

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 :

Coporal 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 hereby 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 December, 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 hereby 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 communications 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) appear to me well worthy of a place in your wide spread military journal, and there is no doubt that all Volunteer cavalrymen will coincide 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 country stations should, however, be uniformed as mounted rifle-men, their saddlery and equipments be of a lighter description, and to ensure good marksmen a little more encouragement in the way of prizes at the annual 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 impediment 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 columns, 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 completely covering and guarding the advance of the armies, but also in obtaining such accurate 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 direction 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 danger 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 decided an action. At Gravelotto, the cavalry held the enemy in check until the infantry could come up, and sacrificed itself to inaugurate that series of brilliant successes which culminated in Sedan. At the battle near Ardenay, the cavalry division under Prince Albrecht virtually decided the fortune 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 following 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 expedition having completed the service on which it has been employed, His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief desires to express to Lieutenant General the Hon. J. Lindsay, who organized the force, and to Col. Wolseley, officers, non-commissioned 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 destitute of supplies and which necessitated the heavy labor of carrying boats, guns, ammunitions, 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 engaged in it. His Royal Highness, while thanking 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 trying duties."

ERAMOSA VOLUNTEER COMPANY.—A meeting of the ratepayers was held at O'Brien's Hall, near the Centre Inn, Eramosa, at the close of the nomination proceedings—Captain Swinford and Mr. L. Parkinson, addressed 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-organizing the Rifle Company, believing that the formation of such Company will meet with the approval of the ratepayers of the Township."—*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 reverence, it is said, has become impressed with the belief that the orders of the Episcopalian 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 Glasgow, which the Bishop will enter as a lay brother.