

discomfort of bivouacs. I remember how often I have traversed the French lines at dead of night and at early dawn, and never heard a challenge, never came across a French vidotte, never have fallen in with a party of scouts. On the other hand I have seen officers spend the time that ought to have been given to their men in cafes or poor village inns. Often even officers of the staff seemed to neglect their duties for paltry amusements, showing themselves ignorant sometimes even of the name of the department in which they were; so that I have known a French General obliged to ask his way from peasants at the meeting of two roads, I struggled long against all this kind of evidence, but the end is only too clear. Painful it is to me, but I am bound to declare my belief that any further effort France may make can only cause useless bloodshed; and that a means of escape from her peril must now be sought otherwise than by force of arms.

#### VOLUNTEER CAMP AT SARNIA.

Adjutant General Ross finished the Brigade inspection and drill yesterday, Sept. 16th; after having drilled the Volunteer Brigade assembled here on three field days, and left last night on the gunboat *Prince Alfred* for Goderich.

Wednesday was the principal day, the troops being engaged from one o'clock until dark, under the immediate command of the Adjutant General; the entire proceedings were most satisfactory to the officers and men, as well as to the immense concourse of spectators assembled.

The following General Order was issued by Col. Ross before leaving, and read to day at the morning parade of the several battalions:—

"CAMP SARNIA, 15th Sept., 1870.

"The Adjutant General takes the earliest opportunity after his inspection of the first Brigade in Military District No. 1, to express to the officers and men present at the annual training, his appreciation of the zeal, intelligence and energy exhibited by all ranks in the performance of their duty. He begs especially to thank Lieut. Col. Taylor, Deputy Adjutant General, the Staff and officers commanding battalions and corps, for their exertions, which, if persevered in at the annual trainings will, he feels convinced, make this brigade one of the most efficient in the Dominion of Canada.

"The target practice of the various corps is now, for the first time, fairly established at the annual training, and is being regularly carried out according to the system observed in the regular army, and will the Adjutant General feels, be sure to produce the best results.

"The intelligent manner in which the Brigade acted during the recent field days was most creditable, and the Adjutant General feels highly gratified at the success which has been attained by the performance of the annual training in this Brigade camp.

"By order,

"(Signed,) J. Moffatt,  
Lieut.-Col., Brigade-Major."

In addition to the prizes offered by the Government for the best shooting at the target practice, the citizens of Sarnia presented three handsome silver cups to the Adjutant General, to be given as first, second and third prizes to the best shooting companies. The members of the winning companies to shoot for the cups after returning home; the winners to retain the cups as their own property. The cups bear an appropriate inscription.

#### LATEST WAR NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FLORENCE, 21st.—The city of Rome has been occupied by the Italian troops. There was no bloodshed. The Pope forbade any resistance. The Romans received the Italians with the greatest enthusiasm.

The city of Florence was jubilant and covered with flags in honor of the occupation of Rome by the Italians.

LONDON, 21st.—The Papal organ of this city says the following will be the Cabinet of Italy under the new regime, according to reports circulating at Rome:—Mazzini, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Collera, Minister of the Interior; Cerusus Fabrizi, Minister of Public Works; Farrari, Minister of Education; Mancina, Minister of Grace and Justice; Mazzi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Garibaldi, Minister of Marine.

There is marvellous activity on the part of the French at and around Paris. Earthworks are being thrown up at the northern approaches to the city, and the defences on the other sides are being strengthened every hour.

Russia is moving large bodies of troops into Poland.

Bavaria has made arrangements to supply her army with a new pattern of the mitrailleuse, which fires 350 balls per minute.

The ironclad gunboats for the defence of Paris have commenced operations.

Floating batteries have been constructed, to defend the entrance to the rivers of France.

TOURS, 21st.—It is reported that the Prussians on the line of the Orleans Railway, after a sharp engagement, were repulsed, and fell back.

GIEN, 20th.—It is reported that the Prussians investing Paris have been defeated at Meudon and Sevres with heavy loss.

It is said that General Weyer threatens to utterly destroy Strasburg if it does not surrender.

A despatch from Mundelsheim states that on Tuesday Lunette No. 3, before the walls of Strasburg, was taken by land notwithstanding a galling rifle fire.

Paris is entirely shut in, and all communication cut off, except via Berlin.

An official despatch from Prussian headquarters before Paris, reports a redoubt with seven guns captured by the German troops.

Another despatch from King William to the Queen, dated Tuesday, says:—The French abandoned their position near Pierreville, north of Fort Denis; at the same time a Prussian Bavarian corps, crossing the Seine, near Villeneuve, attacked the 3rd Division under the command of General Veney, and captured seven guns and many men.

It is semi-officially announced that the further unity of Germany will shortly be secured by new political institutions.

MARSEILLES, 21st.—The Municipal Council have voted a war loan of 10,000,000 francs.

MAENE, 21st.—It seems that Senor Alosaga had been instructed to recognize the French Republic.

TOURS, 21st.—The Government has ordered the troops in all parts of the country to converge on Paris.

FLORENCE, 22nd.—Throughout the length and breadth of Italy there are enthusiastic demonstrations proposed in approval of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops.

General Cordena was present to-day at Rome receiving arms from the Papal troops.

Terms of surrender was arranged with the commander, Kauzler.

All native Italian on duty at garrisons are retained in the depots without arms.

All foreigners are being sent to their respective countries.

The surrender of the Papal troops is contrasted strongly with the French surrender at Sedan, inasmuch as that which has just taken place in the Holy City has more the appearance of a carnival festival than the discomfiture of a vanquished foe. Cheers for the King are mingled with choirs for Reme.

A plebiscite is to be taken immediately to decide whether Rome will be the capital of the kingdom.

FLORENCE, 23rd.—Rome is now completely occupied by the Italians. The Pope is to retain a guard of native Zouaves, the others to be disbanded. 9,300 Papal Zouaves surrendered to the Royal troops.

A Berlin telegram gives rumor that Russia is in motion to seize the Black Sea and Dardanelles, and that war is imminent between the Czar and Sultan.

#### BARON VON MOLTKE.

The famous Chief of Staff, Baron Von Moltke, to whom Prussia chiefly owes her victories in the Austrian war, is not a Prussian by birth. He was born in Mecklenburgh in October, 1800, and at an early age entered the Danish army. In 1822, he accepted a Lieutenancy in the Prussian army and became a member of its general staff. His first campaign, however, was in the service of Turkey, whither he had been sent to assist in organizing an army for the Sultan. After a distinguished service in the Turkish army, Von Moltke returned to Prussia in 1846. Ten years after this, he was made aide-de-camp to his former pupil, Prince Frederick William, and, in 1858, he was made Chief of Staff of the Prussian army—a position he has filled ever since. He served on the staff of Prince Frederick Charles in the Schleswig-Holstein war; but his greatest triumph was in the war with Austria, which ended with the battle of Koniggratz, or Sadowa, as it is usually called. Von Moltke is at present with King William in the field; and the plan of campaign which the Prussians have been able thus far to pursue with so much success is doubtless the one laid down for them by the Chief of Staff of their army, who is acknowledged to be the first strategist of Europe. Personally, Von Moltke is cold and taciturn and, although he is a fine linguist, he seldom talks much. He is often spoken of as the man who is silent in seven languages.

About 140,000,000 codfish is the annual yield of the Newfoundland banks.

The British Association for the advancement of science was engaged in local and unimportant matters at the forenoon's session. At the afternoon meeting Lord Milton read his trans-continental observations in America, and argued for the creation of a railroad through the British possessions.



#### CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, Sept. 23, 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 12 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.