

refute a message which the latter is said to have prepared, but never sent to the Confederate Congress. It must be admitted that Gen. Johnston states the charges against himself fairly and frankly throughout the Narrative, but it could be wished for his sake that he had been more successful in defending himself against them. His book is lacking in details concerning administration, drill and discipline, as well as in the description of his tactics and manner of handling troops in action. In this respect it will be a great disappointment to military men, both in this country and abroad. It is also notably and inexcusably deficient in maps and plans of battle, so much so that it is impossible for a reader not perfectly familiar with the theatres of war to follow him intelligently.

On the whole, the literary part of the work is well done, that is, well done for a military writer. It reads much like an official report in Paris, and is therefore dry; and yet it is doubtful if it does much to elucidate any questions of the war except those touching the personal relations of Davis and the relative merits of his lieutenants. It will help to convince those who study the history of the struggle hereafter that it would have ended much sooner if all the Confederate generals had conducted it as Johnston seems to have done from the first, with the shadow of failure ever present to his mind. The preface of his book is its best part, and might well serve as a model of neatness, modesty and brevity. "I offer these pages," he says, "as my contribution to the materials for the use of the future historian of the war between the States. And yet he who reads the volume must conclude that had the author fought the United States as constantly and as aggressively as he did Jefferson Davis, the result must have been more favorable to his fame, however little it might have changed the final course of events. We close this notice by expressing our surprise that Gen. Johnston should have included in his defence a certificate of character from Gen. Hooker.—*N. Y. Sun*, April 4.

A remarkable article in the *Militair Woche* *enblatt*, dealing with the Bazine trial, declares that its effects will only be fully felt by France after the next lost battle. The common soldier will then feel himself freed from any share in the humiliation of his country, and will, as matter of course, ascribe it to treason. Indeed he will for the future be constantly on his guard against the treason not only of his commander-in-chief but of all his officers. Moreover, a new blow has been struck at the whole principle of authority, by thus giving an impulse to the blind passions of the masses against a servant of the State. It has sown hatred and mistrust, disturbed the good relations of the chiefs of the Army, damaged the comradeship throughout the whole body of the officers, and confused all ideas of justice, duty, and honor. Looking only at the evidently hostile feeling cherished in France, a German may well wish success to the results of the trial. But having regard to the higher interests of civilization, one may well view with pity the moral corruption thus revealed of a nation so highly gifted. And, though the inner life of the French Army has damaged it in the eyes of Europe, the Berlin writer cannot help expressing his sympathy for the chivalrous element in which it led to a ready sacrifice of itself under the most trying circumstances.

England has had to pay for her glory within the last fifteen years, some 100 million pounds sterling.

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WONDERFUL INTELLIGENCE.—A writer in the *Ottawa Volunteer Review* of February 10th, who signs himself "Franc-Trieur," says:

"Let it be remembered also that British Columbians detest Canada only a degree less than the idea of American domination, and with all the vigor of a small, isolated, and exclusive community."

We do not wish to say anything complimentary about "Franc-Trieur," as he may have been misled by false reports which appeared to him trustworthy; but we can assure him, whoever he is, that he never wrote a more ridiculous sentence in his life. We have a few Canada-haters here, it is true, but the majority of British Columbians are proud of their country. We expect "Franc-Trieur" has fallen into the not uncommon mistake of supposing that the members of a certain noisy clique in Victoria constitute "the people of British Columbia."—*Pacific Herald*.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 30th March, 1874.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 4th Section of the Act passed in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada has been pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that the article known as Gypsum when imported into Canada in its raw or natural state, may be so imported free from the payment of Customs duty, but that ground or calcined Gypsum be, and the same is hereby declared to be chargeable with a duty of fifteen cents *ad valorem* whatever the uses may be for which it is so imported.

15-3

W. A. HIMSWORTH,  
Clerk, Privy Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 2nd April, 1874.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the provisions of "the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854;" and the Acts amending the same, and of the Act passed in the 36th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intitled: "An Act relating to Shipping, and for the Registration, inspection and Classification thereof."

His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to appoint the Port of Cobourg, in the Province of Ontario, a port for the registration of shipping, and such port is hereby constituted and appointed accordingly.

His Excellency, under the authority aforesaid, has further been pleased to constitute and appoint the Collector of Customs at the said Port of Cobourg to be Registrar of Shipping, and the Landing Waiter at the said port to superintend the survey and measurement of ships thereat, under the provisions of the said Act.

15-

W. A. HIMSWORTH,  
Clerk, Privy Council.