

They will ascertain on the termination of each day's march the signs and locality of public houses in the vicinity of the encampment, and take such precautions that will ensure order being preserved. They will make themselves acquainted with the position of private property (not included in the Manœuvres Act) in the vicinity of each encampment, and take such steps as may be deemed necessary to prevent cause for complaint. They will not allow the sale of intoxicating liquors in the markets of their encampments, and cause all persons selling articles to the troops to remain at the place indicated for that purpose, and the markets to be closed at dusk. They will also comply with any other orders or instructions that may be given them by general officers commanding their respective divisions. The military police will prevent traffic between the tents, and cause horses, carts, waggons etc., to be taken through the proper intervals along the front or rear of the encampment. They will make the rounds of their respective camps at uncertain times, and eject all vagrants and women of loose character who may be found. They will at all times render every assistance to the civil police, and work in conjunction with them. They must be particular not to give cause for complaint, be prompt and decided, but civil and temperate, on all occasions in the performance of their duties; also use great care and discretion in dealing with members of the auxiliary forces. Regiments in detached camps near villages, &c., will send assistance if requested by the provost marshal or military police, and will make prisoners of all soldiers who misbehave themselves. All guards will take charge of prisoners handed over to them by the military police, and will render them every assistance if required to do so. The infantry pickets, after being paraded at retreat, will patrol as circumstances may require, and under directions of the provost marshal. All ranks will afford prompt and effective assistance to the provost marshal and military and civil police in the performance of their duties when necessary. The provost marshals will keep a diary of all occurrences of importance that may happen in their respective corps and submit the same to the provost marshal of the Aldershot division after the termination of the manœuvres."

MONDAY AUG. 19.

To day the troops composing the northern or Aldershot force were exercised by divisions. The cavalry division, consisting of the 1st Life Guards, Lieut. Col. Bateson; 2nd Life Guards, Lieut. Col. Stewart; Royal Horse Guards, Col. Baillie; 9th Lancers, Lieut. Col. Fiennes; 16th Hussars, Lieut. Col. Macean; and 19th Hussars, Col. Jenkins, assembled in the Long Valley, about 9.30 a. m., and went through a series of evolutions, under the command of Major General Shute, C. B. E Battery B Brigade, and E Battery C Brigade took part in the field movements. The 3rd Infantry division, including the 2nd Battalion 22nd Regiment, Major Panter; 100th Regiment, Lieut. Col. Addington, as the 1st Brigade, under Major General Pucke, C. B., with Captain Prince Arthur as Brigade major; the 2nd Battalion 15th regiment, Lieut. Col. Wilkinson; 1st Battalion 22nd Regiment, Lieut. Col. Graham, as the 2nd Brigade under Col. Anderson, 22nd Regiment as Brigadier, with Capt. Prevost, 47th Regiment, as brigade major; the 90th Light Infantry, Col. Dawson; the 99th Regiment, Colonel Dunne, as the 3rd Brigade under the command of Col. Erskine, as brigadier, with Capt. Young, 18th Regiment, as brigade major; assembled at El-

moor about ten o'clock. Major General Sir C. Staveley, K. C. B., having arrived on the ground made an inspection of the various corps, after which he exercised them in various evolutions for a couple of hours. The troops composing the 4th Division, consisting of 46th Regiment, Lieut. Col. Catty; 102nd Fusiliers, Col. Spurgin, as the 1st Brigade, under the command of Major General Maxwell, C. B., with Capt. Poole, brigade Major; the 2nd Battalion 4th Regiment, Lieut. Col. Hamilton; 27th Regiment Lieut. Col. Freer, as the 2nd Brigade, under Col. Pakenham, 30th Regiment, as brigadier and Captain Davidson, 100th Regiment, as Brigade Major; the 30th Regiment, Lieut. Col. Hutton; and the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Major Stephens, as the 3rd Brigade, under Col. Stevenson, C. B., Scots Fusilier Guards, as brigadier, and Captain Butlin, 22nd Regiment, as brigade major, paraded on Cove Common at seven a. m., and formed up a line of quarter column. Major General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., came on to the ground as soon as the troops were assembled and took command. After marching the greater portion of his command in a south-westerly direction, suddenly faced about for camp again. His progress was however, opposed by the 2nd Royal Middlesex Militia who disputed his advance; and although Lord Kerr finally compelled the Militia to give way, it was only when they were surrounded by greatly superior numbers, and when their flanks were raked by a heavy artillery fire, that Grenfell slowly retired before the overwhelming forces brought against him. The day's performance may be reckoned as the first attempt on the part of the northern force to work together by divisions.

Col. Phillips, commanding the artillery of the northern army corps, was engaged yesterday in making an official inspection of some of the batteries which have recently arrived at Aldershot.

About 100 men of the Army Service Corps under the command of Deputy Commander Smith, arrived at the pretty village of Pewsey to day. They constructed the ovens and performed other duties in the central department for the northern army. They travelled from Aldershot by the South Eastern Railway to Reading, and thence per special train on the Great Western Railway to Pewsey Station. They have brought with them stores, fire engine, &c., and will commence work at once.

The following appeared in the army corps orders issued in the camp:—The two Royal Auxiliary Transport Trains, for duty with the 2nd corps d'armée during the autumn manœuvres, will arrive at Aldershot from Woolwich on the 21st inst. No. 3 Troop, 6 officers, 93 men, 118 horses, with 14 men of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, as an armed guard; No. 4 Troop, 3 officers, 81 men, 107 horses, with 15 men of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, as an armed guard. The parties of the Rifle Brigade, will join their battalion on arrival at Aldershot.

The detachments of Royal Engineers who have been engaged during the last eight or ten days in making provision for the supply of water to the troops forming the northern army, while encamped on the commons at Burghfield, Crookham, Greenham, and other places, en route from Aldershot Camp to Pewsey, have nearly completed their duties, and are about to return to Aldershot for the purpose of joining the northern army corps, under orders to march towards Pewsey on the 27th inst. Twenty men under the command of Captain Beaumont, have made excavations in seventeen or eighteen gullies on Crookham or Greenham commons

and experienced no difficulty in finding water in ample quantities. Dams have been constructed, and a succession of large tubs sunk into the ground, the water which overflows from one falling into the other, and thus filtering itself. The water, which is of excellent quality, will be pumped through hose from the tube or tanks into water carts, and drawn to every part of the encampment.

The southern or Blandford force, though nominally in the field, confines itself almost exclusively to regimental drill. The 7th and 87th left camp at seven o'clock and underwent some sharp lessons in outpost duty, and piquet duty. The Militia regiments were out at an early hour, and almost directly after breakfast their bugles sounded the assembly again, and they were kept out again until dinner time. The 3rd Royal Lancashire turned out in excellent order, and the way they went through their drill was highly creditable. Their style of marching was much admired, and all their movements were executed with a neatness and precision which has rarely been exceeded by any Militia regiment. The Royal South Down Militia is praised for its good material, but the men are defective in drill. The Kilkenny boys, who make smart soldiers, are said to be sadly wanting in respect for their officers, and are not so distinguished for that promptness and obedience of orders which is the characteristic of the British army. It is hoped that another week's drill on Blandford Racecourse, and the excellent example which is set them by all branches of the Service, will teach them that the first duty of a soldier is obedience of orders. The West York Militia were on parade this morning, and have got the credit of having shown themselves a good body of men.

Lieut. Col. Mansel has issued an order concerning the attention of the 1st Battalion Dorset Rifle Volunteers at Blandford on the 31st instant. The battalion forming part of the contingent to complete the southern army, will be represented by 41 officers, and 633 men. It will join the 2nd Division under General Brownrigg, C. B., and be attached to the 3rd Brigade. Captain Coombs, of the 3rd Corps (Dorchester), has been appointed quartermaster of the battalion during the manœuvres. Sergeant Instructor, W. Watts has been appointed sergeant major, vice Abbot resigned. The 8th Corps has engaged to pitch the tents of the battalion.

Meanwhile, there is much activity shown in other matters. Telegraphic communication from headquarters has been established with the different camps, and under the shadow of the rich foliage at "France"—so called from a neighboring farmhouse—military councils sit and discuss for hours together. A sentry indicates the quarter of Sir J. Michel, the general in command, and close at hand lie the quarters of all his principal officers. Of these the chief is Sir Garnet Wolseley, well known for his services in connection with the Red River Expedition. Col. Crookshank is at the head of the Control Department, and of this, up to the present, nothing but good is spoken. The rations are of undeniable quantity and quality. In fact close at hand one can see the "supplies" in active preparation for the troops. Five field ovens, in shape like ammunition waggons, with stove pipes added to them, are drawn up in line. Light carts carrying sacks of flour, and with tailboards so contrived that the bakers can knead their dough upon them, are placed opposite the ovens. A thick awning is stretched from each of these vehicles to the other, and the