

cer of the Quarter-master-General's Department visible to give orders as to the baggage, and that the duty seemed to devolve on the officers of the Control Department, who are not fairly chargeable with it. When all the baggage with its advance guard had passed, the Household Cavalry, in columns of march, followed—1st Life Guards, Lieut.-Colonel Bateson; Blues, Lieutenant Colonel Williams; 2nd Life Guards, Lieutenant Colonel Stewart; officers and men in helmets with cuirass and overalls, with the exception of the 2nd, who were provided with boots. Perhaps the camping out has somewhat dimmed the excessive lustre and polish to which some foreign critics are supposed to except, of steel, and buckle, and button. But horses and men look wonderfully well, and all we think a friendly foreign critic could say would be, 'It is a pity there are no more of them.' The baggage belonging to these regiments was not at all heavy, and the number of officers servants, &c. who marched on foot with it was very small. But Colonel Tower seemed to have allowed a larger proportion of dismounted men to his regiment than were furnished by the Household Cavalry. As the column passed along it filled pretty nearly the whole roadway, the distance between the troopers being much aggravated by the hay nets carried on each side of the saddle bow. The road, as long as the column stuck to the turnpike, was all that could be desired: but at a mile or so beyond Frimley Grove a very bad route lay before the horsemen, which tried, only too successfully, the mettle of contractors horses and wagons. At 9.50 the head of the column had reached a projecting spur of the indented plateau which runs nearly north and south over the swampy bottom of Coldingley and Hagmore. Some time previously Colonel Marshall had received an order, which in its way, and in what appeared its vagueness, recalls a memorandum of Sir Richard Airey on the 25th of October; the cavalry being then in rear of the baggage, Colonel Marshall was directed to advance, which would certainly justify the supposition that the cavalry were to pass the baggage and get in front of it, for the baggage column was at the time going as fast as it could. When the cavalry arrived at the edge of the plateau, they wheeled to the left, Tod Brown's Battery, with a squadron, being posted on the right of the steep descending road towards the camping ground, a mile further in advance. As soon as the column had entered the cross road from the turnpike, vedettes were sent out upon the right flank, through the very broken and dangerous ground, to observe the country, a duty which they generally performed very well, leaving themselves only open to the hypercriticism of exposing themselves too much on the skyline of the enemy. The way in which these great Life Guardsmen pressed their horses, carrying two and twenty stone on their backs, up heathery hills and down many old ravines, was a matter for alarmed wonder. While the cavalry were halted the defile of the baggage was going on, and on looking down on the plain, it could be seen that the company of Militia which was to be the advance of the baggage guard had forged a long way ahead, on its way to the green patches in the heathery waste which marked the neighborhood of the camping ground. The view from the ridge is very extensive, but the eye searched it in vain for any trace of Lyson's column. The Guards and the rest of Prince Edward's Brigade were supposed to be in the rear, but it was not known that they were executing a series of manœuvres carrying out the theory that the division

was pressed in its retreat, and therefore, some apprehension was expressed that the brigade had gone wrong, or had come to grief, while the non-appearance of the other brigade was announced for by the supposition that General Lysons was displaying his usual ability in concealing his movements. The wagons had hard work in getting down the road, just rendered passable by the Sappers, whose tents could be seen in the distance, and who had been at work since the previous night. One after one however, they slid down towards Coldingley Bottom. At half past ten the baggage of the Army was safe, at any rate. Lysons was cunningly dodging from Purbright to Kitley, Prince Edward displaying a formidable front of battle from time to time towards an advancing enemy. From the Jolly Farmers at Bagshot to the Farnborough Road the country was watched and the roads guarded by the 2nd Life Guards, while the 3rd Dragoon Guards completed the line of observation over the whole rear of the retreating force. At about eleven o'clock a dark coloured thread seemed to be pushed out from under the cover of the woods in advance of Risley, and an officer came to report that a vidette had seen a regiment approaching, but he added that the trooper did not say what it was. In a very little time, however, it was evident enough that this little thread represented the advance guard of Lysons's column, and about 11.45 the line had thickened and swelled out into broad bands, which broke up after a time into columns of regiments, and through the glass one could make out the Black Watch and the Rifles, and the 'dirty half Hundred' and the Duke of Wellington's preparing to pitch their tents on ground which is easier to look at than to get at. About this time Marshall's Brigade, with their guns, moved along the edge of the plateau towards the left and executed some movements to cover the retreat of Prince Edward's Brigade, over ground of a most distressing character, seamed with ruts, made probably by the chariot-wheels of ancient Britons, which led to the overthrow of more than one trooper. But the retreat was accomplished. The Duke of Cambridge and his Staff came to a spur of the plateau and surveyed the scene just as the tents had risen in order, and then went down to inspect the camp."

The work to-day at Woolmer consisted of a divisional drill on Weaver Downs; which was more interesting than things of the kind usually are, as it was worked throughout in two lines. The divisional parade was at 8 a. m., the parade ground being along the road below the Divisional Headquarters, and on the open space on the south of the camp. The 1st and 2nd Brigades have been divided for manœuvring purposes into demi-brigades. The right demi brigade of the 1st division is commanded by Colonel Hawley, of the 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, and consists of that regiment, the Dorset Volunteers, the Elthorne Militia, and the 100th Regiment. The 2nd demi brigade, commanded by Col. Spurgin, of the 10th, consists of that Regiment, the 94th, and the Royal London Militia. The 2nd or right demi brigade of the 2nd Brigade, is retained under the personal command of Colonel Stephenson, the officer commanding the whole of the brigade, and consists of the 17th Regiment, the 22nd Regiment, and the 2nd Wilts Volunteers. The left demi brigade is commanded by Colonel Watson, 8th Regiment, and consisted of that corps, the 1st and 2nd Surre Militia, and the 1st Hants Volunteers. These details being given, the reader will understand the nature of operations to-day, which were exclusively of the character of a

drill, to familiarize the Militia and Artillery with brigade and divisional evolutions, and were in no respect intended as a sham-fight of even the most modest kind. The advance guard was headed by the 7th Hussars, who performed their duty in a most creditable manner, followed by the Troop of Royal Horse Artillery, the 100th Regiment the Hants Militia, and a detachment of the Royal Engineers, while the task of keeping open communications with the main body was entrusted to a company of the 60th Rifles. The Bays and 9th Lancers took a different route by Landfordbridge, and the 82nd marched by the same road, but independently of the cavalry. The following particulars are from the account given of the day's proceedings by the indefatigable correspondent of the *Daily News*:

"On reaching the foot of the swell which Weaver Down rises to the summit of the broken and roughly serrated ridge known as Bridgers Hill, the 7th Hussars at once proceeded to scatter over the front in skirmishing order, pushing on a line of videttes to the top of the hill, backed by supports of troops. It struck more than one spectator that the intelligence displayed by the 7th in this duty was not of a high order. While in places videttes exposed themselves out on the skyline, others being on the slope, where they might as well have been in the next county, while the videttes did not observe uniformity in their motions some circling while others remained stationary. Either an enemy was supposed to be in sight or he was not; it is certain that an enemy could scarcely have been in sight of one man and out of sight of another. The advance guard formed up on the crest of an intermediate knoll, the artillery on the left, the 100th taking up position on the right as it came up, with the Hants on its right again, and the Royal Engineers on the right of everything. As the main body came in it was formed into two lines of demi-brigades, the first brigade on the right the battalions standing in line of quarter columns, with the two regiments of cavalry, not as videttes, forming a third line in rear of the second; the whole formation facing southward. The several regiments fell into their places as they came up for the most part with neatness and absence of confusion, although the General was compelled to check a tendency to too much talking in the ranks of a Militia battalion. The advance guard was withdrawn, the Hussars found their way to the rear with the Horse Artillery, completing the cavalry brigade in reserve. For some little time, until the whole had arrived on the ground, the regiments piled arms, and lay down. After about half-an-hour's halt the manœuvres began, the cooks of the different kitchens meanwhile engaged in breaking grounds for field kitchens; each regiment, it ought to be remarked, having with it in its rear its own rations, no baggage column being formed. The brigades changed front to the right on the right battalions of brigades, the field-artillery taking a position on the right of the new alignment, while the cavalry merely altered its position to conform thereto. After a short distance at the left incline, the regiments reassumed their original front and disposition of demi-brigades a regiment of cavalry coming up on to each flank of the second line. Sir Charles Staveley's next order was, 'Change front half right on the right battalion,' a manœuvre executed with the most praiseworthy precision on ground more broken perhaps than any other part of the theater of the evolutions, and the nature of the whole of the ground was not to be realised by any one