

FOREIGN, MILITARY AND NAVAL
ITEMS.

It appears from a Parliamentary return recently issued, that the British army is made up of 117,701 Englishmen, 44,092 Irishmen, and 25,885 Scotchmen.

An English correspondent writes as follows: "The Austrians have just effected a great reform in one branch of their army, and that a branch which especially required it—the cavalry. The whole Austro-Hungarian kingdom is partitioned out into sections, and a sort of equine judge is established in each, to whom at stated periods is reported the strength in horses "rising four" of his district. All these can be claimed at a price to be settled by a committee composed of that judge, a commanding officer of cavalry, and a veterinary surgeon, for the government, if the necessities of war require it. Twenty-four hours after it was found necessary to increase the cavalry every available horse would be at one of these centres, and the committee is bound to select and pay for every animal required in forty-eight hours more.

We take pleasure, says "Les Mondes" in quoting the statistical documents prepared by Dr. Chenu in his summary of the Crimean. During the first winter the English army, even worse administered than the French army, lost, like the latter, 10,000 men, which considering its smaller effective force implied a more considerable mortality. During the second winter Miss Nightingale (Nichtegalle), having arrived with full powers, had completely reorganized the administrative service of the English army, the soldiers were well nourished, well dressed, put in barracks, kept warm, occupied by games libraries, etc. Fifteen millions were thus expended. No change was made in the French Army. The mortality for this army attained the enormous figure of 21,000, while the English Army only lost six hundred men! These figures ought to be written in letters of fire in the offices of the military administration,

The applications of photography are certainly various. One of its most recent uses, as pointed out by the *Journal of the Photographic Society*, has been to aid army tailors in cutting the new fashioned tunics, which are to be worn this year by all French regiments. Formerly it was the custom to forward to each master-tailor of every regiment a pattern coat, showing the alterations to be made, together with instructions as to the manner in which the lace and trimmings varied in the uniforms for the different grades. Instead of this, but one garment of each sort had been made; and these having been photographed in three different positions, copies have been distributed throughout the country, and instead of complicated instructions about the depth of the facing

and style of trimming upon the tunics, of sergeants, corporals, drummers, pioneers, etc., the master tailor receive three sketches which show at a glance the whole nature of the alterations and modifications. In the same way pictures have been taken of soldiers wearing the new valise equipment which is to take the place of the old knapsack.

RUSSIAN ADVANCES IN CHINA.

The correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* of St. Petersburg, says:

The Government here is about to open negotiations with China for the purpose of extending the southern frontier of Russia in the direction of China and of promoting and securing commercial traffic in that region. Similar proposals are being made in this case to those offered in England about six months ago in regard to central Asia. Let us divide say the Russians the territory which lies between our respective frontiers, this will be the best guarantee against the depredations of the nomad races which now inhabit it and paralyze our trade. In the case of China it is proposed that the Government at Peking should take possession of all the country inhabited by Buddhist Mongol races, and Russia that inhabited by Turkish Mahometans. It is true that Russia could by this get the lion's share; but the Chinese would find it easier to govern two and a half millions of Mongols than Russia to keep in subjection five millions of Mahometans. Such are the arguments advanced in favor of Kouldscha which is much coveted by the Russians on account of the fertility of its soil and the advantages it would offer to Russian colonists.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 20th day of June, 1872.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under the Provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 31st Victoria, Cap. 6 intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Hudson's Bay Trading Posts, known as York Factory and Moose Factory, in the North West Territory, shall be, and the same are hereby constituted and erected into Out Ports of Customs. York Factory to be under the survey of the Port of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, and Moose Factory, under the Survey of the Port of Sault Ste. Marie, in the Province of Ontario.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council,

Ottawa, July 1, 1872.

27-31a

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Saturday, 25th day of May, 1872.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the authority conferred by the 12th article of the 123rd Section of the Act 31st Victoria, Chapter 6, intitled "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Horses and Mules or other pack animals bringing provisions or other merchandise from the United States Territory across the Southern Boundary of the Province of British Columbia, be admitted without payment of duty on Bonds being given in an amount equal to double the duty on the animals brought in and conditioned for the due exportation thereof within a period of three months from the date of their entry into such Province, or the payment of the duties upon due entry before the expiration of that delay.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.
24-31a

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Saturday, 25th day of May, 1872.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and in pursuance of the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 31st Victoria chapter 6, intitled "An Act respecting the Customs" His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Salmon River, in the County of Albert and Province of New Brunswick, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an out Port of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Port of Hillsborough.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.
24-31a

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 20th day of June, 1872.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under the Provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 31st Victoria, Chapter 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs" His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Port of Apple River in the Township and District of Parrsboro, in the Province of Nova Scotia, shall be and the same is hereby erected into an Out-port of Customs, and placed under the Survey of the Port of Parrsboro.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

Ottawa, July 1, 1872.

27-31a

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