

a constituent part of it, it must be by a policy of justice and good faith all round, by having Provincial interests and wants largely in the hands of those members of the government belonging to the Province, with provincial supporters of the government of the day, and the representatives of the province, who best understand its wants and desires. In the first part of the first session, the Canadian Government perhaps erred somewhat in this matter, and though they soon saw their error, and wisely adopted a better and more conciliatory course, they created an alarm which was taken full advantage of, and was not without effects which have not yet quite passed away. But Union feeling is still the feeling of the great bulk of the reflecting and intelligent portion of the people of this province, and by a judicious and generous, yet firm course of policy, it will gradually but surely continue to gain ground, and with a return of material prosperity, with active operations begun, to unite us commercially with every part of this vast continent, the struggle between loyalty and republicanism will neither be very long nor very doubtful. The Duke of Buckingham appeals to that loyalty for which Nova Scotia has always been distinguished, to give the Imperial policy of Union a fair trial—not to condemn it till it has failed and surely the request is not a very extravagant one to make at the hands of a patriotic and loyal people.—*Halifax Express.*

RIFLE MATCH.—The proposed rifle match between the Lancaster and Williamstown Companies came off on Saturday the 11th inst. It was held on the farm adjacent to the premises of Mr. Malcolm McMartin, River Raisin, where a most suitable range can be had for from 100 to 1000 yards. The match was taken part in by seven of the officers and men of each company, making fourteen competitors in all. The firing began shortly after two o'clock p.m., and was completed at seven, resulting in victory to the Williamstown Company, who gave the challenge. The afternoon was favorable, with the exception of a side breeze, which continued until evening, and which in the case of inexperienced marksmen and long ranges might have the effect of lowering the score. But notwithstanding the very recent organization of the companies, and the other sundry hindrances the score is by no means bad, which can be seen by the figures below:

WILLIAMSTOWN.					
	200.	400.	500.	600.	T'l.
Capt. McGillivray.....	16	16	05	02	39
Sgt. J. A. Burton.....	11	14	09	00	34
Sgt. D. McCrimmon.....	14	07	00	07	28
Private A. Rousseau.....	14	12	08	08	42
" J. Currey.....	12	13	08	04	37
" John McRae.....	16	16	12	08	52
" A. Cattanaach.....	14	07	10	05	36
					268
LANCASTER.					
Capt. McLennan.....	11	12	11	11	45
Lieut. McNaughton.....	09	08	08	05	30
Sergt. McMillan.....	10	14	00	05	29
Private H. McPhee.....	13	08	02	00	23
" James Ross.....	14	11	12	03	40
" D. McMillan.....	14	13	02	04	33
" Wm. McLeod.....	08	14	10	02	34
					234

Majority for Williamstown, 34 points.
—*Freeholder.*

[Written Expressly for "THE REVIEW"]
**CHANGES IN DRILL, AND A REVIEW
OF THE NEW AMERICAN SYSTEM
OF INFANTRY TACTICS.**

BY CAPTAIN DARTNELL, 34TH BATT. V. M.

BATTALION DRILL.

Formation of the Battalion.—The colour company, as a rule is the company of direction. As soon as it is placed on the determined line, the other companies will form on it to the right and left, on the principles of successive formations, hereafter explained. Battalion markers are retained as in our system previous to 1859. Ranks are opened at four paces. When the line advances it marches by the centre, and the captains are in front of the centre of their companies. They will take care to prevent the men getting in front of the line of captains, and will preserve the alignment. The colour is in front of the centre in line with the captains. Directions are given for wheeling a whole battalion to the right or left. It will pass obstacles by advancing or retiring in fours from either flank of companies as with us.

A column in fours forms line to its front as follows: If line is to be formed to the right, the leading company front forms company, and is halted; the captains of the other companies will disengage to the right, and lead their companies diagonally towards the left of their future position in line, changing direction to the left when at company distance in rear of the line, so as to approach perpendicularly to it, and front forming company in succession. Line can be formed in a similar manner facing to the rear, except that the captains will not halt their companies until they have marched three paces past the alignment, when the companies will be wheeled by fours to the right or left about, thus completing the formation in succession.

A line breaks into open column by wheeling by companies forward instead of backwards as in our system. The position of the field officers in column is much the same as with us. Line is formed on the front company from open column of companies according to our system, and to the right or left by simply wheeling the companies in the desired direction, without regard to inversion.

There is no peculiarity in the formation of close or quarter distance column, from line, beyond that the company upon which column is formed, if a flank company will march nine paces to the front. Quarter distance or close column can be formed at right angles to the line by forming fours to the right, the right company wheeling to the right, halting and fronting, and the remaining companies doing the like in succession as they reach quarter or close distance. This is effected in our system to the right or left by retiring by fours from the right, or wheeling by companies to the right,

and in each case closing to quarter distance on the leading company. The right (or left) half turn of the files of the rear companies of a wheeling quarter distance column, first introduced by the Archduke Charles into the Austrian *reglement* in the year 1805 is now for the first time adopted in the American drill. Double column of companies (called divisions) appears to be the usual formation of the column.

Our old form of deployment is retained, the company of formation being moved up to the front of the column. In this respect our new mode of deployment is much less complex. There is nothing new in any of the double column movements, nor in opening or closing single or double column. Changes of front are also effected in accordance with our system, except that the change is always *forward* arising from the fact of the front rank being always kept in front.

Squares.—Are invariably to be formed from double column of companies at half distance. The battalion having been brought into this formation, square is formed by the right and left wheel of the inner companies the rear division closing, halting and wheeling about by fours. There appears to be no provision for the formation of four deep square. A square from line can be formed obliquely to the alignment by all the companies forming fours right and wheeling the eighth of a circle by divisions. This done the right division is halted, and column at half distance formed upon it, proceeding thereafter as above indicated. Square on the centre from line is formed by advancing the centre division, the remaining (except the flank) companies will *Form fours inwards*, and follow in column of fours in rear of the right and left flanks respectively of the centre division, the two flank companies marching in fours towards the centre of the battalion. When the inner companies are perpendicular to the leading (two centre) companies the battalion will be halted, upon which these companies will form line to the right and left, and the flank companies will be halted and face about. Squares are reduced on the same principles.

Single rank from double and *vice versa* is effected as in company drill.

The battalion being in line and threatened by cavalry the command will be given to *Rally by divisions* when the right company of each division will face to the left, and the left to the right, and will close in quick time on the centre, forming a circle to the rear in two ranks, the front rank in front.

Brigade Movements.—~~As~~ these there is little to call for remark; the evolutions of all armies in large bodies being effected in every instance, upon certain leading principles, the details only varying with different nationalities and systems. A brigade, according to Upton's system, will consist of four or more even number of battalions, so that a second line can be formed in each