

of some of the lighter horses, marched and halted admirably, the Grenadiers and 12th Lancers especially. The Guards moving in grand divisions produced an effect which is altogether different from that of any other infantry regiment, and they were as much admired today as ever, though they had only their own files, drums, and bagpipes to march to. Of the remainder of the force it is sufficient to say that they looked and bore themselves as English regiments are accustomed to do when upon their mettle. One could have wished very much that several of the regiments, cavalry and infantry, had fuller ranks, and the disposition in this respect with the Militia regiments is very marked. More than one of these bodies of Militia, if one had known positively to the contrary, might easily have been mistaken for regiments of the Line, and finally the Volunteer Corps, although so recently arrived, bore the test admirably and won golden opinions. The only matter of regret in connection with the southern army, is that it is not stronger numerically. As to the material of which it is composed, no one having seen it can entertain a doubt as to its quality. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was present throughout the day, wearing as he had done at Cricheol on Saturday, the undress uniform of the 10th Hussars. In whatever part of the field he appeared he was loudly and cordially cheered; and when the barriers which had restrained the spectators during the march past were loosened, and the full tide of humanity was allowed to spread itself over the Downs, popular currents set simultaneously from all quarters in the direction of the Prince. Upon turning his horse homewards some considerable time afterwards, he was still followed by a large and enthusiastic crowd-anxiously evidently to impress upon His Royal Highness that personal goodwill and loyalty towards the Crown are felt in Devonshire, as in any other part of the Queen's Dominions.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3RD.

Northern Army.—To-day has been completely an off-day. Lord M. Kerr's Division were to have had a regular field-day, but about half past nine, just as the troops were forming up on parade, heavy rain set in, and the intention was therefore abandoned. It would indeed have been a great mistake to expose the troops to be again wetted to the skin just as they have recovered from the effects of the continuous drenching of Saturday and Sunday. As it turned out, the manoeuvres might very well have taken place, for the rain proved to be merely a heavy shower, and the rest of the day was extremely fine; but this could not have been foreseen. The uncertainty of yesterday, terminated in a march by the 3rd Division of three miles and a half to Upvon, where they encamped close to Maxwell's and Pakenham's Brigades of the 4th Division. The head-quarter staff also moved to Upvon, which lies in the Pewsey circuit, just as the camps three miles from Blandford are included in that circuit, and the orders of the commander in chief were that neither army was to advance beyond its boundaries, before tomorrow (Wednesday.) The cavalry of this army consider that an unfair advantage has been taken by the cavalry of the southern army. Colonel Baker's Hussars have been reconnoitering the whole country around the River Wiley, and trying its fords. The Control Department have wisely established a depot at Pewsey for sick horses, so that all animals with sore heels, or other ailments can be left behind,

and rejoin their respective corps upon their return. The light cavalry have today, for the second day in succession, had to eat salt meat instead of fresh. This is too bad; no one could grumble at such a thing had it occurred during the fighting, when the corps were rapidly changing their positions, but there is no cause for it when the troops are remaining in what may be called a fixed camp, at their base at Pewsey. This annoyance is accounted for by the advent of a new contractor. Notwithstanding this drawback, the camp was very gay all day, there having been several drill parades and a good deal of military music. In the afternoon the Volunteers, having gone through a careful drill, got up a game of cricket, with improvised bats and wickets made of the branches of trees.

Southern Army.—Each of the divisions had a field day upon its own account, the troops commanded by the generals being divided, and being in each case, two brigades against one—its efficient force of cavalry and artillery, added to redress the balance of numbers. Sir A. Horsford's division went to Launceston Downs, and Gen. Brownrigg to Mocton Common. A feature of novelty, moreover, was given to the operations over the well known down by the fact that the fighting was at right angles to the positions hitherto maintained and attacked. One division commenced operations at nine o'clock, and the other at eleven. Both operations were conducted with great spirit and were probably the more satisfactory to the troops as well as to the commanders, from the fact that the generals were left in large measure to themselves, and were not hampered by any special instructions. The Duke of Cambridge seemed much pleased with the operations in each case, and the principal point to which he directed the attention of the officers at the close of the movements was the somewhat excessive expenditure of ammunition. He also thought that the skirmishers had not always been properly supported. The troops as they returned to camp seemed in excellent condition, and not the least distressed by the field day in which they had taken part. The Volunteers especially, were making the lanes resound with song, and their only regret appears to be that, owing to the new regulations, they were not in the thick of the battle, and hence their opportunities of skirmishing and exchanging volleys with the enemy were comparatively limited. As regards the Volunteers, it would seem that their recent arrival has thrown additional duties upon the Control Department. In marches it has only been necessary to provide for regulars and Militia but now the baggage and requirements of the Volunteers have to be taken into account, and in the majority of cases they seem to have depended upon the authorities to do everything for them. The army of the south turns its back upon Blandford to-morrow, and it will march by the roads known as the Higher and the Lower Shaftsbury Roads—the infantry not starting much before eight o'clock, the cavalry probably an hour or so earlier. Fontmell, the site of the first day's engagement, occupies a lofty position, and commands a view of several counties. In the character of its scenery it differs widely from anything the troops have hitherto seen, but as a military position it is one of the finest in England. Hostilities may now be considered to have fairly broken out, and the armies will march with all the caution necessary in an enemy's country. After the troops have left Blandford there will be nothing any longer to detain His Royal

Highness the Prince of Wales at Cricheol, and it is therefore probable that he will move across in the course of the day to the quarters which have been prepared for him at Bomerton, near Salisbury.

(To be continued.)

RIFLE MATCHES.

Amherst Island,
Nov. 25, 1872.

Sir.—I enclose you the score and list of Annual Shooting Match of No. 2 Com., 43rd Battalion, V. M., if you would care to publish it. The match took place on the 28th of October, the day was fine but rather hazy. The Company turned out in full force, and enjoyed it thoroughly, they were dismissed for an hour at 1 o'clock, to partake of a sumptuous dinner provided by Mr. Cousins, Marksman's Hotel, and paid for by Capt. Patterson, as he has done every year since he became Captain of the Company.

NO. OF POINTS AND PRIZES OF NO. 4 COM. 43RD

BATTALION.		TL
No. 1, Wm. Glen, Riding Saddle	\$12 00	45
2, Sgt. R. Glen, set of Chins	7 00	45
3, Sgt. H. Filson, Plaid Shirt	10 00	44
4, Corp. J. Gibson, 1/2 doz. silver spoons	7 00	38
5, Pto. S. Speers, Pair Blankets	9 00	37
6, J. Gibson, Crut Stand	4 50	36
7, R. Henderson, Bronze Lamp	5 00	36
8, S. McGin, Picture	5 00	34
9, Wm. Fleming, 1/2 doz. of Chairs	4 50	34
10, J. Montgomery, Wool Scarf	2 50	32
11, A. Stevenson, Patent Kid Gloves	1 50	31
12, J. Burns, Picture	4 00	31
13, J. Burns, 1/2 doz. knives and forks	2 50	30
14, Sgt. R. Filson, Whip	1 50	29
15, Corp. J. Brown, Pocket Knife	1 50	26
16, Pto. R. Gibson, 1/2 doz. spoons	1 00	24
17, Pto. R. Kirkpatrick, Set of Shirt Studs	50	22
18, Pto. J. Askin, Breast Pin	25	20
19, Pto. J. Hill, prize for the lowest score	1 00	2
		\$50.25

The French Prince Imperial was to join the British Royal Military Academy as a "Queen's Cadet" about the middle of this month, and to have for a companion the son of Dr. Conneau, the Emperor's physician.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times writes that the Russian Government has determined to construct a military port in the Bay of Balaklava, the harbor of Sebastopol being set apart for merchant ships.

The oldest steamer in the world has been presented by her owners, Messrs Steele & M'Caskill, to the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. The vessel is named the *Industry*, is 54 tons register, and was launched from the building yard of Messrs John and William Fyfe, of Fairlie on the Clyde, in May 1814. She was the seventh steamer built on that river. Latterly she has lain sunk in the East India Harbor at Greenock, but last week she was floated and beached to be caulked, thereafter to proceed to Glasgow, where she will be kept as a memento of the early days of steam navigation.