





MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters, Quebec, 31st Aug. 1864. VOLUNTEER MILITIA. The General Order of the 12th February and 9th August, 1864, are hereby cancelled.

2. His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to order the several Corps of Volunteers in the Province to complete the course of sixteen days annual drill, authorized to be paid on the provisions of section 4 of the Volunteer Militia Law, at such times as may be most convenient, in respect to which the following regulations have been adopted:

3. An efficient Volunteer Battalion shall consist of at least six efficient companies, except in the case of such Provisional Battalions as may be sanctioned by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and which may consist of four companies. A Squadron of Cavalry consisting of two troops, or a Battery of Field Artillery, will be allowed to count as a Battalion.

4. An efficient Volunteer Corps shall be taken to mean a company of not more than twenty members, unless prevented by illness or other reasonable or unavoidable cause, which shall be specially certified by the officer commanding the company or Battalion, shall have complied with the requirements in respect to attendance at drill and target practice heretofore laid down, and shall, except for some causes certified as above, parade its full and actual strength at inspection, and shall at such inspection perform the exercises heretofore appointed under the command of its own officers, to the satisfaction of the Inspecting Officer, and whose clothing, arms, accoutrements, and equipments, shall be reported to be in proper condition.

5. No pay will be allowed to any individual Volunteer whose company is not efficient. DRILL. 6. Each Volunteer for whom payment is allowed shall be present since the 1st day of April, 1864, at least sixteen days drill. Each day's drill to consist of 2 drills of 1 1/2 hour each, or if found more convenient to the men a drill of 1 1/2 hour will be allowed to count for half a day's drill, at which drill not less than one half the actual strength and at least one commissioned officer of the company shall have attended.

7. When a Brigade Field Day shall have been ordered it shall be allowed to count as two drills of one and a half hour each for all non-commissioned officers and privates attending; provided that not less than one half the strength of the battalion or company shall attend.

8. Not more than two Brigade Field Days shall be allowed to count for each non-commissioned officer or man during the year. 9. Each non-commissioned officer and man who performs the course of target practice hereinafter appointed shall be allowed to count such target practice as four drills of 1 1/2 hour each.

10. In future the year for the purposes of Militia drill, and pay, shall commence on July 1, in each year. 11. The course of drill in which each arm of the service must, in order to qualify at the inspection, display a satisfactory amount of proficiency, will be as follows:

FOR ARTILLERY. 12. Squad and Company drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises and Gun drill, in cases where Artillery corps are supplied with guns. 13. Cavalry Sword Exercise and mounted and dismounted Troop and Squadron drill as laid down in the Cavalry regulations. 14. Troop and Company drill, with the exception of marching in slow time, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises, skirmishing as a Company, and simple manœuvres in Battalion drill, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.

15. In cases where ranges are provided, all Battalions and Companies of Volunteer Militia shall, in accordance with the General Order of October 2nd, 1863, have expended thirty rounds per man of ball ammunition, and the Officers commanding such Battalions or Companies shall keep careful and accurate returns of all Target Practice in accordance with forms which shall be provided from the office of the Adjutant General of Militia.

16. Pay will be allowed for 10 days drill of 3 hours each, or for 32 drills of 1 1/2 hour each for the horses of the non-commissioned officers and men and guns of the Field Batteries of Artillery and for the horses of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Troops of Cavalry, provided that at least one-half the strength of the Field Battery or Troop of Cavalry, and at least one Commissioned Officer shall attend such drill.

17. Brigade Field days when ordered to the extent of two for each year will be allowed to count as two drills of 1 1/2 hour each. 18. The pay for horses will be allowed at the rate of seventy-five cents per horse for each drill of three hours, for the number of horses actually and necessarily present at each drill not exceeding forty five for each Field Battery of Artillery, and the number of horses actually and necessarily present at each such drill for each Troop of Cavalry.

19. The course of drill required of each arm of the service by this order, will be certified according to forms which will be supplied from the office of the Adjutant General of Militia; the forms as to the company drill being certified and signed by the Captain or Officer in command of the company, and those as to Battalion drill being certified and signed by the officer commanding the Battalion.

20. Any sum of money which his Excellency may order to be paid over to the commanding officer of a Volunteer Battalion deemed efficient, under the 16th section of the Volunteer Militia Law, will be so paid over after the annual inspection by officers of Her Majesty's service.

21. A careful compliance with the provisions of the preceding paragraphs is required, as furnishing proof or evidence of an "Efficient Volunteer Battalion" upon which his Excellency may decide as to the appropriation of any money under the sixteenth section of the Volunteer Militia Law.

22. The annual inspection to entitle the force to receive pay will take place any time before the 15th December, 1864—at which the Brigade Majors will notify the Deputy Adjutant General that the several corps within their respective districts have completed their course of drill.

23. No notification can be received after the 15th November for this inspection, as the state of the weather after the middle of December would render it impossible to have an effective inspection.

24. Corps which cannot qualify so as to enable the Brigade Majors to give notice before the 15th November, cannot be inspected, and consequently cannot become entitled to their pay for the year 1864-65 until after the disappearance of the snow in the spring of 1865.

"Taking them one with another," said a clergyman, "I believe my congregation to be the most exemplary observers of the religious ordinances, for the poor keep all the fasts and the rich all the feasts."

An order being ordered to clear the court did so by this announcement:—Now, then, all ye blackguards that isn't lawyers, must leave the court.

AMERICAN NEWS.

War Department, Sept 6, 6 P.M.—To Major-General Dix:—A despatch from Gen. Grant, just received, gives a statement from the Richmond Examiner of this morning that John Morgan was surprised and killed and his staff captured, at Greenville, yesterday morning.

An unofficial despatch received by this department this morning from Lexington states that Gen. Gillon had officially reported the capture of John Morgan at Greenville, and that the Richmond Examiner, and his staff captured, from 50 to 100 were killed, 70 prisoners taken, and one gun captured, which report being confirmed by the Richmond Examiner there is no room to doubt its truth in honor of the capture of Atlanta. Nothing has been received from Atlanta, by the Department, since the 4th.

Signed, R. M. STANTON.

Additional Details of the Movement by which Atlanta was Taken.

The recent operations of the army of the Southwest have resulted in a great success, and Atlanta is ours and fairly won. As the troops have gone into camp to rest from the fatigues of a four months' campaign, it will be interesting to set forth in detail the means by which the result has been achieved. The whole programme of Sherman's action was changed about the 18th of last month, when he ordered the concentration of certain cavalry forces under Kilpatrick to rendezvous at Sandtown, preparatory to a raid around Atlanta. It was necessary to the success of Sherman's plan that he should be acquainted "with the lay of the land" before he ventured on an expedition that would result in a glorious triumph or a disastrous defeat. As soon as he was satisfied that he could move with fair prospects of success he gave up his daily custom of shelling the rebel works, and flanking again for a time took the place of fighting. If Hood had only the plan of operation he might have made a bold dash upon Sherman's communications at Marietta, perhaps have destroyed the corps of observation, and have cut off the army of the Mississippi from its base at Chattanooga. Kilpatrick having returned from his raid on the 22nd of last month, and having rested, the movement against the rebel railroad was begun on the 26th.

The commander of the armies of the Ohio, (Schöfield), Cumberland (Thomas) and Tennessee (Howard), had previously sent across the Chattahoochee river all surplus men and material, and collected in their wagons to which had been attached the best teams of the army. The troops were divided into columns of supplies for fifteen days. All these were properly packed near Utoy creek on the right of the main army, and the movements were carried out with the greatest speed, yet so silently as to be unknown outside of the force actually moving.

The first part of the programme having been carried out, Kilpatrick's cavalry moved to Camp Creek, while Schöfield covered the Campbelltown road and Slocum moved the Twentieth corps to the Chattahoochee bridge. The orders to Slocum were to hold the bridge at all hazards. Paico, with his ferry bridge, and Kossok, with his ponton bridge, were to be ready to be in readiness to complete their portion of the work if it should be found necessary to use those means of crossing the rivers. Stanley's Fourth corps moved south of Proctor's creek, to near the Utoy creek, and behind the right center of Major-General Howard's Army of the Tennessee. The object of this manœuvre was to cover the Bell's ferry road. Garrard's cavalry then fell behind Peachtree creek, ready to act against the enemy should he rally against either the Twentieth or the Fourth corps during the movement.

All having been carried out in due form, Howard withdrew his army across Utoy creek, and moved by the most direct road towards Fairburn, stopping at Camp Creek. Thomas next moved the Fourth and Fourteenth corps—under Stanley and J. C. Davis—below Utoy creek, and Garrard's cavalry joined the main army, with the intention of striking the road between Red Oak and Fairburn, Kilpatrick's cavalry leading the advance. The wagon trains moved next in front, Thomas' Army of the Cumberland following in two columns. Garrard's cavalry brought up the rear, and acted under the instructions of Thomas, and to insure great quietude to keep off inquisitive intruders, the bridges at Sandtown were guarded by detachments of cavalry, assisted by a small force of artillery.

THE SUPPLY TRAIN. As the subsistence of the army now depended on the wagon train it was necessary that it should be well protected. Also that it should be kept out of the hands of the enemy, as it might give them an inkling of the nature of the movement long before Sherman had developed his plans. The Commanding General therefore issued an order that until the army returned to the river, every effort should be used to expose as little as possible the trains. The details at Yonkers bridge, Marietta, and Atlanta were ordered to be held against any attack, no matter what its nature, and a regular communication was to be kept up between those posts and the army, by way of Sandtown. General Sherman was very strict on this point, as one of the plans for the taking of Atlanta had been defeated by the surrender of the depot at Holly Springs, and his own attack by way of the Yazoo thereby repulsed.

THE ARRIVAL AT THE RAILROAD.—TEARING UP THE TRACK. As soon as the troops arrived at the West Point Railroad, the first thing to be done was to destroy the bridge, while the remaining force was set to work tearing up the track, and immediately razing all the railroad material. By the 30th, four days after the start—Sherman's army had broken up the West Point Railroad, and had reached a splendid position from which to strike the rebel communications, the only available line of railroad communication between Atlanta and the South.

THE POSITION OF THE UNION AND THE REBEL ARMIES. The position of the Union troops on the 30th was as follows:—Howard's Army of the Tennessee, with the intention of striking the West Point Railroad near Fairburn, had pushed forward, and was near Jonesboro, while his communicating force under General Schöfield—passing over the railroad near to Red Oak, crossed the country and found itself near to Rough and Ready, and the Richmond Examiner, and his staff captured, from 50 to 100 were killed, 70 prisoners taken, and one gun captured, which report being confirmed by the Richmond Examiner there is no room to doubt its truth in honor of the capture of Atlanta. Nothing has been received from Atlanta, by the Department, since the 4th.

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