

comes one huge bog, of which some pieces are bad, and others worse. Under these circumstances a correspondent writes: "Sir Charles Stavelay determined—wisely, if reluctantly—to order the First Division back to Yannaton, whence it came only two days ago, and where the ground was at least so hard that the tent poles do not sink out of sight. The First Division accordingly marched this afternoon, leaving the Marines for one night more in the slough—probably by reason of the quasi-amphibious character attributed to them. The Marines will join the Second Division to-morrow morning as the latter passes Princetown on its way from Merripit Hill to Black Tor, where the Division is to encamp for the night, probably reaching Ringmoor on the following day. Black Tor, is about three miles to the south of Princetown, and affords better camping-ground than most others positions on Dartmoor. The Second Division will not have to fight a battle for its encamping ground, or rather by its imposing strength will force the enemy to retire fighting from the Black Tor position, and if the weather permits there may be openings for some effective evolutions, although the affair will lack the zest of an issue doubtful until decided. The Second Division march at eight a.m., from Merripit Hill, and the enemy is to be on the Black Tor by ten a.m. Owing to its occupation of somewhat better ground the Second Division has not suffered so much from the rain and its effects as the First. A few of the tents split in the wind of last night, and one, indeed, blew away, and has not since been heard of. But the dry wind and bright sunshine of to-day have materially improved the general condition. Notwithstanding the weather, two companies of the 23rd Fusiliers remained on outpost duty all night, and were only withdrawn at eight this morning. The morning was devoted to drying uniforms which had got wet through in the rain, which, with its accompanying fog, stopped yesterday's sham fight. In the afternoon most of the regiments practised battalion drill, and it was the general comment to what advantage the Volunteer battalion appeared in this work, excelling particularly in smart and intelligent skirmishing. After the drills were over most of the regimental bands played for some time in front of their respective camps, and afforded some solace to the numerous visitors who had been disappointed in their expectations of seeing a mimic battle."

BATTLE AT BLACK TOR.

On Thursday the spell was broken, and in spite of storm and mist, the most successful fight in the whole course of the manoeuvres took place. At about eight a.m., the northern force advancing to the relief of Plymouth moved for Merripit Hill, the 1st Brigade in advance, covered by the 13th Hussars in front. The 1st Brigade consisted of the 23rd and 103rd regiments, of Militia, and Volunteers, the latter under the command of Colonel the Hon. Sackville West. The 2nd Brigade was comprised of the 2nd Queen's, and the 18th and 94th regiments. The cavalry brigade of the division was, as before, composed of the Scots Greys and the 13th Hussars, under command of Colonel Seadmore, while Major Schriber's and Major Ward Ashton's artillery complemented the force. To counterbalance, however, the difficulties to be overcome, a brigade of Royal Marines, hitherto with the Southern Army was detached, to join the Northern force, and this of course, made General Smith numerically stronger than his opponent. General Greathed's two brigades were composed of

the 9th, 11th, 42nd, 93rd, Rifle Brigade, and Devon Militia, while his cavalry were the Carbineers and 19th Hussars, under Colonel Oakes. With a vigilant cavalry reconnaissance, both in front and flanks, the Northern force moved down past Post Bridge on to Two Bridges, and then General Smith, taking advantage of the roads divergent from each other at this point, sent his 1st Brigade, under General Thackwell, away to the left, while the 2nd Brigade, under General Herbert, was pushed on the right. General Herbert, with his brigade (the 2nd Queen's, the 16th, and 94th) skirted the North Fleary Tor, and bearing round to the right flank were for a moment assailed by some of the enemy's guns posted on an eminence near Ring Tor, but the nature of the ground rendered it almost impossible for artillery to get into commanding positions, and the fight, like that of Inkerman, resolved into a combat of infantry. Meanwhile, the left wing, that is to say, General Thackwell's brigade, were pushed quietly on by way of Tor Rye, while the communication was kept up in the centre by the Marine Brigade under General Rodney. The enemy meanwhile were not idle; the 9th and 11th Regiments covered his right flank, while on his left he had the 42nd, 93rd, and Rifle Brigade. The Carbineers under Colonel Napier at this juncture made a flank movement along a lane which ran parallel to the front, but on emerging in the open were suddenly attacked by the skirmishers, and General Herbert's army, who under his direction had managed to creep round unseen, and completely unflanked their opponents. A reference to the map will show at a glance the extraordinary advantage which General Herbert had obtained by thus bearing away to his right flank; an advantage unseen by the enemy, whose attention had been directed to the centre and left. The Marines, working with extended skirmishers, and supported by half-battalions, kept up the communication with the right and left wing of our army. The ground over which the troops were now working was of the wildest and most rugged nature; huge boulders of granite set thickly together, and covered by tall ferns and foliage, as tropical in appearance as can be met within England; mountain streams dashing onwards to pour their bright waters into Walkham or the Tavy, and here and there, unsuspected by the unwary visitor, dangerous bits of boggy land, which in a few seconds would suffice to entomb man and horse. All these circumstances rendered the movements of the relieving force somewhat slow, but subsequent events proved that the commanders were not in error as to the result, for cautiously sweeping round the King's Tor, Herbert sent the 16th, under Colonel Chichester, to extend away to their right flank, with directions to keep the right shoulder well up so as to gradually encircle their opponents. This flank movement was, beyond doubt, the prettiest piece of manoeuvring which has taken place during the campaigning, as so general was the advantage won by the commander of the right brigade, that he succeeded, about two o'clock, in completely out-flanking the enemy, whose left brigade, the 42nd, the 93rd, and Rifles, were caught in massed columns by skirmishers of the Northern Force, who, unseen, had completely out-flanked and enlisted them. A company of the Royal Marines, which by some accident had become detached from the headquarters skirmished admirably on the extreme right, while the 94th held in reserve on the flank under the command of Lieutenant Colonel the Lord John Taylour, were ready at any moment to extend, and go to the front.

Never was victory more assured and complete than that obtained by the Northern relieving army, and that the honours of the day were by all suffrage unhesitatingly accorded to General Herbert for the brilliant manner in which he handled his small brigade, and won his laurels on the right flank.

The first division has retreated to the former camping-ground at Yannaton, and the defending force are encamped near their well-won victory at Black Tor. Yesterday the division was to fight its way to the relief of Plymouth, and unless most severely beaten, would take up its old quarters at Ringmoor.

(To be continued.)

H. M. S. *Basilisk*, Captain Moresby, while cruising in Torres Straits and neighborhood for the suppression of the Polynesian labor traffic, has added a valuable fact to the knowledge possessed of the geography of New Guinea by the discovery of a new port and harbor in lat. 9 deg. 30 min. S. lon. 147 deg. 10 min. E., about thirty eight miles east of Redscar Bay on the south eastern coast. The discovery was made in February when Captain Moresby, while searching for a river supposed to flow into the sea east of Redscar Bay, entered an inlet which proved to be the entrance to a magnificent harbor, with an outer and inner anchorage, to which the names of Port Moresby and Fairfax Harbor have been given. The natives are much lighter complexioned than those of the opposite coast, and are evidently of a much more friendly disposition.

Vice Admiral Edward Pellen Halsted, of the British navy, an officer well known and much distinguished in professional and scientific circles, who died recently at Haslar Hospital, England, was among the earliest advocates of the cause of the crew propeller against the paddle, and by his advocacy contributed to the earlier adoption on the other side of the Atlantic of the invention which his friend, Sir F. Pettit Smith, introduced there, as Ericsson did here, and in spite of strenuous but conscientious opposition from some of the highest scientific authorities of the day. Naval officers recollect his various efforts at about this period of his career—his scheme in concert with his friend, Captain, now Admiral, Strange, for coast protection by gunboats of peculiar construction and armament arrangements; his travels to and fro to assist at any important experiment or scientific exhibitions at the works of the most eminent engineers and shipbuilders, by all of whom he was highly esteemed for his talents, zeal, and single-mindedness. His labors were rewarded with the command of the first-built, full powered, full sailed British screw frigate, the *Dauntless*, from which ship were obtained results very important in those days of the screw's infancy. When seized by his fatal illness he was addressing to the First Lord of the Admiralty a series of letters on the *Devastation* class of ships, and cognate subjects.—*U.S. Army and Navy Journal*, Aug. 23rd.

Prince Napoleon having remarked that his name no longer figures in the Army List has appealed to Marshal MacMahon, declaring that he has a right to belong to the army, and he reminds the Marshal of his services in the Crimea, and how he commanded a *corps d'armee* in Italy. He adds that the last military order was signed by Marshal MacMahon. The excuse for striking the Prince's name off the army list was that he had been illegally promoted—promoted by imperial favor, and simply as the cousin of Napoleon III.