

ing made good use of, as drinking water pumped up to the infantry camp, I found Col. Glynn's Brigade hard at work on Launceston Down. The manoeuvres of the 3rd Brigade were less attractive to the crowd, and no powder was burnt; but to any one fond of seeing troops work it was a treat worth coming many a mile to see to watch the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade at skirmishing. Nor was it only in drill that the 4th Battalion excels. There is a smart *distingue* air about the men which is wonderfully deceptive if it does not mean business when the time comes. Like their comrades of the 2nd Division, the 3rd Division started home after three hours' drill. General Brownrigg's division having had their turn to day, I understand that Sir Alfred Horsford's division will have a field day to-morrow afternoon.

(From the Broad Arrow, Aug. 31)

FRIDAY, AUG. 23.

*Southern Army.*—Correspondents at Blandford record another day of steady work with the southern army corps. With the exception of one cavalry brigade, the heavies, which pleaded successfully previous hard work, there was a very general turn out this afternoon. The first Division, under Sir Alfred Horsford, marched off to Launceston Down, where they went through some very useful manoeuvres. Col. Baker, with the 10th Hussars, went forward and reconnoitred in excellent style for an imaginary enemy. Having supposed they had found an enemy, the 10th rode back and reported progress. Sir A. Horsford's division then took up a defensive position on the fine ground of Launceston Down, and let the always imaginary enemy attack him. The result was the complete discomfiture of the supposed foe of the first Division. I thought that this divisional artillery seemed to be better handled than that of the 2nd Division on Thursday. There was none of that pertinacious firing from the extreme crest of a hill instead of from the rear, and therefore far more protected slope; and Sir A. Horsford's artillery was careful not to get into positions where it could be easily entailed by the enemies' guns. The cavalry escort of the batteries were also very close—a hy-percrite might perhaps, have said too close—to the pretty 16 pounders they were protecting. A shell into any of the batteries would have emptied more than one saddle in the escort of cavalry whilst the 1st Division were out on Launceston Down. Their comrades of the 2nd were, though not quite so actively employed, very far from being idle.

There was a great deal of regimental drill on the Racecourse Down this afternoon previous to the general muster at six p. m., when the whole force fell in, in front of the infantry camp, facing towards Blandford, for Sir John Michel to inspect all the men under his command. A little before six the 1st Division marched in from Launceston, Tarant Monkton, and formed up along with the 2nd Division. A prettier sight than that which was to be seen on the Racecourse Down, one might go far to see. The Light Cavalry brigade, consisting of the 7th and 10th Hussars, and the 12th Fusiliers, with Horse Artillery (D Battery B Brigade) in attendance, were splendid to behold as they marched over the sloping downs beneath the rays of the setting sun, which lit up their trappings, and if possible, added animation to the glorious scene. The dressing of the Horse Artillery, even on ground steep enough to try the horses, was

not a thing which can often be seen out of our own Service, and as the light cavalry and artillery took up their positions on the right of the whole line, there was a murmur of admiration from the immense crowd of spectators. In the meantime the infantry of the 2nd Division had taken up their places on the left flank, with the Bays, the Blues, the Carbiners, and the 3rd Dragon Guards, with another battery of Horse Artillery on their flank forming the left wing. On each wing there were two battalions of Royal Artillery, with the new muzzle loading 16 pounders, looking wonderfully smart and serviceable, making in all, Horse Artillery included, but two guns to a thousand, a low proportion even for such infantry as our own. As the Guards marched in from Launceston Down, it was noticed by more than one spectator that the big men in the bearskins looked a great deal more "done" than their lighter and perhaps better trained comrades of the Rifle Brigade, who to day, as ever, were, in spite of their sober colored uniforms, the cynosure of all eyes. Of the Militia regiments on parade, the two north Country regiments were generally considered to look best, but there was really very little fault to be found with the other two regiments present, viz., the Kilkenny Fusiliers and the Royal Southdowns, two regiments from the sister island. Soon after six o'clock Sir J. Michel and his staff rode on to the ground to inspect his *corps d'armée*. It was generally expected that there would have been a march past, and not a few carriages full of fair occupants were drawn up in expectation opposite to what was believed would be the saluting point; but Sir John Michel disappointed the ladies, and not greatly pleased the men under his command by contenting himself with a canter down the line, after which the different regiments marched off to quarters.

There was an accident in camp to day, attended with fatal consequences. A man of the 7th Fusiliers, while engaged in fetching water to the camp, fell from the water cart, and one of the wheels passing over his thigh, fractured it so badly that he expired in hospital this morning.

It has been found necessary at certain points to bury the field telegraph wire, and to station pickets here and there to prevent it being interfered with. The mischief done was simply caused by a spirit of idle meddling. The people for miles and miles round are delighted with the camp, and are never tired of watching the simplest movements of the troops. The farmers, indeed, say of the marches out that "it is impossible to get any work done while the soldiers are about;" but it is quite evident that they themselves have a strong fellow feeling with that impulse which turns men, women, and children in the fields, from hay-makers or reapers, into so many *tableaux vivants* until the very last trooper has ridden out of sight.

The following regulations were issued officially to day:

"In all offensive operations the tactical formation for action of each division will be as follows:—

"First line to be composed of one battalion from each brigade deployed into skirmishing order, as hereafter directed.

"Second line to be composed of one battalion from each brigade, in column at deploying intervals, and about from 200 to 400 yards in rear of first line, according to the nature of the ground, each battalion taking every advantage of cover to obtain protection from fire; its commanding officer to form it in single or double column, or

even deploy it into line when necessary for that purpose—to lie down when halted.

"Reserve.—To be composed of the Militia or Volunteer battalions from each brigade in line of quarter columns at about 1000 yards in rear of second line, in a central position, taking advantage of ground so that it shall be screened as much as possible from the enemy's view. This reserve will, while assembled as one body, be under the immediate command of the senior officer of the three battalions, or of an officer especially selected for the purpose, and is not to be moved up to the assistance of the brigade engaged in front except by order of the brigadier general commanding the division, or the lieutenant general commanding the corps.

"On real service each of these three lines would be composed of a complete brigade, but as it is desirable to practice the reserve forces principally in ordinary column and line formations, the following plan has been adopted.

"The Cavalry Brigade is to be used on one or both flanks; as the nature of the operations may necessitate; but as a rule at least one regiment is to be held in reserve near the Infantry Reserve.

"The divisional Artillery to be posted according to the object in view and the positions afforded for it by the ground. It is at the beginning of an action to be pushed well to the front and brought into action, in well selected positions, at the earliest possible phase of the operation. When once in action, batteries will be moved as seldom as possible. The reserve battery of the army corps may be attached to either division, according to the operations to be effected. It will remain with the reserve of infantry until required. The Royal Engineers to be with the reserves, keeping close but in rear of them."

(To be continued.)

It is reported from Paris that the trial of Marshal Bazaine has brought to light facts of great gravity, and that the Marshal stands in a most critical position, even as regards the safety of his life. It is charged that on the 27th October, 1870, Bazaine surrendered the fortifications of Metz, with the munitions of war there collected, 163,000 soldiers and 6,000 officers, including three marshals of France, to the Prussian Army commanded by Prince Frederick Charles, and that he did so unnecessarily. A French decree of the 18th of October, 1863, still in force, says (article 255): "The commander of any military post must not forget that military laws condemn to death and military degradation such commander who capitulates without having forced the enemy to enter his works by the slow and successive stages of a siege, and before having *repousse au moins un assaut au corps de la place sur des breches praticables.*" Marshal Bazaine did not carry out either of these admonitions, and his punishment, if found guilty, is death.

Durox, one of the Communists now lying in the prison at Satory under sentence of death, lately attempted to commit suicide by beating out his brains against the walls, and he very nearly succeeded. It is one of the worst features connected with these executions that those sentenced to death never know till they are called out when they will be shot, and they live, consequently, in daily fear.