



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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CANADIAN VOLUNTEER SONG.

(Air—'Lone Starry Hour,' or 'Red, White and Blue.')

Shoulder to shoulder we'll be seen, boys,
In that call which our country has made
To fight in defence of our Queen, boys,
We'll each leave our calling and trade.

Our country, our sweet-hearts and wives,
boys,
Will confide in us all when afar :
Those treasures we'll guard with our lives,
boys,
If should sound the dread tocsin of war.

Should the Fenians or Yankees invade, boys,
Or dare to dishonor our soil ;
We'll show them of what we are made, boys,
Despising all danger and toil.

We'll march with our flag, as of yore, boys,
And our Company we know will prove
true ;
We'll conquer, as ever before, boys,
And stick to the red, white and blue.

Our Captain no danger will shun, boys,
He'll instruct and command us all right
To handle our Layonet and gun, boys,
And lead in the front of the fight.

When duty demands we'll be found, boys,
Every one, both the rank and the file
And true British cheers shall resound.
boys,
As they did on the banks of the Nile.

Our cause and our laws we'll uphold, boys,
And our colors we'll nobly defend,
Despite all the green-backs or gold, boys,
Fenian, Traitor, or Yankee can send.

Then hurrah, for our brave Volunteers,
boys,
With defence of our country in view :
We will join in three hearty cheers, boys,
And, 'Tiger,' for the red, white and blue.

JAS. McMORIS, JR.

Waterdown, Sept 12. 1866

GUNNERY :

A LECTURE DELIVERED BY CAPT. BRANCKER, R.A.,
BEFORE THE MONTREAL DRILL ASSOCIATION.

[CONCLUDED.]

To understand more fully the use of all this variety of ordnance I have enumerated as belonging to our armament, let us briefly glance at the requirements of the different classes of artillery. Artillery is generally classed under the different heads of : 1st. Field Artillery ; 2nd, Siege Artillery ; 3rd. Garrison Artillery.

Field Artillery embraces all the artillery that accompanies an army in the field : Siege Artillery all that is required for conducting sieges ; and Garrison Artillery, all such as is required for the armament of garrisons, fortresses, coast batteries, &c. Each class requires a different armament and equipment. Thus take Field Artillery. The inefficiency, or rather, we may say, entire uselessness of this branch on its first introduction, and the reason why it was so long ereit exerted any influence on the tide of battles, arose from its being immoveable ; and, therefore, it gradually became evident that it required mobility and simplicity. All the improvements made in it from time to time during the last four hundred years, have tried to combine these two qualities with efficiency of fire ; and in this, at the present time, all nations seem agreed. I have already alluded to the improvements made by Gribeauval. Napoleon wrote, with regard to these. "Gribeauval has made great reforms ; he has simplified much ; but the artillery is still too heavy, too complicated ; it must be still further reduced until it becomes perfectly simple." A General, who so much relied upon artillery in all his campaigns, must be well able to judge of its requirements ; no one will be slow to see the advantages of an artillery able to move with rapidity, and constantly to change its position, so as always to take the line of the enemy diagonally or in flank, and by its rapid retreat battle a counter-attack, over one ponderous, slowly moving to a fixed position, there to remain until the battle is over, or in the event of a defeat, from its inability to retire quickly, becoming the prey of the victorious army. This mobility then, must be given to field artillery, even at a sacrifice to some extent of calibre of gun. No one will doubt the superiority of 40-pounder batteries over 12-

pounder, as far as the effect of their fire is concerned. Inkerman was partly gained by the fire of two 18-pounders. But nevertheless, whatever advantage a heavy gun has over a light one in superiority of fire, that advantage is lost in the field by its want of mobility ; the aim must be by a perfect equipment, by adapting our mode of draft to our style of horse, by a careful training of our drivers, to render our field artillery capable of carrying guns of at least a certain calibre ; and, if possible, one superior to that which other nations use, thus equaling them in mobility of moving, while surpassing them in superiority of fire. Without entering into details required in the organization of field batteries, we may generally then say that their guns must combine lightness of construction with being able to fire a projectile of at least a certain weight : their carriages must be able to move rapidly, turn easily, and must be capable of being limbered up and unlimbered with facility. Their height must be such as to allow of the guns being quickly loaded. They require strong and simple means of giving the gun elevation and depression, as well as deflection. The limber boxes must contain such a quantity of ammunition that the gun may not be too dependent on the ammunition wagon. But as armies in the field are composed of cavalry and infantry, so field artillery is divided into horse artillery, field batteries, position batteries and mountain batteries—each requiring a different degree of mobility, and consequently of armament ; and hence we want four different kinds of guns for field purposes.

Now horse artillery are intended to manoeuvre with cavalry, and were first introduced by Frederick the Great, in 1758. They require to be most mobile, and consequently have to be armed with a very light gun, and their detachments have to be mounted. Our troops are now armed with a 9-pounder Armstrong breech loader of six cwt., weighing, with carriage complete, about 32 cwt. this is drawn by eight horses on service. The smooth-bore armament used to be 6-pounders of six cwt., and 12-pounder howitzer of 6½ cwt. Six guns in our service form a battery : many nations have eight, and the latter number certainly seems more convenient, as it makes two good half batteries of 4 guns each, and does not split up the centre division, as it does when you divide a gun battery into half batteries.

Field batteries, the second-class of field artillery, are intended to accompany infantry, and consequently require not quite the same degree of mobility as horse artillery. Their detachments are not mounted, but walk, or ride on carriage attached to the bat-