

on. He then commands, *Deploy as skirmishers*—MARCH, waving his sword to indicate the flank to which to extend.

At the word "March," the file leader halts and the rest of the men execute the same movement as in forming squad, except that instead of coming up touching elbows, they spread to a distance of about ten feet apart forming a skirmish line. This line is manœuvred exactly the same as the squad in line, viz. forward backward, and to either flank. The commands are given by the bugle entirely, and all bugle calls on skirmish line apply to individuals, never to heads of files.

If the direction is to be changed, it will be done by a wheel, not by filing, and the wheeling signals used. Distance drill will be combined with skirmish drill daily, and broken and woody ground chosen to exercise upon. At the close of the drill the rally will be sounded in long notes.

At this signal the men will form in file in rear of the skirmish line, marched up to the number fours, and ordered to fall in. Each man resumes his place; the instructor commands, *Fours*—LEFF. At the word "Left," the sections wheel into line, and the drill is closed in the usual manner.

**TROOP DRILL.**—The essentials of troop drill have been already taught in squad and skirmish drills. The troop is manœuvred in exactly the same way, with the exception that sections of four are substituted for individuals, and fours right or left supplant the facings.

A troop can break from line into column in just six directions: 1, Right; 2, Left; 3 and 4 Forward from either flank; 5 and 6, To the rear from either flank. In breaking to the front and rear, much speaking will be saved by a wave of the sword indicating the flank from which to break. A troop can from column to line in six ways also, corresponding to the breakages.

A troop wheels bodily to either side. All troop drill will be executed mounted and armed. The sabre will be carried on the left side, in the frog; the pistol on the right hip, in the holster; the carbine in a holster or bucket, on the right side of the saddle, behind the leg. In fighting on foot, change the sabre for the carbine and place the former in the carbine holster.

To break to the front from either flank, the captain commands, *By fours*—MARCH, with a wave of the sabre as necessary. To break to the rear in like manner, he commands, *To the rear by fours*—MARCH. To break to a flank, he commands, *To the right or left*—MARCH. All of which are executed as already explained in squad drill, etc.

Bring in column of fours, to form troop to the front on either hands, the captain commands waving his sabre, *Form troop*—MARCH. To form to either flank he commands, *Fours*—RIGHT or *Fours*—LEFT. To form to the rear on either flank, he commands, *Fours*—ABOUT; *form troop*—MARCH. All of which are executed as already explained.

Columns en route will be narrowed "by twos," and "files" at the trot as before explained in "horsemanship." They will be turned to hand, as files are in squad drill. Fours will always be formed before forming troop.

*Troop right wheel (or left wheel)*—MARCH, is merely an extension of squad wheels, on the same principles. The wheels must be often practised, as also the advance in line, at a walk, canter, and charge.

The charge will always be made with the pistol and sabre, only one shot being fired before closing with the sabre. The other five shots must be reserved for the pursuit.

The advance in line is the most difficult thing in troop drill. The guide will always be centre, and the men will rather spread out than crowd up. The movement should be practiced at each pace till perfect, but the full gallop ought not to be indulged in it exhausts the horses too soon.

To break cuirassiers or heavy cavalry, the captain commands successively, *Prepare to charge in open order*—MARCH. No. 1 of each rides forward and 2, 3, and 4 file in behind him.

**FORWARD! TROT! GALLOP! CHARGE!**—When at the gallop, the four concentrate on the enemy's line, and burst through in a *clump*, four feet deep, the outside men firing a volley at one point. The enemy's line broken they spread out in the rear, and attack with the sabre; on the last rear if possible. This manœuvre must be frequently practised.

Fighting on foot is also well drilled. No. 4 will in all cases hold the horses.

If all men are needed on foot, order the horses to be hobbled. Each man will pass his halter strap around the pasterns of the forelegs of his horse, after dismounting, taking the end of the strap around the hock of the hind leg, in a knot; or else, hobble the fore-legs only, and tie each horse to his neighbor by the link and strap issued with the bridle.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

### FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

I had occasion to pay Joliette a visit last week and was agreeably surprised at meeting several of my old comrades of Laprairie camp. The rifle matches of the Berthier, Rawdon and Joliette Companies were going on under the supervision of Col. Hanson.

I found that the old military spirit was by no means dead yet and many spoke confidently of the next camp in '72, when they would enter upon their duties with more confidence after the training and experience of last camp.

The citizens of Joliette gave the Volunteers a ball at the conclusion of the matches at which were also displayed the prizes won. The shooting was very much above the average. One man making his debut as a marksman out of six shots at 500 yards made five bull's eyes and one centre; not so bad for a commencement.

Lieut. G. W. Hatton, Adjutant Victoria Rifles, was presented by the officers and men of his corps with a gold watch as a token of respect and appreciation of his services previous to leaving for the States. Lieut. Hatton left on Wednesday night being played down to the depot by the band of the Vics and accompanied there by his many friends and brother officers.

The Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, Conn., arrived here on Tuesday in the midst of drenching rain. They are one of the oldest Volunteer organizations in the United States. They were received by the Brigade Major and a guard of honor consisting of two

companies of the G. T. Artillery, under Capt. Huddell.

On the platform, awaiting the arrival of the train, were a number of volunteer officers. Amongst whom we noticed Lt.-Col. Smith, D. A. G.; Lt.-Col. Bacon; Lt.-Col. Bethune, V. R.; Capt. Muir, No. 2 Cavalry, Capt. Battersby; Capt. Atkinson, G. T. R.; Major LaBrancho, M. R. R.; Lieut. Chagnon, M. R. R.; Maj. Handyside, V. R.; Lieut. Hutton, V. R.; Adj. Benjamine, P. W. R.; Capt. McCormack, P. W. R.; and others.

The guard of honor was drawn up on the outer platform, and on the arrival of the train the Putnam Phalanx was formed in front of them and the usual military courtesies exchanged.

Lieut.-Colonel Smith in the name of the Minister of Militia, welcomed Major Kennedy and his command, and offered to them the use of the Drill Shed. The Phalanx number about 100 men. They are fine looking, athletic men and their curious old fashioned continental uniforms gave them a singular appearance. The men being drawn up in line, his Worship, Mayor Coursol, briefly addressed them, welcoming them, &c.

Major Kennedy, in command, thanked his Worship and introduced Governor Hawley.

### GOV. HAWLEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mayor.—In the name of Putnam Phalanx, I beg very gratefully to return thanks to the Gov. General, the Minister of Militia, yourself, and, indeed, all whom we have had occasion to meet in Canada, either officially or socially, for the uniform kindness and consideration with which we have been treated and met. We do not come amongst you as strangers, but feel quite at home as old friends. And why should we not feel at home here; we are all one people, sprung from a common stock, speaking the English language, and as the English speaking nations of the earth spreading over the world as the champions of constitutional Government, guaranteeing the liberties of the citizen, and carrying with us everywhere the church and school house. And how ever much we in America may feel that we are nearly allied to England we are still closer bound to Canada, for are we not near neighbors bound to each other by the ties of commerce and every friendly and social relation, and I assure you gentlemen, we should only be too happy to see and welcome you in old Connecticut, for we of Connecticut are, of all the States in the Union, the least likely to forget that it is to England we owe the laws and institutions under which we live; and that forty years after Independence we lived under those same laws and institutions with scarce a change made in them since the days when they were granted to us by the charter from Royal Charles.

England and America have lately given a spectacle to the world, the grandest the world ever saw; the settlement of their difficulties by a just and equitable treaty; I trust the time when an appeal to the sword was always necessary to settle national disputes has passed; and that henceforward England and America hand in hand and side by side will fight with the weapons of intellect to perform the great work of civilization and Progress which is before them. I assure you that there is not one person whom we