

bility of mitigating them, and the sanitary measures which should be adopted to provide for the safety of an army. One of the great difficulties which stood out prominently in view was a certain inflexible military routine, in the management of everything connected with the administration of the medical department of the army. It was found that the medical staff, however much it might deplore the existence of evils, was completely helpless to effect a change, as it was entirely deprived of the power to initiate, order or execute sanitary works. While the experience of the Crimea, therefore, closely proved the cause of the evil and the nature of the remedy, it also defined in a lucid manner the practical difficulty of applying the remedy outside of Government agencies. The red tape had to give way under the genial influence of Miss Nightingale's influence and efforts in the hospitals in Scutari. Thus, in the midst of trouble, excitement and death, was stamped, the noble character of woman. (Cheers.) From this date fresh light was thrown upon military sanitary matters, and the new avenues which opened out, brought about such a change, as could not fail to be productive of great good, and the means of saving many lives of those who had taken up arms in defence of their country. The importance therefore of arousing public opinion, and the opinion of this House to the absolute necessity for the adoption of certain precautionary measures, to ensure the medical protection of the Dominion force, when in camp, in hospital, or in barracks, cannot be over estimated. If it was expedient to expend \$300,000 in establishing a military force according to the requirements of the Bill, surely, under these circumstances, it would be well to have a proper medical organization to guard over their interests. He had examined into the British, European, and American systems, as to their medical departments, and felt satisfied that unless some provision of such a nature was made in the Bill, it would be sadly deficient and not destined to keep pace with the scientific advancement of the age. England, in her wars, has frequently put forth vast sporadic efforts, at great expense, in order to meet the various requirements of the emergency. Matters medical are now on a more satisfactory basis, and he hoped that in the Dominion of Canada, the status of medical men would be upheld, and their position, as a body, in connexion with the militia of the country, truly recognized. He felt satisfied that hon. gentlemen, on both sides of the House, were fully aware of the cogency of the arguments, and the desirability of initiating at the very commencement of the Dominion, such an organization in military affairs as would reflect credit upon the hon. gentleman in charge of this department. The Dr. read various passages from the *Lancet* and Stilles' Sanitary Report, corroborative of his statements, and concluded by moving the additional resolutions to Hon. Mr. Cartier's Bill, seconded by Dr. Robitaille.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSON had commanded a Volunteer corps himself, and he thought there were a great many people who admired the trapping rather than the duties of the soldier.

Sir GEO. E. CARTIER thanked the hon. member for Russell for his suggestions, which he had now embodied in the shape of an amendment to the Bill, but the organization of a Militia Medical Department was a matter of regulation for the Commander-in-Chief and Privy Council to determine; but he would amend the 18th clause so as to provide for a medical staff.

Dr. GRANT declared himself satisfied. A message was received from His Excellency the Governor General providing for the salaries of the Adjutant General of Militia, Brigade Majors, &c., and making provision for the maintenance of the families of persons whose lives have been lost in the actual military service of the Dominion. Hon. Mr. HORTON was unwilling to multiply discussions, and would consent to the resolutions founded on His Excellency's message being at once considered in Committee of the Whole, reserving his right to comment upon them at the third reading of the Bill founded upon them.

Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER moved the House into Committee, Hon. Stuart Campbell in the chair, when all the resolutions were carried, *ad unum contradi cente*.

It was moved that the report should be considered to-morrow.

The remaining clauses of the Militia Bill, with the exception of those relating to money, was then carried, and the Bill read a third time and passed.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

New York, May 7.—The *Herald's* Abyssinia special gives the following details of the capture of Magdala: As soon as the English advance came in view the Abyssinia enemy stood forth in grand array as if in response to the sight. Theodorus opened at once with mortars on Gen. Napier, the British replied with the same gun fire from defences. Having continued a short time, three thousand five hundred warriors setting up loud shouts of joy and revenge, chanting national songs of triumph, dashed with great ardor down the steep height from the palace fortress and charged the British light batteries gallantly. Gen. Napier's men stood firm, and the Abyssinians were repulsed, having 700 including two prominent chiefs killed during the engagement. The tactics of Theodorus' officers were judicious and the courage of his men excellent. Becoming aware of his heavy loss, Theodorus forwarded a flag of truce to Gen. Napier, and enquiring on what terms the English would negotiate a peace. Gen. Napier replied in the name of the Queen his term were unconditional surrender. Theodorus said that he would never accept such arbitrary terms, seeing his present defeat he would prefer to fight to the end. In conclusion the King requested Gen. Napier to take the British captives whom he would hand over to him when they had all been liberated. The King refused to surrender for himself, and the conference was broken off. Magdala was consequently stormed by the English a few days afterwards. During the latest moment of the fighting after the British assault and when driven to his last standing point Theodorus attempted suicide on three separate occasions. He was rendered perfectly furious by his defeats. The released captives say they saw three hundred native prisoners killed by the King's order on the 9th of April. Theodorus was buried in the church at Magdala, official respect being shown his remains. The young Prince Theodorus will be conveyed to England and educated there. Gobsyozz, the friendly chief who aided the British army in its march through Sigro will be duly crowned King of Abyssinia, thus introducing a new dynasty.

Constantinople, May 12.—The Sultan opened the new Council yesterday in a speech remarkable for its liberality. He said that the time had come when Turkish manners must yield to European civilization.

Dublin, May 12.—Nugent, one of the *Jackmel* packet party, has at last been released from custody.

London, May 12 (evening).—In the House of Commons this evening, the reply of the Queen to the petition of the House of Commons, based on Mr. Gladstone's third resolution, was announced. The Queen says that she desires that her interest in the Temporalities of the Irish Church will not in any way hinder Parliamentary legislation on that subject. Mr. Gladstone will, to-morrow, bring in a Bill to suspend for the present the making of additional appointments in the Irish Church.

Syracuse, May 11.—A State Fenian Convention is now in session here. One hundred and fifty-seven delegates are in attendance. The following address has been delivered to the Irish Nationality of New York:—

BROTHERS:—We, the representatives of the Fenian Brotherhood of the State of New York in convention assembled, having carefully examined the strength and resources of the organization and the plan of operation, submitted by Gen. John O'Neill, declare that the organization is stronger at the present time than at any time hitherto, and that the said plan of operations is entirely practicable. We have pledged ourselves to meet the enemy on the battle field soon, and we earnestly call upon you to exercise your utmost energies to furnish the necessary means to equip and arm the many thousands of willing hands and brave hearts impatiently waiting the order to march.

“Signed on behalf of the Convention.

“PATRICK DAILY, New York.

“THOMAS H. O'BREIN, Troy.”

London, May 14.—In the House of Commons to night the Bill moved by Mr. Gladstone to suspend the making of appointments in the Irish Church passed to its first reading. The Bill is to remain in force till the 1st of August, 1868.

The Corporation of London presented an Address to the Queen, declaring their sympathy with Her Majesty for injuries received by Prince Alfred, at the hands of an assassin, and expressing their detestation of the attempted crime.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone, this afternoon, moved the Bill to prevent the making of further appointments to livings, in the Irish Church, for a specified period; and also to suspend the proceedings of the Commission on the Irish Church Establishment for some length of time.

Paris, May 13.—The funeral of Lord Brougham took place to-day, at Cannes.

London, May 15th.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Bright presented a petition from the people of Nova Scotia praying Parliament to repeal the Act by which that Province was united to the Dominion of Canada. The petitioners denounce the Canadian Union as an evil, un-called for, and unjust, the result of a surprise sprung on the people and of fraud practiced on Parliament. After the reading of the document, the evening of the 26th instant was assigned for the debate on the subject.

London, May 15.—Important despatches from Japan has been received. The civil war is being vigorously prosecuted. The army of Enikado has arrived near Jeddo.

Advices from Athens state that the mountaineers claim that in the recent conflict with the Turks the latter were defeated and driven to the sea coast.

Paris, 15.—An ultimatum has been despatched to the Bey of Tunis.