

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, September 7, 1870.

The Land Grant Provision.

There may possibly be those who will feel disposed to regard the land to be granted in aid of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the light of a valuable consideration—a full equivalent for the one hundred thousand dollars a year to be paid by the Dominion Government, and that, therefore, in reckoning up the direct money advantages offered by the Terms this sum ought not to be included. We altogether differ from this view. Holding, as we do, that the public lands of the Colony are not a legitimate object of sale or of direct revenue, that, in short, the true policy of the Government is to adopt the most sure and speedy means of placing them in the possession of those who will turn them to their only proper and legitimate use, we should not discover any element of sacrifice in the proposed grants, even if that arrangement did not contemplate the payment of a single dollar to the local treasury. It will just amount to this: We shall make the Railway Company an effective Emigration or Colonization Agency. It will become the paramount interest of that Company to bring these lands into practical use as quickly as possible, not only with a view to realizing thereon, but, as well, with the view of creating way traffic for the road. It may be said, in reply, that these lands will not be given free to the settlers. Quite true, doubtless, it is not yet known in what way the road will be built, and, consequently, it is impossible to say in what particular way these lands will be dealt with. It is not improbable that the principle laid down in the Landlaw scheme may be adopted in respect of the Pacific section, as it is likely to be on the other side. But, whatever principle may be adopted, it is safe to assume that such conditions will surround the settlement of these lands as will be equivalent to a free grant system—that is to say, the value of the lands will be so increased by the construction of the railway and by other circumstances, or such aid and inducements will be extended to emigrants as will constitute an equivalent and probably far more than an equivalent for any price that might be affixed to the soil. To illustrate: Suppose we presume that the Company will be enabled to realize an average price of say, five dollars an acre for these lands, it is perfectly clear that the Company must be more or less directly instrumental in superintending a condition of things which will make their lands worth five dollars an acre; and it is equally obvious that such a condition necessarily implies relatively beneficial results to the country generally. What the Colony wants is settlers; and it matters little to it whether these settlers are obtained by the attractive influences of a free grant system or through the, perhaps, more effective instrumentality of a Railway Company. There is, indeed, this advantage in the latter mode, that the Colony will, to that extent, be spared the trouble and expense incident to every Emigration movement and the expense of regulating and surveying the claims of settlers, items which would, themselves, more than constitute an equivalent for any price the Colony might be presumed to obtain for its public lands. It appears to us, therefore, that we should be making a specially good bargain in transforming a reasonable extent of our public lands to a powerful company whose true policy and supreme interest it would be to place substantial settlers upon them at the earliest possible moment, even if we were not to receive a single dollar from the Dominion Government or from any other source as a direct consideration for such land grants. The one hundred thousand dollars we must, therefore, regard in the light of a free and unencumbered money advantage offered by the Terms which our delegates were so fortunate as to bring back from Ottawa. It may be proper to guard the public against certain errors into which "opponents" would lead them. It is a mistake to run away with the idea that this colony will be called upon to convey to the Dominion Government a belt of land forty miles wide and as long as the railway on this side of the Rocky Mountains, such lands to be reconveyed to the Railway Company. It will be observed by reference to the text that this colony is only called upon to convey to the Dominion Government from the public lands in the Northwest Territories and the Province of Manitoba. It

will be observed that forty miles is the extreme limit; but there are not wanting considerations pointing to the conclusion that the alternate block system invariably carried out on this continent will be adopted in our case. In any event there is this assurance that British Columbia will not be called upon to convey away more land for this purpose than the Dominion Government is willing, and finds it necessary similarly to convey from its own public domain. Observe, we shall be called upon to convey such lands in trust to the Supreme Government of a country of which we shall then form a part, and in which we shall have a potent voice; and thus the trust will be surrounded with circumstances making our interest identical with that of the Dominion. And what right have we to expect that we shall be called upon to give any less land than is to be given on the other side? Our end of the railway will not cost any less; nor is our land any better. How, then, can it be said that Canada is getting the best of the bargain in the matter of this land grant? Canada is, in reality, getting nothing at all. She only requires us to do as the Territories on the other side of the great watershed do. Then, again, with regard to minerals in lands so conveyed, these minerals will continue to be subject to the same laws and regulations as those in lands retained under the full control of the colony, so that there need be no uneasiness on this point.

THE ELECTION.—As the presumable period for the general election draws near intending candidates begin to buckle on their armour of steel and others of brass and prepare for fight. The new candidate for Victoria District is quietly laying his cards and deploying his forces, while the old member sits astride the lance between City and District. For the City Dr Helmsken's re-election may be accepted as perfectly certain, especially now that he has decided to accept the Canadian Tariff as the immediate spoken of for the City are Drs Trimble and Powell. In the New Westminster District we hear that Mr Nelson is meeting with great encouragement and is likely to be the successful candidate. In so far as the other Mainland districts are concerned we are still without any certain information. Doubtless Mr Bernard will be unopposed in the Yale-Lytton District. For Kootenay we hear a new candidate, spoken of, and it is stated that Mr Dewdney does not intend to seek re-election. Dr Carrall means to go in for his old constituency, and if Mr Walkem is determined to run there will be a political battle on the banks of William Creek.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt Clark, came in from Nanaimo yesterday, bringing the usual quantum of produce and about a dozen passengers, amongst whom were the Rev William Atken, B.W. Peare, Esq, and Mr Samuel Beddall. There is not much important news. At Nanaimo the steamer Columbia was about to take in coal. At the Newcastle quarry the brig T.W. Lucas was taking in a load of stone. Work on the bridge and roads was progressing. At the various settlements crops were being harvested in good condition.

WHAT DOES HE MEAN?—Our morning contemporary, who on Wednesday, accepted the official Terms of Confederation as satisfactory, discovers on Thursday very grave objections. Everyone, he asserts, is disappointed. The proposed land grant system he considers to be most objectionable and fraught with danger, and, in the same breath he admits that "the dangers anticipated in the States from granting land subsidies to railroads have seldom if ever been realized. The good they have done has been counterbalanced by the evil." What can he mean?

THE RESULTS.—Let us hope that the results of the quart fever which broke out so suddenly in this community, and almost depopulated our streets in a couple of hours, will not end with a scrambling march up Cedar Hill and down again. Let it inspire a spirit of search, search which need not be confined to that locality. There is gold-bearing quartz there, although it may possibly not prove to be in any very great quantity. But gold-bearing quartz is not confined to that particular spot. It lies in every direction, and only requires looking up.

A RESIDENT JUDGE.—The people of New Westminster, through the Grand Jury, complain that both of the Supreme Court Judges reside at Victoria, claiming that one of them, in common fairness and as a matter of public convenience, should reside on the Mainland. We quite concur in that opinion.

NOMINERS.—At a meeting of the Deluge Fire Company, held at their hall last night, Mr Duck was unanimously nominated for Chief Engineer and Mr Frank G. Richards for First Assistant Engineer of the Victoria Fire Department.

THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF.—The Canadian Tariff, 1870, was issued from THE COLONIST office yesterday. The Tariff, as a whole, is much lighter than the one now in force here. Dry goods, boots and shoes, and other articles that fall under the unenumerated list, pay a duty of 15 per cent, ad valorem.

MAIDEN SALES.—Mr Pickett held his first sale yesterday. His rooms were crowded and very good prices were obtained.

THE SOYLLA has gone on to Nanaimo sailing yesterday from the English camp.

DUX.—The brig Byzantium is fully due from Honolulu, S. I.

Important Discovery—Is Mount Douglas a Mountain of Gold?

On Wednesday afternoon Mr Peter Gargotich and Mr A.W. Piper of this city went grouse shooting. Victoria district was chosen as the theatre of their sport, and in pursuit of the toothsome game they ascended the steep side of Mount Douglas or Cedar Hill—that huge brown mass of rocks that rears its ugly head 2500 feet above sea-level, at a point four miles distant from Victoria in a northerly direction. From this altitude they enjoyed a magnificent view of the surrounding scenery, and while resting themselves, Mr Gargotich observed a vein of grey quartz cropping out of the hard trap-rock on the very summit of the hill. With a piece of detached rock, he knocked off several specimens from the ledge and upon examination discovered that they were flecked with gold! The discoverers returned to town the same night, kept the matter a profound secret until yesterday morning, when they admitted several friends to their confidence, procured a few tools and conveyances and returned to the spot yesterday noon: With the aid of wedges and sledges they removed a few pounds of the rock and brought it to town. Some of the specimens show the gold plainly. One large lump—taken from a ledge 200 feet distant from the one first discovered—is very rich! The course of the ledge is N.E. and S.W. During the afternoon about forty persons visited the locality and discoveries of several new lodes were made. The quartz is of the kind known to miners as the grey rock, and the ledge runs in width from one to two feet. A good road exists to the base of the Mount, and a horse may be ridden to the very summit; but Shank's mare furnished the means of conveyance to the top yesterday. Should the lodes just discovered prove to be worth working, no doubt the same mineral wealth will be found in neighboring hills and the day-dream of hundreds among us, who have long implicitly believed that great quartz mines would some day be discovered in the immediate vicinity of Victoria, will be fulfilled. Many claims were staked off yesterday and prospecting will be continued to-day.

LIQUOR LICENSES.—Mr Sellock, of the Steamboat Exchange Equimial, yesterday surrendered his license, which was subsequently granted to Mr Kennon. Edward Neod gave notice to apply for a license to sell liquor at the corner of Pandora and Douglas streets.

QUITS AN EXCITEMENT was created on Government street last evening by a Chinaman who pursued a sailor, screaming as he ran that the tar had smashed his windows and cut his tail off! The sailor escaped with the tail.

IN HIS last lecture at San Francisco Geo Francis Train advised the Fenians to capture the Zealous, run her back to Victoria and take the Colony. What a grim joker George has become.

CRICKET.—The Boxer and Victoria Junior Eleven will play their return match tomorrow, on Beacon Hill; wickets will be pitched at 1 o'clock, p. m. The Boxers will also play a match with the Sparrowhawk Eleven on Thursday next, at Colwood.

THE MAYORALTY.—Councillor Russell's name has been mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty. Mr Russell is Chairman of the Street Committee and is in attendance late and early upon the duties of his office.

THE LECTURE.—In the course of his lecture to-morrow evening Mr Murphy will point out and explain the strategical movements of the French in the present campaign.

THE DIRECTORS of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society met yesterday and transacted some routine business. A general meeting will be held in a few days.

REAL ESTATE.—Mr Lumley Franklin announces his next heavy sale of real estate for Thursday next, when some valuable parcels will be offered.

EQUIMIAL was relieved somewhat of its dullness yesterday by the return of H.M.S. Sparrowhawk from San Juan Island.

WHALING.—The Howe Sound Whaling Company have caught two whales lately and are reducing the blubber to oil.

A NEW COURT HOUSE WANTED.—New Westminster Grand Jury direct attention, in their report, to the inadequate character of the Court House. This a long standing, and it is scarcely ditto to the Government that it has no ovoid attention long ago.

Private Letter from Austin, Nevada.

AUSTIN, Nevada, 4th August, 1870. MY DEAR FRIEND.—I thought I would drop you a few lines, although I have nothing of particular interest to write about. Victoria was and is a perfect whirlpool of excitement compared to Austin. They have one mill in operation here, a few chlorides at work supplying ore for the same, and sundry stores, besides some ranches in the valley which produce a limited supply of butter, eggs, grain, etc. Nothing in the shape of a Show ever comes within a hundred miles of us. There is a tradition current, referred to by the natives with much pride, that Parepa Rosa came here once; it is a perfect moral that she will not repeat the experiment. However, every dog has his day, and in 1864 times were flourishing here and Eastern capitalists invested largely in mining and milling operations. The hills are honeycombed with shafts and tunnels and any number of fine stone and brick buildings are scattered round covering quartz mills and hoisting machinery that must have cost the owners some millions of dollars. All are abandoned now and haunted, for all I know, by the restless spirits of deceased stockholders. The railroad depot the final blow to this town. Before that Austin was the depot and centre of operations for all the other silver mining camps in Eastern Nevada, but now the outside districts have direct communication with the Central Pacific Railroad and Austin is left entirely to her own resources which are limited, as far as I can see, to a few silver bearing ledges. The rock is rich and averages well, but the ledges are not continuous and have a nasty way of breaking off suddenly, when it costs much money to find them again. While Pine has not answered the expectations formed when it was first discovered. Times are dull and money remarkably scarce there this summer. The famous Eberhardt mine was nothing after all but a rich surface deposit, and after working it till they began to lose money they have sold their levings to an English company for \$160,000 sterling, throwing in the North Aurora mine, a claim of some pretensions. These infatuated Britons will have a good time getting their money back on this speculation. It has been very hot here for a month past; yesterday it was 95° in the shade. Anything like exercise is out of the question and it does not cool off at nights as at Victoria. Yours, always, J. B.

White Pine has not answered the expectations formed when it was first discovered. Times are dull and money remarkably scarce there this summer. The famous Eberhardt mine was nothing after all but a rich surface deposit, and after working it till they began to lose money they have sold their levings to an English company for \$160,000 sterling, throwing in the North Aurora mine, a claim of some pretensions. These infatuated Britons will have a good time getting their money back on this speculation. It has been very hot here for a month past; yesterday it was 95° in the shade. Anything like exercise is out of the question and it does not cool off at nights as at Victoria.

A Poggan Report.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In to-day's Standard I observed a paragraph stating that means would be adopted for the removal of A. F. Pemberton, Esq. from the Bench. Does the editor of the Standard imagine that our worthy Governor would even think for one moment of doing such an act of injustice to a man who for upwards of twenty years has given such universal satisfaction in his public capacity of Stipendiary Magistrate? And for what? Is it because he committed an error of judgment that he is to be dismissed, and the people of Victoria are to be deprived of his valuable and impartial services? No, Mr Editor, he must commit a greater offence than that of wounding the sensitive feelings of the infallible editor of the Standard before he is put out of office. FAIR PLAY. Victoria, Sept 1st.

The Secret Treaty between France and Prussia.

The Times of July 26th publishes the following as the text of the Treaty between France and Prussia, which was, it is said, proposed by the former Power.— His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, deeming it useful to draw closer the bonds of friendship which unite them, and to consolidate the relations of good fellowship (bon voisinage) happily existing between the two countries, and being convinced, on the other hand, that to attain this result, which is calculated, besides, to assure the maintenance of the general peace, it behoves them to an understanding on questions which concern their future relations, have resolved to conclude a treaty to this effect, and named in consequence as their plenipotentiaries the following:—These having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and proper form, and agreed on the following articles.—Art. I. His Majesty the Emperor of the French admits and recognizes the acquisitions which Prussia has made as the result of the last war which she sustained against Austria and her allies. Art. II. His Majesty the King of Prussia promises to facilitate the acquisition of Luxembourg by France: to that effect his aforesaid Majesty will enter into negotiations with His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, to induce him to cede to the Emperor of the French his sovereign rights over this duchy, in return for such compensation as shall be deemed sufficient, or otherwise. On his part, the Emperor of the French engages to bear the pecuniary charges which this transaction may occasion. Art. III. His Majesty the Emperor of the French will not oppose a federal union of the Confederation of the North with the Southern States of Germany, with the exception of Austria, which union may be based on a common Parliament, provided the sovereignty of the said States is duly respected. Art. IV. On his part, His Majesty the King of Prussia, in case His Majesty the Emperor of the French should be obliged by circumstances to cause his troops to enter Belgium or to conquer her, will accord the succor of his arms in France, and will sustain her with all his forces of land and sea against every Power which, in that eventuality, shall declare war upon her. Art. V. To ensure the complete execution of the above arrangements His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of the French contract, by the present Treaty, an alliance offensive and defensive, which they solemnly engage to maintain. Their Majesties undertake beyond this, and especially to observe it in every case where their respective States, of which they mutually guarantee the integrity, shall be menaced by aggression, holding themselves bound in such conjuncture to make without delay, and not to decline on any pretext, the military arrangements which may be demanded by their common interest, conformably to the clauses and provisions above set forth.

M. Benedetti's insult to King William—The Causus Belli.

The London Times, from its correspondent at Berlin, gives the following account of the way in which war was brought about between France and Prussia: Berlin, July 14.

Seldom has the general aspect of the Continent undergone a more sudden change than occurred yesterday afternoon. Till 12 at noon peace was regarded as certain. The King of Prussia had caused Prince Hohenzollern to make the requisite concession. The Prince had withdrawn, the stone of offence was removed and there was an end of the matter—at least, apparently so, and in the eyes of all just and equitable persons. But the world was out in its calculations. The peace-loving nations of Europe were destined to experience a disappointment that which none more bitter has ever complicated affairs of State. Reverting to the indefinite hints dropped by her representatives in the preceding stages of the negotiation, France declared herself to be not con-

tent with the mere retirement of Prince Hohenzollern. She now insisted upon a public sanction of her retreat by the King of Prussia. More than that, she asked the King of Prussia to engage at no future time to allow any member of his family to become a candidate for the throne of Spain. Extravagant in itself, the way in which this demand was preferred rendered it still more offensive. To acquit himself of the ungracious message he had been instructed to deliver, the French Ambassador thought it decent to stop His Majesty as he walked in the public gardens at Ems. There, in an alley filled with the pleasure seekers of a German spa, with fashionable ladies and gentlemen gossiping at a few paces, and the eyes of the whole elegant and curious crowd fixed upon them, the representative of France accosted the King of Prussia. Was he instructed to dispense with the ordinary forms of diplomatic intercourse? Or was the disregard of ceremony so painfully remarkable in his behaviour a blunder inadvertently committed by Count Benedetti, not an insult designedly planned and ordered by his Government? On an occasion of such vital importance it is difficult to believe that proper respect is waived except by design: However that may be, the King, finding an exorbitant demand put to him to his most becoming manner, had to deal with the fact of the offence, not to examine into its cause. He acquitted himself of the duty of the moment in the dignified and gentlemanly style of which he is noted. Quietly turning round to his Adjutant, Lieutenant-Colonel Count Lehendorff who had retired a few steps when he saw the Ambassador approach, the King said:—"Be kind enough to inform Count Benedetti that there is no reply, and that I cannot receive him again." While Count Lehendorff was doing his bidding the King walked off. The gay crowd stood agape. They had seen something happen; yet they were not prepared for the stunning reports that soon began to fly about. The King immediately caused the affair to be telegraphed to Count Bismark, who lost no time in publishing it.

Assisted Immigration.

OFFICE OF IMMIGRATION BOARD, Victoria, British Columbia, 12th August, 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given that a scheme of Assisted Immigration, on an extended scale, being completed by the Government, applications will be received by the Secretary of the Board, from persons bona fide settled in the Colony who may be desirous of participating in the scheme, upon the following terms and conditions:—

- 1. The applicant will be required to give security, or actually deposit the sum of Seventy-five Dollars (\$75) towards the Passage Money of each Adult, and the sum of (\$37) towards the Passage Money of each Child not exceeding Twelve Years of age, and not being a Child in arms, and a further sum of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25) towards the Outfit of each Adult, or one-half that amount for each Child not exceeding Twelve Years of age, not being a Child in arms.
2. Government will contribute the sum of Fifty Dollars (\$50) towards the Passage Money of each Adult, and the sum of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25) towards the Passage Money of each Child under Twelve Years of age, exempting only children in arms.
3. Applicants desirous of getting out whole Families, will deposit or find security for a sum proportionate to the above amounts for each Adult or Child in such Family.
4. The Outfit of each person will be subject to the approval, as to quantity and quality, of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Emigration or other the Agent or Agents appointed by the Governor of British Columbia.
5. In cases where the above mentioned Outfit is not required, the amount deposited on account of the same will be returned to the applicant on making the deposit.
6. The intending Emigrant will be required to report himself or herself at some Port of Embarcation in England to be hereafter notified.
7. Settlers desirous of obtaining Farm or Domestic Servants under this scheme, will be required to produce written characters of such Servants, which characters will be sent to the approval of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Emigration, or other the Agent or Agents appointed by the Governor in this behalf.
8. Such Farm or Domestic Servants will be required to sign an agreement, binding them to serve their Employers in the Colony for a term of years, at a stated yearly Salary.
9. Upon the arrival of the Emigrants in this Colony the Employer or Friends of the Emigrant will be required to take charge of them immediately, and notice beforehand will be given of the time the vessel is due.
10. Any Emigrant not so immediately taken away will be lodged and boarded at the expense of his or her Employer or Friend.
11. Applicants will be required to fill up Forms, copies of which may be obtained from the Magistrate of the District, or from the Secretary of the Board in Victoria, from whom respectively any further information may be obtained. By Order of the Board, R. W. PEARSE, Deputy Chairman, The Right Rev. the Bishop of Columbia, Chairman, S. W. PEARSE, Assistant Surveyor General, Deputy Chairman, Hon. John Robson, William John McDonald, Esq, Henry S. Mason, Esq, Secretary. a14 2nd & w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Vogel, Loers & Hildebrand, of the Victoria Brewery, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Jacob Loers will receive all outstanding debts and discharge all liabilities of the late firm. JACOB LOERS, Victoria, the 23rd of July, 1870. a14 7th & w

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIMS OR DEMANDS ON THE ESTATE OF JOHN HEATON BROWN, Esquire, of Richmond, British Columbia, deceased, are requested to furnish the same forthwith to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to or having any property of the said deceased are desired forthwith to pay or deliver the same to THOS. ALLISON, Government Solicitor, Victoria, V.I. Attorney in fact and Agent for Capt. W.A. MOODY. Dated Victoria, V.I. 19th July, 1870. JY20 daw

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE carried on under the name of S.P. MOODY & Co will be carried on from and after this date, under the name and style of Moody, Dietz & Nelson. S.P. MOODY, GEORGE DIETZ, HUGH NELSON, Barrister at Law, British Columbia, July 1, 1870. a11

NOTICE.

MR. EDWIN DONALD HOLDS MYSELF out as Attorney during my absence from the Colony. THOMAS TROUNCE, Victoria, V.I. August 13, 1870. a14

Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, September 7, 1870.

The Great Commanders.

An eminent English contemporary, writing of the tangled and unintelligible meshes of conflicting and contradictory patches from the seat of war, expresses in despair: The most unaimed of the most skilful writers find themselves on a level as regards knowledge present events and future issues, and only refuge from falling into error to reserve all commentary until the issue is clear. Coinciding with this view, it is our intention to attempt a separate between the glut of strangely enlarged fact and fiction almost daily presented to the reader. It will not, however, to suggest itself to the reader's mind that more recent dates, if worth anything at all, indicate a decided Prussian success. Never was war like this war. Whether regarded in the light of its utter wantonness or the magnitude of its immediate results, it has no parallel in history. To most of our readers it is known only surrounded by the glamour of fiction and the glare of story. Were it not for the pity of a thing there would be a sort of grim joy in the utter disproportion between the enormous magnitude of the act and the extreme insignificance of the cause. And, thus looking, we would say that this war seems to us a disgrace, though in an unequal degree, to France and to Germany; a scandal on the boasted civilization of the age, an outrage upon the creed of Christendom. It may not be uninteresting to take a hasty glance at the great commanders in a war distinguished for the manner in which it has set off the defence the precisions of the most profound strategists and the calculations of the most experienced writers. Although the supreme command of the Russian army nominally rests with King William, it is no secret that general Count Von Moltke is practically the great power at whose disposition that mighty army moves. This general Moltke is regarded as the first strategist of the age. By birth a Mecklenburger, he was born in 1800, so that his term of three score years and ten has been completed. In the first instance, in the service of Denmark, he, at an early age, transferred himself to that of Prussia, and devoted himself with unwearied energy to a scientific study of the conditions of success in war. Rising rapidly in his profession, he was, in 1856, appointed aide-de-camp to the present King, at that time the Crown Prince, and two years later he was appointed Chief of the General Staff. In this capacity he is believed to have drawn up the plan of an expedition intended to arrest the progress of the French arms in Italy, in 1859. Such at least was the suspicion of the French Emperor, which was supposed at the time to be the real cause of the sudden and surprising conclusion of the peace of Villafranca. In 1864 he accompanied Prince Frederick Charles as Chief of his Staff in the expedition which that prince led against Denmark. His high reputation, however, rests on his most skilful direction of the war against Austria in 1866, the plan of which he had previously prepared. Moltke's name was scarcely ever heard during that war, while those of his superordinates were trumpeted abroad. No man ever produced greater effects with less ostentation and noise. Only once, and then at Koniggratz, did he appear in front of the armies. Seated at his desk in the rear he received through the field telegraph a continuous stream of intelligence from all the corps, following their movements on the map, transmitting his orders to the Generals in command by the same medium, and performing all this with such skill and foresight that not a movement failed and every combination was made at the right moment. When Peace with Austria was concluded he received the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest decoration which the King of Prussia has to confer. And as in 1866, so now, Moltke's name scarcely ever appears in the telegrams; yet his hand is to be seen in every movement, and King and Princes are but the messengers to do his pleasure. Prince Frederick Charles, who commanded the First Army in 1866, and who may be regarded as occupying a like position now, is the eldest son of Prince Charles, the second brother of the King. Born in 1828, he may be regarded as a type of the modern, progressive Prussian officer. Even in early youth he devoted himself to the military profession, and his career was a brilliant one, holding important commands and gaining signal victories both in 1864 and 1866. In a series of well executed movements he drove the Austrians to Badowitz, and won the great battle of Koniggratz, aided by the Crown Prince, who came up at the