Bitche." It is therefore very evident that the Prussian pursuit was not very serious, since at that date, 8th August, they still believed that the French had fallen back upon Faily's corps, when, instead, they had taken an opposite road, that to Saverne.

M. von Wicked, the German military critic, moreover, acknowledges frankly that a great fault was committed. "As our pursuit of the French army after the battle of Woerth left much to be desired, and as the advantages were not as yet derived from our cavalry, so numerous and so capable—advantages which subsequently were so happily employed—MacMahon withdrew some what in good order the greatest part of his army across the Vosges."

The first and inexplicable fault preserved for France twenty-five thousand soldiers, which served as the nucleus of the new army.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

President Grant has submitted to the Senate a proposition from the British Government, relative to the Washington Treaty with the following message:

To the Senate of the United States.

I transmit herewith the correspondence recently taken place respecting the divisions of opinion which have arisen between this Government and the Government of Great Britain with regard to the powers of the Tribunal of Arbitration created under the Treaty signed at Washington, May 8, 1871. I respectfully invite the attention of the Senate to the proposed article submitted by the British Government, with the object of removing the differences which seem to threaten the prosecution of the arbitration, and request an expression by the Senate of their disposition in regard to advising and consenting to the formal adoption of an article such as is proposed by the British Government. The Senate is aware that the consultation with that body in advance of entering into agreements with foreign States has many precedents. In the early days of the Republic, General Washington repeatedly asked their advice upon pending questions with such powers. The most important precedent is that of the Oregon Boundary Treaty in 1846. The importance of the results hanging upon the present state of the treaty with Great Britain leads me to follow these former precedents, and to desire the counsel of the Senate in advance of agreeing to the proposition of Great Britain.

U. S. GRANT.

Washington, May 13, 1872.

The proposition is contained in a despatch from General Schenck, as follows:

Lord Granville, a few moments since, submitted to me in person the following draft of an article, which, if the Government of the United States think fit to adopt, will be accepted by Her Majesty's Government. I made no comment on it, but said I would telegraph it to you immediately:

Whereas, The Government of Her Britannic Majesty has contended in recent correspondence with the Government of the United States, as follows, viz: That such indirect claims as those for the national losses, stated in the case presented on the part of the Government of the United States to the tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva to have been sustained by the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine, to the British flag, the enhanced payment of insurance, the prolongation of the war, and the suppression of the Rebellion—firstly, were not included in the Treaty of Washington; and further and secondly, should not be admitted in principle as growing out of the acts committed by particular vessels alleged to have been enabled to commit depredations on the shipping of a belligerent, by reason of such want of due diligence in the performance of its neutral obligations as that which is imputed by the United States to Great Britain; and

Whereas, The President of the United States, while adhering to his contention that the said claims were included in the Treaty, adopts for the future the principle contained in the second of the said contentions as far as to declare that it will hereafter guide the conduct of the Government of the United States, and the two countries are, therefore agreed in this respect.

In consideration thereof, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of

the United States in respect of indirect losses as aforesaid before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva.

From which fog of words but one idea emerges clearly, which is that no claim shall be made "on the part of the United States in respect of individual losses as aforesaid, before the Tribunal of Arbitration;" that is to say, that the British Cabinet must be allowed to determine the form in which both cases are to be presented at Geneva. The un wisdom of presenting our claims for consequential damages in any form which would seem to ask for a pecuniary settlement of them, has been clear from the start of the wisdom of withdrawing them now at England's dictation, we are not so certain. We believe that England is right in principle in opposing these claims, though the method of her opposition is not calculated to promote that era of good-fellowship between the two countries which this Treaty was to inaugurate. They should have been excluded in express terms from the Treaty, or else left for the Geneva Tribunal to settle, with the understanding that what the United States sought was to establish a principle, and not to mulct England in damages. A treaty which has not established itself in popular approval will be of little worth. The only controversy will remain unsettled, and ready to break forth again at the first provocation.

The simple truth of this business, outside of all diplomatic politeness, is this: "There was a party in this country headed by Mr. Sumner, who insisted upon the recognition of consequential damages. The treaty was therefore so worded as to leave the opportunity open for the presentation of these claims, or at least not to exclude them. They appeared in our case when prepared for the Geneva Commission, and would have gone quietly before it without remark had not Mr. Bancroft Davis, with somewhat super serviceable zeal, undertaken to excite public sentiment in behalf of that case by distributing it over Europe printed in various languages. The leading English papers were included in the distribution, and they found in our consequential claims the opportunity for an attack upon the Gladstone Ministry, which it hastened to meet by the repudiation of the Treaty. If the Treaty fails therefore, it will be because the English administration which negotiated the Treaty was not strong enough to carry it through. If it succeeds, it will be because we find ourselves so far committed to its success that we prefer to sacrifice something rather than let it fail.

There may be a doubt about the words of the Treaty do or do not cover; but there can be no doubt whatever that the Geneva Commission is the proper tribunal to decide upon the meaning of that instrument, and not the British Cabinet. The object of the Treaty was to set in motion certain machinery for adjusting our differences; and the British repudiated the Treaty, the moment it denied the efficiency of that machinery to settle all disputes. Having established a court for the hearing of claims, one disputant cannot reasonably withdraw because it does not like the motion of its opponent. It must be a bad case that has no other resort but this. The feeling of the Senate as of the people, is probably against the change we are asked to make in our case. But we are deeply interested in the success of the diplomatic mode of settling disputes, and this will probably decide the Senate to sacrifice its convictions on this point to the sensitiveness of the English. It is unfortunate that the settlement of this question should

come at a time when the Gladstone administration is tottering, and when a Presidential election appears in this country to turn all political issues from their true course. But remembering how often it has been charged that our elections are enough to prevent fair and statesmanlike action, we can but think it instructive that the imminent fall of an administration in England has proved more hazardous to this Treaty than our election, though the latter is in some respects more recklessly conducted than any we have had in ten years.

PRESENTATION.

STURROCK, MAY 17, 1872.

Captain. A. H. Whitcher, 53rd Batt. V. Militia.

Dear Sir.—While deeply sensible of the loss the 53rd Battalion will incur by your departure for the Province of Manitoba, we heartily congratulate you upon the appointment which you have received, and we trust that it will prove the beginning of a future of prosperity to you.

Your connection with the 53rd Battalion, was invariably marked by a strict observance of duty on your part, and your conduct to your brother officers, and to the men under your command, was such as to win their highest respect and esteem.

In asking your acceptance of the accompanying offering, we beg to assure you of our sincere friendship, and our best wishes for your welfare.

We are faithfully yours,

- W. E. Ibbotson, Lt.-Col. 53rd Batt.
- W. C. Willis, Major 53rd Batt.
- E. D. Worthington, N. D., Surgeon.
- P. J. Austin, Asst. Surgeon.
- A. Winter, Quartermaster.
- G. Willis, Paymaster.
- W. A. Moorehouse No. 4. No. 3.
- C. E. Roux, Capt. No. 4.
- D. G. Loomis, Lieut. No. 2.
- C. Armstrong, Capt. No. 2.
- A. L. Grindrad, Ens. No. 2.
- J. Phelan, Lieut. No. 5.
- A. Embury, Lieut. No. 5.
- M. Rolf, Capt. No. 6.
- Lieut. Ryther, No. 6.
- Ens. Stacy, No. 6.
- E. P. Felton, Capt. S. G. A.
- W. A. Hale, Lieut. S. G. A.

Captain Whitcher replied as follows:—

Col. Ibbotson and brother officers of the Volunteer force: Your kind expressions of regard for myself embodied in the address you have just presented to me, and the very handsome token of regard that has accompanied it have completely taken me by surprise, and I cannot sufficiently thank you for your very kind wishes for my welfare. It is a matter of great pleasure and satisfaction to myself that my conduct as an officer of the 53rd Battalion could have elicited so marked an expression of good will. Sensible that I come very short of being worthy of the honor you confer on me, I can only say that I will endeavor to retain the good will expressed for me to night. Allow me to thank you gentlemen most sincerely, and to assure you that I shall ever prize most highly your very handsome testimonial.

A. H. WHITCHER.

Capt. No. 1 Co. 53rd Batt.

(Continued from Page 257.)

Captain Henry C. Rogers, V.B., No. 1. Company, 57th Battalion, from 3rd May, 1872.

Captain Reuben O. Campbell, V.B., No. 3 Company, 56th Battalion from 3rd May, 1872.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence is hereby granted to the following officers :

Captain Robert Thorborn, No. 3 Company, 37th Battalion, for six months, from 6th instant, to proceed to Manitoba on private affairs.

Ensign James Stafford Kirpatrick, 14th Battalion, for six months, from 8th instant, on urgent private affairs.

Surgeon George D. Morton, 35th Battalion, for six months, from date of embarkation to proceed to Europe on private affairs.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The following officers having obtained certificates of qualification are hereby confirmed in their respective ranks :

Major John B. Tweedle, V.B., 25th Battalion, from 1st May, 1872.

Major John Cole, C.C., St. Thomas and London, Squadron from 3rd May, 1872.

Capt. Wm. Ryan, V.B., No. 5 Company, 37th Battalion from 1st May, 1872.

Captain Andrew H. Haney, V.B. No. 8 Company, 44th Battalion, from 1st May, 1872.

Lieutenant David Turnbull, V.B., 3rd Battalion, G.T.R.B., from 1st May, 1872.

Ensign Robert Knight Hope, V.B., 13th Battalion, from 1st May, 1872.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*Cookshire Troop of Cavalry.*

To be Major, specially and provisionally :  
Captain John Henry Taylor, M.S., 2nd.

*Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.*

Major Frederick Cole is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

*1st Battalion of Rifles, or "Prince of Wales Regiment."*

To be Lieutenants :

Ensign William do Courey Harnett, M.S., vice Stevenson, promoted.

Ensign Robert Tatlow, V.B.

To be Ensign provisionally :

Damaso Sincennes, Gentleman, vice Star-ness, resigned.

*4th Battalion "Chasseurs Canadiens."*

This Battalion having been reported as disorganized, is hereby disbanded and struck off the list of the Active Militia of the Dominion. The Deputy Adjutant General of Military District No. 6 will take the necessary steps to hand over to the District Store

Keeper at Montreal, all arms, clothing and other Military Stores now in possession of the corps.

*23rd "Beauce" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 5 Company, Ste. Marie.*

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Thomas Jalbert, M.S., vice Duchesnay, transferred to Quebec Field Artillery.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Edmond J. Duchesnay, Gentleman, vice Jalbert promoted.

*52nd Bedford Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Adjutant :

Ensign Calvin Colburn Perkins, V.B., M.S., from No. 8 Company, vice Captain Walter Sutherland Smith, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining the rank of Captain.

*Como Rifle Company.*

To be Captain :

Lieutenant R. W. Shepherd, V.B., vice D. P. McNaughton, whose services as officer in the Active Militia are hereby dispensed with.

BREVET.

To be Major :

Captain John Fraser, M. S., No. 2 Battery Quebec Provisional B. G. A., from 19th April, 1872.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

CONFIRMATION OF RANK

2nd Lieutenant John King, No. 10 Battery N. B. Brigade, G. A. having obtained a Gun-nery Certificate from a Board of officers is hereby confirmed in his rank from 15th April, 1872

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

*Rifles List.*

Quarter Master George H. Crosskill, late Halifax Volunteer Artillery, is hereby permitted to retire with the rank of Honorary Captain.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

*3rd Battalion Rifles, Brantford.*

To be Captains :

Private John Kerr, V. B., vice J. B. Jones left limits,

Drum-Major William Whyte, (provisionally,) vice G. Stephenson left limits.

To be Lieutenants :

Ensign Thomas Harrison, V. B., vice S Phypps, left limits.

Ensign John Fitzgerald O'Neil V. B., vice W. G. Jones, left limits.

Sergeant Thomas Burnley, V. B., vice G. Clifford left limits.

Sergeant James E. Fenton, V. B., vice R Ferguson, left limits.

To be Ensigns :

Sergeant James Page, V. B., vice F. Hit-chen, left limits.

Private Robert Evans, V. B., vice O'Neil promoted.

Sergeant Thomas Yates, V. B. vice W. Dent left limits.

Private William R. Wilson, M. S., vice W. Bourne left limits.

Sergeant Malcolm Colclough, (provisionally) vice C. Bethune left limits.

No. 2.

CERTIFICATES, BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

The following Officers and others have passed their examinations before, and have been granted certificates by Boards of Examiners :

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

*At London.*

FIRST CLASS—CAVALRY.

Major John Cole, commanding St. Thomas and London Squadron.

*At the old Fort, Toronto.*

FIRST CLASS.

Major John B. Tweedale, 25th Battalion.

Captain Henry Lennon, No. 4 Company, 38th Battalion.

Captain Hugh Stewart, No. 4 Company, 37th Battalion.

Captain Andrew H. Haney, No. 8 Company, 44th Battalion.

Sergeant John Napier, 35th Battalion.

do T. A. Walker, 77th Battalion.

Charles Fisher, Gentleman, 27th Batt.

SECOND CLASS.

Captain William Ryan, No. 5 Company, 37th Battalion.

Captain Andrew H. Haney, No. 8 Company, 44th Battalion.

Lieutenant David Turnbull, 3rd Battalion, G. T. R. B.

Ensign Robert K. Hope, 13th Battalion.

Sergeant G. Cleghorn, G. T. R. B.

Thomas Yeates, Gentleman, G. T. R. B.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

*At St. John.*

FIRST CLASS GUNNERY.

2nd Lieutenant John King, No. 10 Battery N. B. Brigade G. A.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,

Adjutant-General of Militia,

Canada