

officers in undressed uniform, crossed in some instances with the sash of the Legion of Honour, with the Star of the Order on their breasts, and their cocked hats lying on the table before them. The accessories of glittering bayonets, of busy officials, and a curious crowd, are not wanting, but a single figure arrests our attention. In an arm chair on the right sits the one-time master of more than thirty legions, looking 'as if cast in stone,' in the custody of a simple captain of gendarmes. He is one of all that gallant company wears the military medal, the Victoria Cross of France given only for personal gallantry in the field, and beneath it glitters the Star of the Legion of Honour—the 'radiant and adored deceit' of Byron's noble verse. Let us complete the picture from the pen and ink sketch of an eye witness:—'His gold embroidered forage cap lies beside him, with his gloves upon it. Before him are paper, pens and ink, but he never uses them, but sits here motionless, abstracted, not to all appearance heeding nothing that goes on around him, as he looks straight to the front past M. Als, the clerk of the court, who prozes out the indictment with jerking slovenliness and barbarous provincial accent. Certainly a man worth looking at closely, this Marshal of France arraigned on charges so weighty,—this impassive, haughty looking man, sitting there dumbly listening, with the eye of the world upon him—this man who in these latter days has verified the Napoleonic axiom that every private soldier carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack, now that he has won it, to find him seated over against an old man, reading charges which, if true and proven, must wrench that baton from him, and hurl it and him into the dust.'

"The career of Marshal Bazaine has been a remarkable one, even for a soldier of France. In 1837, after four years' experience of African warfare, during which time he had won the Cross of Honour on the battle field and risen to the rank of lieutenant, the young soldier made the Spanish campaign against the Carlists, and returned to Algeria in 1839 with the rank of captain. He then took part in the expeditions of Milianah, Kabylia, and Morocco, and was entrusted with the government of the military subdivision of Tlemcen. In 1848 he was lieutenant colonel, and in 1854 commanded a brigade of infantry in the Crimean war. His name was repeatedly mentioned with honour in the bulletins of Canrobert and Pelissier. In 1855 he was promoted general of division; and his power of organization having been long recognized, he was soon after the termination of the war appointed inspector general of several divisions of infantry. Then came the fatal expedition to Mexico, the chequered story of which we need not recapitulate. The utter rottenness of Mexican society, and the antagonism of the United States when she came victorious out of the civil war, combined to render the Empire of Maximilian impossible, and the French finally retired from the country after in vain trying to induce the Emperor to accompany them. In the spring of 1867, Bazaine quitted Vera Cruz with the whole of his forces; and, *cela va sans dire*—when was it otherwise in France—became the butt for every shaft of calumny. His services, however, were appreciated by the late Emperor Napoleon, who gave him the command of a *corps d'armee* after his return, and in 1869 made him commander in chief of the Imperial Guard. Including the war of 1870-71, his services reckon thirty-five years under the flag, and sixty-seven campaigns! It may

well be asked by a bewildered Englishman if all that is alleged of such a man can by any possibility be true? Can we picture to ourselves a Wellington, a Lord Clyde, a Napier, a Nelson, after their career of glory becoming amenable to charges, so shameful in their old age? And what is the marvellous difference in the constitution of French men that such a thing should be possible?"

We promised our readers to republish the Rules issued by the "National Artillery Association," for the guidance of the contestants at the annual competition for the coming year, especially as they may be useful to our own Artillery corps. If we mistake not, an attempt was made by Lieut. Colonel FRENCH, Major CORTON, and other officers, to get up a similar institution in Canada. We are not aware that it was a failure. Probably, a renewal of the agitation on the subject would secure to our troops the benefit of such an Association.

The following are the Rules alluded to, and their value is sufficiently apparent:

RULES for the National Annual Competitions at Land and Sea Ranges—1873.

1.—It shall be competent for Officers commanding corps of Artillery which under fundamental Rules, belong to the Association, to send propositions through the proper channel to the Council of the Association, for Detachments to compete at the Annual National Meetings of the Association, but it rests with the Council to accept or reject such propositions. Non commissioned officers and gunners are eligible to compete, but no person shall be allowed to constitute a member of a competing Detachment who is not an efficient member of the corps to which he belongs, and possessed of a clear understanding of the Rules of the Association. No paid Instructor of Volunteers will be allowed under any circumstances to compete. The Gun Detachments shall be selected by the officers in command of the brigade or corps to which they belong. They may compete either in full or undressed uniform, as sanctioned by the officer in charge of the Detachment. No. 1 is not to change rounds.

2.—Any calibre of gun may be used that is approved by the Council. It shall be at the discretion of the Council to pit one class and calibre only, or to pit all classes and calibres of guns against each other, making such allowances by way of handicapping as the circumstances of the various cases shall require. One or more prizes may be given in each competition. The funds in hand, the number of entries and the ranges available, will guide the Council in the exercise of this discretion.

3.—An entrance fee of £2 shall be paid by each competing Detachment, which will then be qualified to enter for any or for all of the prizes given at the Annual National Meeting, challenge prizes and prizes for winners excepted. The Council shall not undertake under any circumstances to return either subscriptions or entrance fees.

4.—All entries must be made within the dates prescribed and on forms supplied by the Secretary of the Association; all subscriptions and entrance fees must be paid when the entries are made.

5.—Each competing Detachment shall fire five rounds. Points shall be given for shots as follows: Maximum for elevation, 4; for direction, 3. A shot shall have no value unless it obtain points both for elevation and direction. A direct hit shall count

4 extra points; a ricochet hit shall count 1 extra point. Thus, a direct hit will count 11—a ricochet hit 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, according to the position of the first graze: a ricochet hit out of bounds will count nothing.

The following is the time allowed for firing five rounds from the different classes of guns, viz.:

7 minutes—for all unlimbered guns on field or travelling carriages, below the calibre of 32pdrs.

8 minutes—for all guns on standing carriages, for 32pdrs., and all guns above that calibre, however mounted.

10 minutes—for all 68pdr. guns and all above that calibre on traversing platforms, and for 40pdr. Armstrongs.

A reduction of one point shall be made for every 20 seconds of time, or fraction of 20 seconds, beyond the time allowed.

IN CASE OF TIES.

1st.—When the ties are both within the time allowed, the Detachment making the score in the shortest time [or, were the nature of guns may differ, in the time proportionally the shortest] shall be esteemed the winner.

2nd.—When the ties are consequent upon a reduction of points for time, a fraction instead of an entire point shall be deducted for every odd number of seconds under 20 seconds.

3.—When the ties are absolutely the same, they must be shot off under, as nearly as possible, the original conditions.

Every movement must be steadily and correctly performed in strict conformity to regulations: the slightest deviation therefrom must be at once stopped, and the movement recommenced, in which case the time lost will not be allowed for. Time shall be allowed for any unavoidable delay, such as a miss-fire through breaking or fault of the friction tube, or anything that is not the fault of the Detachment, according to the decision of the Officer superintending the practice.

6.—When a land range can be obtained, the targets—two in number, to represent as much as possible a moving object—shall be of canvas or wood, dimensions nine feet square, with firm props and supports; each consecutive round shall be fired alternately at a separate target; the targets to be at different distances. In the case of a Sea range, the conditions shall be absolutely the same, saving that Government floating targets may be used, in which case five points will be allowed for all direct hits striking the flag, staff, or buoy. Shots striking the guys only will not count as hits. Ricochet hits the same as land range. As in firing at floating targets it is impossible to prevent their moving to the right or left as the tide ebbs and flows, it must be understood by competing Detachments that no complaint of the target having shifted from this cause can be entertained.

When the target has been shot away or sinks, and cannot be repaired at once, the practice is to commence again when it has been replaced, and no complaint can be listened to as to the advantage derived by those who have fired or those who are about to fire, from the accident having occurred.

7.—The guns at commencing to be in the position of guns run back by recoil; the stores at the guns; the Detachment, at 'take post at the guns' where there are no parapets; the guns to be run up before firing to a proper distance from the butt, the distance to be indicated by a painted line on each platform;

8.—Lots shall be drawn for the order of