

Prussian War, 1870-71, translated from the German, by Capt. Clarke, the following information respecting the strength of the corps, and divisions of the combatants. A French division consisted of 13 battalions, (one of which was a rifle battalion,) 12 guns, 6 mitrailleuses, 1 company of Engineers. A corps was constituted of a variable aggregation of divisions, and had an Artillery reserve in the proportion of about 12 guns to each division. There was, besides, a large Artillery reserve of some 96 guns for the whole army. The Cavalry was organized separately by divisions. A Prussian division usually consisted of 12 battalions of Infantry, 4 Squadrons of Cavalry, 24 guns and 1 company of Pioneers. There was a reserve, or corps of Artillery, to each army corps of usually, 36 guns. The total of a *corps d'armée* was then 25 battalions, 8 squadrons, 3 companies of Pioneers, and 8 batteries of divisional Artillery, besides 6 batteries of Corps Artillery. The Cavalry division was organized separately, and had its own complement of Artillery, the chief points of difference were that the French had no unit of organization, beyond the division, while the Prussians had that of the *corps d'armée* of 2 divisions. The French Corps Commander of 2 divisions had only at his disposal 48 guns and 12 mitrailleuses, while the Prussians had 84 guns. I apprehend that the system which gave a full reserve Artillery, to the Corps Commander, was more likely to produce effective results, than that which limited his reserve for the sake of keeping a reserve of 96 guns for the disposal of the Commander of an army of 300,000 men."

Taubert in speaking of this subject, says, "from the known strength of our army corps, we may assume that there was about 3 pieces to every 1,000 combatants, this proportion is adhered to by most of the other large continental armies. There are no general rules on this subject, because it is not a matter so difficult to determine, as the number and calibre of the pieces, which an army requires; for, independently of the nature of the ground, which has a great influence on this point, the predilection of an army for its existing organization, the character of its Commander, and the armament of the enemy, have to be taken into consideration.

In a country much cut up numerous light guns are desirable, while in a flat, and open one, a greater proportion of heavy guns, and Horse Artillery, might advantageously be adopted.

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