

The news from Europe within the last few days has been of the most startling character, taking the breath almost away from one. Who would have thought that within the short space of six weeks from the declaration of war by the Emperor Napoleon against the King of Prussia, he would be a prisoner in the hands of the man on whom he had made war—his dynasty overthrown and a Republic established in its stead. Yet such is the fact. Napoleon was too precipitate in rushing into war before he was thoroughly prepared. He evidently was ignorant of the vast power, state of preparedness and resources of his opponent, else he would have paused before rushing into a contest which was sure to end adversely to him and his interests. The great overwhelming odds of the forces brought against him by Prussia, three to one, and equally well armed and disciplined, and commanded by able and experienced Generals, it is no wonder that the Prussians were victorious in almost every battle; but they have nothing to boast of however, it was their vast superior numbers that gave them the victory; had the French been equally numerous a different tale might be told to-day. No troops could have fought with more bravery, or have stood their ground better than the French did—every inch of ground was heroically disputed, till they were so reduced in numbers that further resistance would have been madness, and in many instances retiring from the contest in good order in the very teeth of the foe; their chivalrous conduct gaining for them the sympathy and admiration of the world.

There is a feeling beginning to manifest itself that the time has now arrived for the other nations of Europe to step in and stop the further shedding of blood, and prevent the King of Prussia from extending his conquests still further. Whether he will be allowed to capture Paris and dictate his own terms of peace a few days more will tell. Russia, it is said, is becoming alarmed, and threatens that she will not consent to any territorial aggrandisement of Germany whatever, and that she cannot hold herself bound by the understanding recently entered into for joint action, should events seem to her to require a sudden and decisive step on her own part. The mobile organization of her army has been ordered and is progressing rapidly. Separate negotiations are said to be going on between the governments of St. Petersburg and Vienna, and in consequence great anxiety is said to prevail at Berlin in consequence of the tone of the Russian press and the attitude of the governments of both Russia and Austria. This may have the effect of inducing King William to listen to more favorable terms of peace than he otherwise might do. If not, he is likely to have the whole power of Europe arrayed against him, which would soon bring him to terms.

As to the Republic that has been formed in France, we have no confidence in it, and we predict that it will be short lived.

THE SARNIA CAMP.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following information in regard to the number of battalions, &c., forming this camp.

The 7th London Light Infantry.

22nd Oxford Rifles.

24th Kent.

25th Elgin.

26th Middlesex.

27th Lambton.

The London and St. Thomas Squadron of Cavalry.

The E Battery, Field Artillery of London.

The Goderich Garrison Artillery will be on board the gunboat *Prince Alfred* to man the guns. The Mayor and citizens of Sarnia have been most kind and obliging in helping the formation of camp. They have given Agricultural Hall, and provided a house for hospital and well for water gratis. The messing of men varies from 18 to 25 cents per day; officers 75 cents to \$1. All officers join their regimental messes. The Oxford Rifles have their rations paid for gratis by their County. we only wish this was general the case.

There is an American gun-boat and quite a force at Port Huron, which is opposite Sarnia.

—The Canada Central Line Railway is to be opened from this city to Carleton Place on Thursday next, the 15th inst., by a grand excursion party invited by the railway authorities. They will proceed on to Sand Point, taking the Ottawa and Brockville line, where a magnificent banquet is to be provided. This line will soon be extended eastward to Montreal, as well as pushed on to Pembroke, giving an unbroken line from Montreal to Pembroke, and we have no doubt will ultimately be carried to the Pacific.

This amount paid in to the relief fund up to Saturday morning amounted to the handsome sum of \$20,673 07. This is exclusive of the beggarly sum of \$5000 voted by the County Council of Carleton.

Lt.-Col. JARVIS, now in command of the Canadian troops at Fort Garry, has obtained six weeks leave of absence to proceed to New York to give testimony in a private law suit. During his absence the troops will be commanded by Lt.-Col. Cassault.

REVIEWS.

The September number of the *Lominton Monthly* has come to hand. This ably conducted magazine, which is now steadily increasing in public favor, is embellished this month with three engravings—Marshal Bazaine, Count Von Bismarck, and Marshal McMahon: and contains sixty pages of interesting reading matter. Subscription, \$1.50 per annum. Address, John McDougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal.

THE BELLEVILLE CAMP.

The Battalion had their tents pitched about noon on Monday, the 5th instant, and had everything in order for drill by three o'clock.

The following is the list of officers of each Battalion with the number of men present:

49TH BATTALION.

Lieut.-Colonel Jas. Brown, Commanding. Majors M. Howell and Jas. Cumming. Surgeon—Charles N. Ridley.

Paymaster and Acting Quartermaster—Capt. George H. Gordon.

Adjutant—Capt. E. Fidler.

Sergeant-Major—James Hurst.

No. 1. Capt. P. Hamby, Lieut. H. Carruthers, Ensign John Harrison; 4 Sergeants and 55 men.

No. 2. Capt. Geo. H. Boulter, Lieut. R. P. Fidler, Ensign J. Acker; 3 Sergeants and 55 men.

No. 3. Capt. Vandervoort, Lieut. Caverly, Ensign Foster; 4 Sergeants and 55 men.

No. 4. Capt. G. D. Rowe, Lieut. B. Fralick; 4 Sergeants and 55 men.

No. 5. Capt. Chas. Anderson, Ensign H. Lennox; 4 Sergeants and 55 men.

No. 6. Capt. W. H. Day, Lieut. Bonter, Ensign Charles Francis; 4 Sergeants and 55 men.

15TH BATTALION.

Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Campbell, Commanding.

Majors Smith Stephens, and T. C. Wallbridge.

Adjutant—Capt. R. C. Hulme.

Surgeons—James Lister and D. D. Buidett.

Paymaster—J. C. Holden.

Quartermaster—Capt. St. Geo. B. Crozier.

No. 1. Captain L. H. Henderson, Lieut. J. G. Crozier, Ensign Charles Thomas; 3 Sergeants and 51 men.

No. 2. Lieut. R. P. Davy, Captain commanding, Ensign Clark; 3 Sergeants and 52 men.

No. 3. Capt. U. Thompson, Lieut. Jno. Taylor, Ensign T. G. A. Henderson; 3 Sergeants and 48 men.

No. 4. Lieut. Alex. Robertson, Captain commanding, Ensign Geo. Stewart; 3 Sergeants and 46 men.

No. 5. Capt. L. N. G. Crozier, Lieut. James Lister; 3 Sergeants and 55 men.

No. 6. Capt. James Mackie, Lieut. George D. Dickson; 3 Sergeants and 55 men.

Regular drill commenced in the afternoon, the regulations lately issued by the Militia Department being strictly carried out. The weather is all that could be desired, and promises to continue fine during the week.

THE INSPECTION.

The inspection of the 15th and 49th Battalions came off on Wednesday morning, as announced, at the camp ground front of Sidney. For a considerable time before the hour fixed for the inspection, crowds of pedestrians, equestrians, and others in carriages, thronged towards the camp from town; and by the time the inspecting officer arrived on the ground, not less than three hundred ladies and gentlemen were assembled. Col. Robertson-Ross, Adjutant General of Militia, was the inspecting officer. At a few minutes before 11 o'clock he came on the ground, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Wylie, Military Storekeeper; Col. Patterson, Col. Strange, Colonel Fowler, 45th Battalion, Brigade-Major Phillips, Colonel Ponton, and a number of other military gentlemen.