

THE INSTRUCTION CAMPAIGN.

The following revised rules for the umpire staff and troops during the autumn manoeuvres, dated Horse Guards, August 24, have been issued:—

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY THE UMPIRE STAFF

1. The umpire in chief will be His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, or other general officer commanding in chief.
2. The umpire staff will be distinguished by a broad white band round the right arm, above the elbow.
3. All orders from the umpire staff are to be considered as directly emanating from the umpire in chief, and are to be carried out with alacrity.
4. No general or other officer commanding a brigade, regiment, or battery is on any account to enter into a discussion with the umpire.
5. The umpires may halt any body of troops, or order them to retire behind the first line or to any position indicated; and in case of collision, the umpire may decide whether a body of troops has become so non-effective from the fire of the enemy as to be withdrawn for a specified time from immediate action.
6. The umpires will decide on the actual present circumstances, without reference to their effect on the general course of the manoeuvres.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY THE TROOPS.

1. White bands, two inches wide, will be worn horizontally round the middle of the headpiece by the southern force.
2. The umpires are general umpires for all arms, and the umpire on the spot will decide all questions connected with artillery, cavalry or infantry.
3. The umpires shall take their posts between the opposing forces in the most advantageous position; they will be distributed, as nearly as possible, two in the centre, and two on each flank.
4. If no umpire is present when a doubtful point occurs, a general officer or brigadier may send for one, the troops remaining halted until he arrives.
5. No troops are to approach within 100 yards of an opposing force; as a general rule the weaker body should retire; if for any reason it does not do so before the limit laid down is attained, the opposing forces are to halt, order arms, return swords, and wait until the umpire decides which is to fall back.
6. Lines are not to exchange volleys near or than 250 yards.
7. Skirmishers are to cease firing when within 200 yards of opposing skirmishers.
8. Cavalry charges, to be considered effective by the umpires, must be delivered with proper energy; the charging forces must be halted when within 100 yards of the opposing body.
9. Cavalry and artillery are not to remain halted under effective fire of infantry or artillery.
10. Skirmishers and artillery are not to move across a plain commanded by enemy's cavalry, unless supported.
11. Guns limbered up, if unsupported or weakly protected, may be captured by cavalry or infantry skirmishers.
12. Beaten cavalry must retire at a trot. Victorious cavalry may follow at a walk 300 yards' distance.
13. A battalion in square (unshaken) cannot be attacked by single squadrons of cav-

alry. Three or four squadrons may attack, if the square is assailable from different sides.

14. When infantry are defeated by infantry (according to the umpire's decision), the victors may pursue at 300 yards' distance.

15. Obstructions are only to be considered tactical obstructions when they form actual natural obstructions or are on prescribed ground.

16. The "cease fire" and "halt" are on no account to be sounded by any regiment for the purpose of carrying out regimental details, but words of command only are to be issued.

17. Infantry will never fix bayonets, except when formed to receive cavalry.

18. Villages with troops formed in front of them are to be considered as occupied.

19. General officers will take care that all hurry and forced rate of marching are prevented; the movements should be made with the greatest deliberation, and order and regularity must be maintained. When troops are broken by circumstances of ground or otherwise, they should be reformed on the first opportunity.

20. The most economical use of ammunition is to be inculcated and enforced. Commanding officers will be held responsible that the troops do not commence the operations of the day with a larger amount of ammunition in their pouches than that fixed in the memorandum dated Horse Guards, July, 1872.

21. Railways are only to be crossed by the regular bridges and crossings.

22. Firing near buildings or stackyards should be avoided as much as possible, and every precaution taken to guard against fire.

23. Great vigilance is required to detect and not to give weight to "manœuvre tricks," such as too great extension of line, for the purpose of surrounding, or the renewed attacks of troops already beaten.

24. The probable effect of fire, especially of artillery, must be considered; also whether there is confusion or absence of confusion.

25. Repeated attacks by the same body of cavalry are absurd, and impracticable in real battle.

26. The supposed destruction of bridges may be indicated by a flag or by the occupation of the bridges by a party of Engineers. The umpires will determine how long it will require to repair the bridges.

27. When the "cease fire" and "halt," followed by "officers' call" are sounded, officers commanding divisions and brigades will repair to the umpire in chief, and the troops will encamp or wait for orders according to circumstances.

A COFFINED JUDGE.

(From the N. Y. Sun.)

Last Saturday a well-known ex-Judge entered the Park hospital in a state of partial intoxication. He spoke incoherently, and laughed when warned of the danger of imbibing too freely during the hot weather. On leaving the hospital the general warden Brown advised him to seek some shady retreat, else he would be certain to return on a stretcher. The Judge strolled over to Delmonico's and there invested a few dollars in S.O.P. brandy. He was found soon afterward by one of the Broadway squad at Broadway and Ready streets, unconscious.

To summon the ambulance from Park Hospital was the work of a few minutes.

"Another case of sunstroke," said the anxious patrolman. The surprise of Dr. Vandewater and Warden Brown may be imagined when they found their patient to be the ex-Judge. The usual restoratives were applied, and the case pronounced simple alcoholism.

The ex-Judge slept. His breathing indicated a drunken stupor. His snoring alarmed the other patients, but still he slept on. At length as the hour of midnight approached Warden Brown, who is an ardent temperance man conceived the idea of curing the Judge of his only infirmity. He sent for a coffin, packed it with ice, and then laid the Judge on the ice. The lights were turned down and only the pale gleams of the moon entered the room. A white cloth was thrown over the coffin, and one solitary attendant watched the corpse. The ice began to melt, and the Judge began to revive. A few muscular movements indicated returning consciousness. And the influence of the ice became more powerful; the contortions increased, and were soon followed by a violent torrent of oaths. They fell fast and thick, but still the semi-conscious occupant of the coffin failed to realize his position. At last he opened his eyes, looked and felt about him, experienced strange sensations, and at last took in the situation. "Great God!" he exclaimed, "they think I'm dead and are going to bury me."

To cry out for help was his first impulse. He yelled like a Comanche Indian. Warden Brown, the doctors, the orderlies and all the patients who could, rushed to the coffin. The corpse insisted that it was not dead, but it required a very careful examination and a serious consultation before Dr. Vandewater would express an opinion. He directed the Judge to leave the coffin and get into a bed. "No sir," exclaimed the thoroughly frightened man; "if I go to sleep you'll bury me, dead or alive. I'm going home."

And he did go home, vowing never to drink any more. So far he has kept his word.

RIFLING OF ORDNANCE.—In the Mechanical Section of the British Association on Monday week, the proceedings began by Mr H. Hope V.C., contributing a paper relating to the error in the flight of heavy projectiles due to the Woolwich system of rifling. He pointed out that in consequence of the projectile being allowed windage, it rotated in its flight in a line divergent from its own axis. In the rifling of big guns the Government officials were acting not only in violation of the plainest and most obvious teaching of science but also in defiance of common sense. Mr Found believed that the initial disturbance was not so permanent as Mr Hope suggested and that the projectile righted itself before leaving the gun. If the shot were tight there was greater chance of a foul. Mr T. Webster Q.C., agreed theoretically with the argument of the paper. The discussion was of an animated character, and was continued by Mr Chadwick, Professor Pole, Mr Fulcher, Merrifield, and the President.

It is estimated that 13,000 collisions have occurred at sea during the past six years—a sufficient argument for a clear understanding of the rule of the road at sea.

General Sherman will return to the United States in September.