

find a natural road as there is in the world to go over with grass for food, for the taking, or the river can be taken in boats, and all waggoning avoided.

"The settlers going to Manitoba ought to take brood cattle and go at once to raising cattle for American and Canadian markets. They will possess in Manitoba great advantages over Texas for cattle and horse raising that country is now sending to the North immense numbers of cattle, and Texas is further from New York than Manitoba, by over 1,000 miles.

"I have made it very plain that the true way, and the quickest, and cheapest to reach Manitoba from Canada, or the New England States of the United States, will be the way of Duluth, and this North Pacific Railroad, and that when the settler is there, he can go to cattle raising, with the certainty of having a market. Wheat growing, and wool growing, will be equally remunerative. There is no such country elsewhere for wheat raising, and with an immediate outlet, as there will be, to Lake Superior, it will find a good quick market."

—His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa arrived home on Wednesday evening, in good health, from attending the Ecumenical Council. He was warmly welcomed by the people of his diocese, who escorted him to the Cathedral, where after religious services, he was presented with addresses to which he made suitable replies.

—A TELEGRAM announces the death of General Robert E. Lee, the celebrated commander of the Confederate armies during the late American rebellion, near Lexington, Va., on Wednesday last, in his sixty-third year. His death was caused by congestion of the brain.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE news from the seat of war is so unreliable, and so conflicting, that little or no confidence can be placed in it. However, such as it is, we give below a brief synopsis of it.

It is stated that Lord Lyons recently suggested to Count Bismarck the expediency of an armistice. Bismarck replied that Prussia would be glad to make peace at any time and anywhere; but no proposition looking to a truce would be entertained for a moment.

General Burnside, at the renewed request of Count von Bismarck, carried a message to Jules Favre, stating that the Prussians will allow the elections to be held freely and will not oppose the assembling of the Constituent Assembly, either at Paris or Tours.

The Prussian Government has directed urgent remonstrances to the Government at Washington concerning the shipment of arms from the United States to France.

In the engagement at Arthenay 3,500 French were attacked by 15,000 or 20,000 Germans, and forced to retreat. The French were reinforced by 15,000 men, and renewed their stand in the forest near Monjoye.

Russian journals are still full of the bitterest hostility to Prussia.

Up to the 3rd inst., the Prussians are reported to have burned 20 small villages and

executed 150 peasants in the neighbourhood of Metz, in retaliation of illicit warfare.

A battle occurred on Friday, the 7th inst. between Fort Mont Valerien and St. Cloud on the west side of Paris. The French, under Ducrot, having made a sortie in force, the Prussians were completely defeated and forced to retreat to Versailles, entirely surrendering the position they had lately occupied, and from which they might have shell ed the western part of Paris.

On the 10th, the Prussians made another attack on Chaville in strong force. The inhabitants had erected barricades to defend the town with vigor, repulsing the Prussians after a contest of six hours. The latter burned the hamlets of Chaville, Messangere, and Brassard, in the plains of Beauce, and set fire to several places.

Advices from various parts of France repeat statements that the Prussians are committing the greatest atrocities upon helpless towns.

On the 12th, the Prussians attacked Dreux and were defeated.

The Prussians shoot all the Franc-Tireurs they capture. This is one reason why the latter carry the black flag. The atrocities are not committed by large bodies of Prussians, but by those who are not under the command of superior officers.

Prince Frederick Charles, who commanded the main Prussian army during the present war, is reported to have died from the effects of a fever.

The London Times has an article going to prove that Bismarck's obvious policy is to render France powerless for offence or defence hereafter.

The French, at the battle of Orleans, were in smaller force than the Prussians, and were literally crushed by their superior artillery and driven back into the suburbs of the town. Some barricades had been erected there, and our forces took advantage of the shelter thus afforded. The Papal Zouaves and Mobiles behaved most courageously, but the regular troops fled at almost the first fire; none of them made much resistance. Many of them threw away their arms in their flight. The Prussians opened fire on the town after the French defeat, and many fires occurred. The Railway depot was destroyed, as well as many other large establishments. At the last accounts, the people of Lyons were flying in all directions.

At a late hour last evening, the Prussians had pushed south to Beaugency and Meung beyond Orleans, and it is feared the Papal Zouaves will be surrounded and captured. Other French troops in the neighbourhood are in a good position, and heavy reinforcements were sent forward to them during the night.

It is reported some heavy guns have also gone forward from Bourges. The French troops at Brangency and Meung are excellent. They are composed chiefly of National Guards and Mobiles, and are determined to resist to the last. In view of the urgency of

the case, General Garibaldi left Tours this a. m., for the field. There is a great movement of Franc-Tireurs here, and troops of all kinds are pushing to the front with all despatch.

The Prussian inventory of Strasbourg spoils, enumerates 1,100 guns, all sorts, 12,000 chassopots, 3 tons of ammunition, and 50 locomotives. The carpenters and masons were impressed to repair the fortifications.

A correspondent of the London Standard, charges the Prussians with constant exaggeration. He writes that the number of men and amount of material captured at Strasbourg should be reduced at least one half from the Prussian figures.

Particulars of the battle before Metz, which occurred on Friday the 7th, have just been received. The French made a sortie in force, and after a battle, were driven back with tremendous losses. The Prussians took a great number of prisoners.

The cattle in and around Metz are dying by hundreds from the rinderpest. The bodies cannot be buried quick enough to prevent epidemic. Notwithstanding the hard frosts that have occurred there, disease is spreading rapidly.

The French fire from the fortifications of Metz continues incessantly.

The Franc-Tireurs not being uniformed the Prussians do not regard them as regular soldiers of France, and shoot them on sight.

On Monday last a Prussian cavalry division drove 4000 Mobiles across the Eure, near Chartres. The loss of the latter were heavy.

The French fleet was still off Hagalon, and this evening it is known that Gen. Garibaldi has left Tours in company with Col. Frapoli for the seat of war. The exact destination has not been divulged, but it is intimated he will take command at Orleans.

Prussia is now negotiating with the smaller States of Germany for national unity, under Frederick, in place of a Federacy.

An engagement occurred on Monday, the 10th, near Bruyeres, between a body of Franc-Tireurs and the Prussians. After a short engagement the latter retired with a loss of thirty killed and wounded; the French loss is not stated.

The rinderpest is spreading rapidly throughout Belgium. Much alarm exists, not only here but in Holland.

The engineers say it will require at least two years to prepare Rome to serve as an Italian capital. The seat of Government will therefore remain at Florence indefinitely.

The Prussians now occupy Orleans. This is admitted by the French authorities, and is corroborated by a despatch from King William to his Queen, in which he states the losses of the French to be heavy, his own small.

The midnight despatches contain an extraordinary story of the precision of one gunner's fire from the fortifications of Paris, preventing the Prussians from placing a single gun.