

is composed shall be numbered as follows :

The Company at "Centreville" as No. 1 Co.	
do "Richmond"	do 2 do
do "Victoria"	do 3 do
do "Waterville"	do 4 do
do "Brighton"	do 5 do
do "Woodstock"	do 6 do

74th Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Sussex, King's County.

To be Ensign, provisionally :
Private Samuel T. Morton, vice S. Gosline,
appointed Quarter-Master.

Gagetown Infantry Company.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :
Corporal John W. Dickie, vice J. R. Glass,
left the limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally :
Private Benjamin S. Babbitt, vice E. M.
Dickie, left the limits.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

1st "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Captain, provisionally :
Captain L. J. Bland, from Purcell's Cove
Battery, vice George Thompson, whose
resignation is hereby accepted.

2nd "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

No. 1 Battery.

The Head-Quarters of this Battery are
heroby transferred from Halifax to Her-
ring Cove.

To be 2nd Lieutenant :
Daniel Johnson, Gentleman, M.S.

No. 2 Battery, Halifax.

To be Captain :
George T. Smithers, Esquire, Q. F. O.
vice Mosbey resigned.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :
Gould Northup Brown, Gentlemen.

No. 3 Battery, Halifax.

To be 1st Lieutenant :
John M. DeWolf, Gentleman, Q. F. O., vice
Reeves, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :
Charles E. Horton, Gentleman.

No. 6 Battery, Eastern Passage.

To be Captain, to take rank from 9th Decem-
ber, 1870.

Charles Richardson, Esquire, M. S.

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally :
John Himelman, Gentleman.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :
Lewis Turner, Gentleman.

66th "Halifax" Battalion of Infantry.

The resignation of Major John Duffers, is
heroby accepted.

By Command of His Excellency the
Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,
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.]

THE PRUSSIAN CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The following remarks on the Prussian
Cavalry (clipped from an English paper) ap-
pear to me well worthy of a place in your
wide spread military journal, and there is no
doubt that all Volunteer cavalymen will co-
incide with me in thinking that too great a
value can scarcely be placed on the services
of our Volunteer Cavalry Corps when called
out for active service. The Troops at coun-
try stations should, however, be uniformed
as mounted rifleman, their saddlery and
equipments be of a lighter description, and
to ensure good marksmen a little more en-
couragement in the way of prizes at the an-
nual rifle meetings should be extended to
this branch of the service. No better light
cavalry can be found in the Dominion than
some of our frontier Troops; bold, if not
graceful, riders, acquainted with every by-
road, ford and forest path in their different
localities, and inured to hardship, these
horsemen, properly armed, disciplined and
equipped, would be found a serious impedi-
ment to the advance of a hostile force into
Canada.

"The various movements of the German
troops have been hitherto conducted without
any attempt at molestation on the part of
the enemy. Protected by a thick curtain
of ever-watchful cavalry, the infantry have
moved in perfect freedom, without even a
thought of danger to harass or impede them.
No branch of the service has contributed
more to the marvellous successes of this
campaign than the cavalry; and military
authorities will do well to consider the great
importance of that arm as evidenced in the
present war. Pushing on sometimes two or
even three days' march ahead of the col-
umns, the cavalry have—with an audacity
that would have amounted to recklessness
but for the extraordinary care and skill in
their movements, and their topographical
knowledge—succeeded in not only com-
pletely covering and guarding the advance
of the armies, but also in obtaining such ac-
curate and constant information as to the
strength, position, and movements of the
enemy, that the German commanders have
never been at a loss to know in which direc-
tion to concentrate their troops, where to
reinforce, and where, without danger, to
weaken a corps. Nor is the advantage of
such perfect cavalry scouting confined to
the value, great as it is, of the intelligence
thereby received; a feeling of confidence
that is most beneficial is imparted to the
men composing the other branches of the
army. They know that they march secure
from secret ambush or sudden attack; an
immense load of responsibility is taken from
the minds of their commanders, for both
themselves and those under their authority
feel certain that they will encounter no dan-
ger unwarned, will not be harassed by night
attacks, or subject to sudden assaults from a
neighbouring and unperceived foe. Nor
have the cavalry distinguished themselves
merely as *éclaireurs*, pioneers and scouts.
On more than one occasion they have taken
a most important part in regular pitched

battles, and may even be said to have de-
cided an action. At Gravelotto, the cavalry
held the enemy in check until the infantry
could come up, and sacrificed itself to in-
augurate that series of brilliant successes
which culminated in Sedan. At the battle
near Artenay, the cavalry division under
Prince Albrecht virtually decided the for-
tune of the day. Coming into action in the
nick of time, they turned a stationary battle
into a defeat and by casting themselves
bodily upon the enemy's flank and rear, and
opening fire at the same time with their field
batteries, throw them into total confusion,
cut off their retreat upon Orleans, drove
them to seek shelter in the villages, and to
give themselves up in crowds as prisoners
of war."

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.—The follow-
ing general order with reference to the Red
River Expedition, has been issued from the
Horse Guards by H. R. H. the Commander in
Chief of the British Army:—"The expedi-
tion having completed the service on which
it has been employed, His Royal Highness
the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief de-
sires to express to Lieutenant General the
Hon. J. Lindsay, who organized the force,
and to Col. Wolseley, officers, non-commis-
sioned officers and men who composed it,
his entire satisfaction at the manner in which
they have performed the arduous duties
which were entailed upon them by a journey
of above 600 miles through a country desti-
tute of supplies and which necessitated the
heavy labor of carrying boats, guns, amuni-
tions, stores and provisions over no less than
forty-seven "portages." Seldom have
troops been called upon to endure more
continuous labor and fatigue and never have
officers or men behaved better, or worked
more cheerfully during inclement weather
and in its consequent hardships; and the
successful result of the expedition shows
the perfect discipline and spirit of all engag-
ed in it. His Royal Highness, while thank-
ing the regular troops for their exertions
wishes specially to place on record his full
appreciation of the services rendered by the
militia of the Dominion of Canada who were
associated with them throughout these try-
ing duties."

ERAMOSA VOLUNTEER COMPANY.—A meet-
ing of the ratepayers was held at O'Brien's
Hall, near the Centre Inn, Eramosa, at the
close of the nomination proceedings—Cap-
tain Swinford and Mr. L. Parkinson, ad-
dressed the meeting in favor of re-organizing the
Eramosa Rifle Company. Col. Higginbotham,
who was present by request, addressed the
meeting at length, and answered several
questions apparently to the satisfaction of
the meeting. It was moved by Mr. Archibald
Smith, seconded by Mr. Henry Carter,
"That this meeting approve of re-organiz-
ing the Rifle Company, believing that the
formation of such Company will meet with
the approval of the ratepayers of the Town-
ship."—*Elora Observer.*

The Bishop of Berchin—the Rt. Rev. Alex.
Penrose Forbes, second son of the late Lord
Medwin, and Bishop of the Episcopalian
Church in Scotland—has resolved to vacate
his see, and to retire for the remainder of
his days "into a religious house." His re-
verence, it is said, has become impressed
with the belief that the orders of the Episco-
palian Church are invalid, and that he is not
in truth a priest. "The religious house"
into which he is about to retire is understood
to be a Roman Catholic monastery near Glas-
gow, which the Bishop will enter as a lay
brother.