

## PROVOST MARSHAL.

The appointment of various offices of the army of the United States in the cities and towns occupied by our troops to positions with the title of Provost Marshal, has been a fruitful theme for newspaper discussion. The office is certainly somewhat novel in this country, but in Europe it has been well known for centuries. Worcester informs us, by copying from a glossary of military phrases, that "a Provost Marshal is an officer of the English army, whose duties are to take steps for the prosecution of crime and offences against military discipline; to seize and secure deserters, to punish marauders, &c; to take charge of prisoners and superintend the execution of punishments." It is said, also, that he is an officer of the English navy, who has charge of prisoners at a court martial, and to hold them in custody afterwards till the sentence of the court martial is executed.

The definition of Webster is more general in its application than Worcester, and extends the use of the term to civil life. A Provost Marshal says Webster, "in a general sense, is a person who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the chief magistrate of a city or town, as the Provost of Edinburg or Glasgow, answering to the Mayor of other cities; the Provost of a college, answering to President. In France, formerly, a Provost was an inferior judge who had cognizance of civil causes. The Grand Provost of France, or of the household, had jurisdiction in the King's house and over its officers. The Provost Marshal of an army, (usually pronounced *pro-vo*), is an officer appointed to arrest and secure deserters and other criminals, to hinder the soldiers from pillaging, to indict offenders and see sentences passed on them and executed. He also regulates weights and measures. He has under him a lieutenant, a clerk, executioner," &c.

The term Provost, *propositus*, is an officer placed before or over certain relations for their control and management. It applies to all the departments of government, whether civil, military, educational or otherwise. The provost is generally the presiding officer of the institution. Associated with the term marshal, it assumes the military relation, and identifies the military with the civil office. The term marshal is itself of military application, and signifies much that is contained in the character of a provost. Marshal was once used to designate an officer who had charge of horses. It is from *mahre* a horse, and *schalle*, a servant, hence the application to one who has charge of horses. It was

subsequently applied to persons in charge of important stations, even to the one that precedes the prince in his travels, and to one that regulated the lists of combats, and to the commander-in-chief of an army.

In their origin, the words were both applied to inferior stations, and advanced as their more extended use became necessary. The provost of the king's stables was an officer that attended court, and held the king's stirrup when he mounted his horse.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT OF U. S. ARTILLERY.

Col. Sherman, of the U. S. A. is at present in Harrisburg, making arrangements for the organization of the new artillery regiment which he was ordered to recruit by the President of the United States. This regiment will contain twelve batteries, and be otherwise equipped and armed in the most efficient and effective manner for attack and defence. It is the purpose of the Colonel in command to make this, in all respects, one of the most thorough regimental organizations in the service, for which he is singularly fitted by his military education, skill and experience.

The organization of the regiment will be in the following order:

One colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, one adjutant, one regimental quartermaster, sergeant major, one quartermaster's sergeant, one commissary sergeant, two principal musicians, one hospital steward, twenty-four musicians for band, and eighteen hundred and seventy-two non-commissioned officers and privates.

Each battery to be organized as follows, viz:

One captain, two first lieutenants, one first sergeant, one company quartermaster's sergeant, six sergeants, twelve corporals, two buglers, six artificers, one wagoner, and one hundred and twenty-two privates.

Rendezvous will be immediately opened in different parts of the state of Pennsylvania for the raising of these batteries, and a fine opportunity is presented for those who have a fondness for this particular arm of the service, to promptly fly to their country's standard, in this her moment of need. Faithful and able bodied soldiers who have been discharged from the light artillery in the past few years, will here find an admirable chance of distinction and advancement.

## WAR ITEMS.

A part of Company E. "Capt. Anderson" of the 9th Regiment, P. V., was engaged in the skirmish with the Rebel Cavalry, which was noticed in our last issue. The men of this company behaved with coolness and courage.

The picket guard from the Third Regiment was fired upon by a squadron of Rebel Cavalry about two o'clock this morning. The fire was returned, and the assailants driven off. It is believed that no one was injured. These Rebel troops are continually prowling around the country, and our troops cannot exercise too much vigilance.

## THE SECESSION CAVALRY.

AIR.—"Happy Land of Canaan."

On the soil of Old Virginia not very long ago,  
When the Union Volunteers crossed the border;

They met the "gallant" cavalry dressed out for  
pomp and show,  
And they sent them o'er the country in  
disorder.

CHORUS.—Oh! ho! ho! You should have  
seen them go!  
Dashing, clashing, splashing o'er the gravel!  
Such "chivalry" can't fight, but you'd better  
believe we're right,  
When we tell you that they know how to  
travel.

The Badger boys were there, and the Yankees,  
cute and true,  
Came out to fight the battles of the nation;  
And the Keystone State so gallant, sent her  
sons both brave and valiant,  
Who fear not all the traitors in creation.

CHORUS.—Oh! ho! ho! &c.

These patriot soldiers true, met the wild Se-  
cession crew,  
And they let them have a touch of Northern  
fighting,  
They showed them Yankee Doodle with a can-  
non shot or two,  
And didn't they send the frightened rebels  
"kiting!"

CHORUS.—Oh! ho! ho! &c.

The Union boys are true to the red white and  
blue,  
And true to the old Constitution;  
They will wipe out of the land Jeff Davis and  
his band,  
And save the great Republic from pollution.

CHORUS.—Oh! ho! ho! &c.

## "THE AMERICAN UNION."

Tune—"Wait for the Wagon."

"The Union" is our watchword where'er our  
footsteps roam,  
And with the friends of freedom we always find  
a home;  
Our hearts are with our country, our eyes are  
on our flag;  
And we will plant it North and South on plain  
or mountain crag.

CHORUS:—Then wait for the Union,  
The proud sailing Union,  
The imperishable Union,  
And we'll all take a ride.

We've left our home and kindred, in quest of  
traitor hosts,  
Resolved that we will bravely die, or drive them  
from our coasts;  
Our fathers fought the mother when she raised  
the tyrant hand,  
And we will whip the brother who wo'd scourg  
our happy land.

CHORUS—Then wait for the Union, &c.

Our wagons are "substantial," and our horses  
large and full,  
We have pork and beef and crackers, just as  
much as they can pull;  
All our men are "gay and happy" while there's  
aught of work to do,  
And when they get into battle they will "put  
the rebels through."

CHORUS—Then wait for the Union, &c.

Our cause is just and holy, our laws "must be  
preserved."  
And in the work of fighting, we cannot be un-  
nerved:  
God bless our noble army—in them we all  
confide—  
So jump into the Union and we'll all take a  
ride.

CHORUS—Then wait for the Union, &c.