

To be Adjutant;

Captain Arbuthnot Blain, V.B.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

2nd Battalion Rifles

Erratum in G.O. (25), 11th instant, read
Major William McKechnie" instead of
"McKenzie."

By Command of His Excellency the
Governor General,

WALKER POWELL, Lt.-Colonel.

Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia.
Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—I think you would confer a favor on
Volunteer Officers by publishing in the RE-
VIEW, a complete price list of all the articles
supplied by the Militia Department to the
Volunteers. I mean a price list in detail of
the arms, clothing and accoutrements served
out to the non-commissioned officers and men
of the different branches of the service.

I will be satisfied in the meantime by your
informing me, what the following articles
cost our Government, viz:

- 1st. Infantry waist belt without locket.
- 2nd. Union locket for same.
- 3rd. Sling for rifle.

Yours &c. CAMP.

In reply to our correspondent *Camp*, the
price at which an Infantry waist belt without
locket can be obtained at the Militia Depart-
ment is 50 cts. Union locket 25 cts. Sling
for rifle 25 cts. We shall publish regulation
prices of full outfit next week.—ED. VOL. REV.

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The annual
report of Commissioners of Her Majesty's
Customs was issued on the 27th ult. It
gives a comparative statement of the export
and imports for three years ending in 1871.
In 1869 the value of the exports amounted to
£189,953,956. In 1870 it was £199,586,
822; and in 1871 it reached the total of £222,
519,777, showing an increase of £22,932,955,
or 11.4 per cent over 1870, and of £32,965,
820, or 17.1 per cent. increased over 1869.
The imports have also steadily increased, but
hardly in proportion to the exports. Thus
in 1869 the total value of the imports was
£295,460,214; in 1870, £303,257,403; and
last year £380,035,143. The average increase
of imports for the three years has been at
the rate of 8.8 per cent., while the advance
in the value of the exports for the same
season has been at the rate of 15.7 per
cent. The increase in the total trade of
the United Kingdom in 1871, as compar-
ed with 1870, reaches the total of £80,020,
827.

NAPOLEON AND AUSTERLITZ.—Such was the
crowning battle of Austerlitz—except
Waterloo, and perhaps Jena—the most de-
cisive of the Revolutionary wars, the only
one too which military writers have con-
sidered as Napoleon's masterpiece. There
was this peculiarity also in the day, that it
was a perfectly fair fight; the numbers on
each side were not far from equal, and the
result was in no sense caused by an over-
whelming preponderance of force. The
victory was due to the serious error of the
allies in uncovering their centre, in the at-
tempt to outflank the French right, and to
the admirable skill with which Napoleon
anticipated their faulty manoeuvres, massed
his forces against the unguarded point, and,
breaking the enemy's line in two, destroyed
by his redoubtable blows. Much also was
due to the superiority of the French sol-
diery over their adversaries, and to the
flexibility, ease and ready suppleness of the
tactical formations of the conquerors com-
pared with those of the defeated army. The
Austrians and Russians, it has been said,
presented the image of a bar of steel, un-
bending, rigid, difficult to turn; the French
were like a chain of a thousand links, the
strength of which is yet compatible with
adaptability to all kinds of forms, and is
quickly shaped by its owner's hand; and
this difference of "mobility" proved de-
cisive. It has also been remarked that in
this encounter "the system of Frederick
came in collision with that of Napoleon, and
was shattered to pieces;" but the observa-
tion, correct as regards the tactical organi-
zation of an army, is, taken more widely, an
exaggeration, though there is no doubt that
the aim of Frederick was usually to turn and
outflank a wing, while Napoleon had a spe-
cial predilection for heavy and reiterated
attacks on the centre. The battle of Aus-
terlitz ended the war by exacting a humili-
ating peace from Austria, and the Grand
Army was soon on its way homeward, not
however, to see French soil again before
meeting fresh perils and triumphs. The
general estimate of the campaign may be
collected from what we have written. The
operations from first to last illustrate splen-
dently Napoleon's genius in making and ex-
ecuting military projects, his wonderful skill
in deceiving his enemies, and his great
power of strategic combination; and showed
the world what a great captain could do
with an army of immense strength, and su-
perior in all respects to its adversaries. They
also exhibited the fatal results on the con-
quered side of incapacity in war, of reck-
lessness, obstinacy and timidity, of following
plans essentially faulty, and of attempting
obviously false movements; and the surren-
der of Mack, the advance from Olmutz, and
the careless and presumptuous flank march
before Austerlitz, remain monuments of
ruinous errors. Yet the blaze of victory can-
not hide the facts that Napoleon in his
march to the Danube exposed his army to
real danger, and above all, that in leaving
Vienna and pursuing the allies into Moravia,
he threw down a challenge to adverse for-
tune, and certainly might have incurred
defeat. The campaign also, as we have re-
marked, discloses clearly the inherent de-
fects of the Napoleonic system of making
war. The troops, living upon the country,
were more than once in a pitiable state; and
candid observers gathered from the mis-
erous excesses and the indiscipline which
early resulted from this state of things,
a sinister augury for the future which
history was before long to realize.—Temple

RESCUED RELICS.—The schr. *Foam*, Captain
James Hanley, has returned to this port
from a diving voyage to Cape Breton. She
brought up a large quantity of iron chains,
cables, anchors, etc., but the most interest-
ing portion of her cargo were three cannon
picked up in Louisburg Harbor. They were
a portion of the armament of a French fri-
gate that was burned by the British in that
harbor in 1745 at the bombardment of that
place. There was one large gun measuring
12 feet in length, 6 feet 2 in. in circumfer-
ence at the butt, and 4 feet 5 in. in the muz-
zle. The bore is 7½ inches. The other two
are of equal size, and measure 9 feet seven
inches in length 4 feet round at the breech,
and 29 inches at the muzzle. Their bore is
4 inches in diameter. John Dougherty, who
commanded the diving expedition, has
heard from the natives that the frigate had
had been burned and sunk at a certain spot
in that harbor, and determined to search for
some relics of the affair. The result was as
above stated. It would be proper to secure
these relics of the past history of the Pro-
vince for the Provincial Museum. They are
so far corroded and rusted by being under
the sea for over a century as to be useless
for practical purposes, and succeeding gen-
erations, would hardly pardon our cotem-
poraries if they suffered them to pass out
of their hands.—*Acadian Recorder*.

A Memphis special says there are advices
from Osceola, Arkansas, to noon 13th. At
that time the citizens were still under arms
and are greatly excited from reports that
the negroes are marching on the place.
Scores of prisoners have been captured, and
the jail is crowded. The citizens are ship-
ping their families and goods to places of
safety.

The steamer "Celeste," enroute to Mem-
phis was hailed 15 miles below Osceola, and
reaching the landing a gang of armed ne-
groes demanded to be taken to Osceola, but
they were driven off and the steamer got
away safely. Armed bands were seen at other
points on the river.

Fitzpatrick did not proceed to Little Rock
but crossed to Crittenden County, where
he endeavoured to prevail on the Sheriff to
cross with him into Mississippi County with
a posse of negroes, but the Sheriff declined.
It is stated that militia are en route from
Little Rock to the scene of the troubles.

Advices from Tucson, Arizona Territory, of
Oct. 8th, says that on the 13th of September
Apache Indians attacked Hughes, Rancho
near Crittenden, killed a Mexican and stole
the animals belonging to the farm.

A sergeant and five men were dispa-
ched to warn the farmers of Sonora Valle of the
presence of hostile Indians near Hughes,
rancho, but were attacked, and Hughes,
Stewart, Corporal Wm. Nation and Sergeant
Edward Carr and John W. and Privates
ed. alch were kill-

On the 6th of October a band of Apaches,
from Santa Rita Mountains, with a herd of
stolen cattle, attacked a party of miners, 30
miles from Tucson, and robbed them of all
their animals and property.

Two of the miners are miss-
ing. The Indians are armed with the best kind
of breech loading guns.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to
THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday
the 23rd inst.

KING, Ont.—Capt. Charles Norman, \$1.

STRATFORD.—Major D. Scott, \$2.

EAST HAWKESBURY.—Capt. Wm. Ogden, \$1.