THE WHITE KING'S BURIAL—A.D. 1649.

[At such time as the body of King Charles I. was brought out of St. George's Hall (Windsor) the sky was serene and clear, but presently it began to snow and it fell so fast that by the time they came to the West end of the Royal Chapel the black velvet pall was all white, the color of innocency. So went the *White King* to his grave.]—*Sir Thomas Herbert's Memoirs.*

In a grey old grange of Sussex dwelt a stout old cavalier,
By the Roundheads nigh forgotten since that bitter troublous year,
When upon a scrge hung scaffold with his sad glance proud and high,
The prisoner King of England came calmly out to die.

Long years since then had fleeted—the Knights their locks were grey—
But he still could troll a ballad of wild times past away,
When he'd dealt his cards with Goring or charged for King and Crown,
Or with crumb dropped in his flagan drank, God send this *Crum well* (*a*) down.

'Twas a rough dark winter's even', with his grandson on his knee,
Sir Humphrey watched the firelight as it flashed and flickered free;
Now he curled his stiff moustache, now he hummed an olden stave—
Ere he told how went the *White King* from the scaffold to the grave—

"When the headsman's axe had fallen on our Sovereign's comely head,
"When Noll Cromwell's work was finished and our lord the King was dead;
Though the traitors who were weeping now their butchery was o'er,
"To the Palace in St. James's the murdered corse we bore.

"We had thought a grave to find him where his father's ashes lie,
"In the Seventh Henry's chapel, but a Roundhead scowling nigh,
"Bade us "bury Charles at Windsor"—shame our gallant King to thrust—
"Near the grave where Blue-beard Harry sleeps to mingle with such dust.

"Slowly, sadly from St. James', on a dreary winter's day,
"Followed we our master's body—how my heart ached all the way—
"Passing through long lines of Roundheads—I can feel the whole thrill now,
"As the hot blood of the Mildmays mantled on your grandsire's brow.

"The sun was shining brightly in St. George's ancient Hall,
"As with heart drawn sighs we courtiers stood around our master's pall,
"Ere we got into the chapel with solemn step and slow,
"The sky grew dark above us and the pall was white with snow.

"There were tears good grandson Walter in eyes that never sank,
"When with reeking steeds and flashing swords we charged Phil Skippon's flank;
"Near the grave I saw a Roundhead—even then boy I could trace
'An old scar he got at Naseby when I cut him on the face.

"When the Royal corps was resting nigh the dark, deep open grave,
"Rudely clanking down the chapel stood a graceless Roundhead knave,
"Bishop Juxon I'm commanded by the Parliato say,
"That you read *no burial* service o'er Charles Stuart here to-day.

"There were fierce men standing round him—knights, baronets and lords,
"Whose white hands in that chapel sought the pummel of their swords,
"Pointing to the corps, said Juxon, as his dark blue eye grew dim,
"Would ye wrangle near God's altar o'er the honored dust of *him*?

"Boy, long years away have fleeted since I saw what I have told,
"Grey's my hair but hearts of cavaliers can never quite grow old,
"If again a Stuart calls me I will draw for King and Crown
"As I drew when fled the Roundheads at the gates of Worcester town."(*b*)

W. B. B. STEVENS.

(*a*) A well known punning toast of the Royalists during Oliver Cromwell's Protectorate.

(*b*) In 1642 Prince Rupert utterly routed the Parliamentarian forces under the Earl of Essex at Worcester Gates. In 1651 Oliver Cromwell destroyed the army of Prince Charles (afterwards Charles II.) at the same place.

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

(*By General George B. McClellan.*)

(Continued from page 317.)

THE ARTILLERY.

In modern warfare the arm of service next in importance to the infantry is certainly the artillery. For although the former can (under great disadvantages, it must be confessed) dispense with the co-operation of the cavalry, it can not safely be deprived of the assistance of the artillery, except, perhaps, for a short time in a very mountainous or *densely wooded country*, which would not form a practicable theatre of operations on a large scale. So also the cavalry with its artillery can frequently operate independently of the infantry, while if entirely without artillery its field of action would be very much curtailed

There are three main subdivisions of the artillery, which are quite distinct in regard to material, and not identical in organization and instruction.

I. The Garrison and Sea-coast Artillery.

II. The Siege Artillery.

III. The Field Artillery.

The first and second we will dismiss after a very brief notice; but we must first touch upon some general points of organization common to all the artillery.

The lowest unit of organization, or the captain's command, in the artillery is the battery, which corresponds very nearly, so far as the number of officers and men is concerned, with the company of infantry, but its tactical or effective value in battle is very much greater. In most services artillery regiments are formed of a certain number of batteries; after these is an intermediate unit, usually of about four batteries, corresponding with the battalion as the battery does with the company.

In some armies there are distinct regiments of garrison and of field artillery, in others each regiment contains a certain number of batteries of each of the different kinds of artillery. In some armies the service of the pontoniers—*i. e.*, the troops whose business it is to construct bridges or *floating supports—is performed by the artillery*, there being in that case either certain companies of pontoniers in each regiment, or special regiments for the purpose.

I. *The Garrison and Sea coast Artillery.*—The *personnel* of these batteries usually consists of a captain, three lieutenants, and about 200 non commissioned officers and men. Their material comprises the heaviest calibres of guns and mortars that are made, in order to secure the longest ranges and greatest effect. The use of this very heavy material is permissible, for the reason that the guns and ammunition are in position before the occasion for employing them arises, so that it is not necessary to move them to any considerable distance. In addition to the heavy rifled guns, smooth bore shell guns, and mortars used in this service against vessels of war and the works of attack in a siege, these batteries also serve light guns for flanking purposes and close ranges against troops.

II. *The Siege Artillery.*—The *personnel* of these batteries is about the same as that of the garrison artillery, and usually there is no distinction between the two. Their material is the heaviest that can be transported conveniently to the place where it is to be used, and is, of course, usually much lighter than that of the garrison artillery. In the siege of a fortress near water communications, much heavier guns can, of course, be used than when a long line of land transportation must be followed. The purposes to be accomplished by this kind of artillery are, to silence the fire of the heavy guns in the besieged works, to destroy their parapets, and breach the walls in order to permit an assault. Mortars are also employed by the siege artillery to destroy magazines, and reach points covered *by the parapets from direct fire.* In some armies all the siege works pertaining directly to the use of the siege guns—for example, the construction of the parapets or "batteries" to protect the guns and cannoneers, the platforms the embrasures, the field magazines to contain the daily supplies of ammunition—*are built by the artillery troops* under the direction of their own officers. In other armies all of this work is performed by the engineers.

III. *The Field Artillery.*—This always accompanies the troops on the march and in battle, and must, therefore, be so light as *to admit of easy transpotation not only* over bad roads, but also across rough and broken country. It is divided into the *horse artillery*, in which the cannoneers are mounted on horses when in movement, in order to enable them to accompany cavalry on long marches, this kind of artillery being *especially intended for that purpose, and* the *foot artillery*, in which the cannoneers habitually walk, or, during rapid movements over short distances—as, for instance, in changing position in battle—ride upon the boxes of the limbers and caissons. This last kind of artillery is designed to serve with the infantry, and is usually subdivided into the light field batteries, specially adapted for rapid movements and service over broken ground, and the heavy or reserve field batteries intended more particularly for the defence of positions and long range fighting. Now that rifled guns have been so generally introduced, this last distinction is of less importance than formerly, or it is perhaps more correct to say that the difference between the two kinds is not so great in regard to weights and facility of movement as it used to be. Within a few years field batteries in different armies have consisted of from six to ten guns, but the experience of modern wars seems to have settled the question that six is the best number. That number can be thoroughly well handled in battle by a captain, while, on the other hand, the care of the men, material, and horses is quite enough for one officer. The battery is never divided or broken up except for strictly temporary purposes. In another connection will be touched upon the considerations which regulate the selection of the material of the artillery and its use.

The war of 1870-71 proved so clearly the vast superiority of the Prussian artillery that we cannot err in giving the composition of the *personnel* and material of their batteries as the best example of a good organization. It should be stated that the Prussians have abandoned the smooth bore gun, and use only the breech loading rifled steel gun of the 4-pounder and 6 pounder calibres. It must be said, however, that the propriety of the entire abandonment of the smooth-bore gun is open to discussion.

The following is the composition of the