

officer, and in truth he is the only man in the *Volunteer* force to whom it has been accorded.

The other field officers of the force are Major Wainwright of the 1st Battalion, who holds certificates from the Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Schools, a thorough scientific soldier, practically acquainted with the details of his profession, and, in addition, the knowledge of practical seamanship, acquired while serving as an officer in the Royal Navy in his youth. Selected especially to be second in command of the 1st Battalion for his professional knowledge and acquirements—a great favorite with his men and a steady drill; Major Wainwright's services throughout the expedition were most valuable.

Major A. Irvine of the 2nd Battalion was especially selected for the service from his power of acquiring the confidence and control of the soldiers under his command. With certificates from the three arms of the service, a thorough soldier, intelligent, active, and adventurous, his command throughout the most trying time of the expedition was handled with consummate skill and ability. In fact the three officers, Majors Wainwright, Irvine, and MacLeod, are equal service, and in most cases of comparison are to any officers of their rank in the regular possessed of knowledge which is not ordinarily obtainable by the majority of officers in the British Army.

On what grounds Majors Wainwright and Irvine have been denied the C.M.G. we cannot imagine. Their work on the expedition was far more arduous and responsible than that of most of the officers belonging to the regular force to which that distinction was accorded; but the Home authorities were like the barber in Nicholas Nickleby and had to draw the line somewhere.

It is, however, in the power of the authorities at the Militia Department to show their sense of the services of Majors Wainwright, Irvine, and MacLeod by a brevet, which will be a grateful acknowledgement of the services they have rendered the country.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.—The following extract will be read with pleasure by all Canadian soldiers, referring as it does to one of the brightest eras in the military history of the country—a period when colonial soldiers did their duty and were not rewarded:

"Some time ago a meeting took place at St. Catharines of the old veterans who took part in the battle of Queenston Heights. They were only eight of them, and it was supposed at the time that they were all left now residing in the Niagara District. The *Clinton New Era* says there is another to be added, however. John Hoover, now in his 87th year, who resides with his son Joseph, East Wawanosh, was in the engagement at Queenston. He belonged to the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles. His regiment was not in the battle, but he being in hospital at the time, just recovering from a fit of sickness, fell in with the 49th regiment, and helped to drive the Yankees from their quarters. Though very old he is hale and hearty for his years."

THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Worcester, (Mass.) Spy, Jan. 5.)

The following table, compiled from the latest official returns, which, so far as the first schedule, that of population, is concerned, are now substantially completed, makes important changes in the population and in the relative rank of several States, and the total population is somewhat smaller than it has been represented in previous tables.

| States. | Population, 1860. | Population, 1870. |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| New York | 3,880,735 | 4,370,846 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,906,215 | 3,547,272 |
| Ohio | 2,339,511 | 2,652,302 |
| Illinois | 1,711,951 | 2,527,674 |
| Missouri | 1,182,012 | 1,703,000 |
| Indiana | 1,350,428 | 1,676,046 |
| Virginia Old | 1,596,318 | 1,209,607 |
| Virginia West | | 450,000 |
| Massachusetts | 1,231,066 | 1,457,351 |
| Kentucky | 1,155,684 | 1,323,087 |
| Tennessee | 1,099,801 | 1,258,326 |
| Iowa | 674,913 | 1,190,845 |
| Michigan | 749,113 | 1,184,296 |
| Georgia | 1,057,286 | 1,179,886 |
| North Carolina | 992,622 | 1,085,500 |
| Wisconsin | 775,881 | 1,055,296 |
| Alabama | 964,201 | 997,500 |
| New Jersey | 672,035 | 906,514 |
| Mississippi | 791,305 | 834,190 |
| Texas | 604,215 | 797,500 |
| Maryland | 687,039 | 781,055 |
| Louisiana | 708,002 | 728,000 |
| South Carolina | 703,708 | 725,000 |
| Maine | 628,279 | 630,423 |
| California | 379,994 | 556,208 |
| Connecticut | 460,147 | 537,886 |
| Arkansas | 535,450 | 486,103 |
| Kansas | 107,206 | 362,307 |
| Minnesota | 172,023 | 335,000 |
| Vermont | 315,078 | 330,585 |
| New Hampshire | 326,073 | 318,300 |
| Rhode Island | 174,620 | 217,306 |
| Florida | 140,924 | 189,945 |
| Delaware | 112,216 | 125,015 |
| Nebraska | 28,841 | 123,000 |
| Oregon | 52,465 | 90,322 |
| Nevada | 6,857 | 42,491 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 75,080 | 161,706 |
| Territories | 150,229 | 319,059 |
| Total | 31,443,321 | 38,307,399 |

MODERN TACTICS.—Military observers call upon those who have the regulation of drill-books to remember that victory in modern war, as inaugurated by the Prussians in 1866, and further demonstrated by them in 1870, is the side which possesses the farthest ranging artillery, and troops who can keep their heads while being shot at from a long distance, and who can return the fire with accuracy and nerve; not to the troops who can fire the best volleys or who are most skilled in accurate field evolutions or file firing. The verb "fight," it is remarked, bears a different signification from what it did a dozen years ago. Numbers, it is found tell more than they used to do, and consequently a larger army is more necessary than formerly. As to cavalry, it is found that both the man and his accoutrements should be as light as possible, consistent with strength. Instruction is wanted which will enable men speedily, in small parties, to tear up rails and destroy telegraph wires. They must be highly intelligent, ready to find their way through a strange country, far in advance of the main body of their army with the assistance of maps; and a proportion ought to be skilled in sketching charts of the country they traverse, as a guide for the army which follows.

"PRUSSIAN FEELING TOWARDS ENGLAND.— "The protraction of the war," the *Standard* says, "between France and Germany has produced one result, for which it is to be hoped the British public, if not the Government, is prepared. Whatever may be the feelings of animosity which have been engendered between French and Germans, there is now ample evidence that they who are ravaging the homes of the French people are inspired with a hatred scarcely less intense against England. We need not stop to enquire why this should be, or to wonder at an ingratitude which appears so wanton and senseless. The fact remains, that in spite of the palpable signs of sympathy with the German cause which have been displayed by our governing class, in spite of all we have done and permitted to make that cause triumphant, the dearest wish of the German heart next after the annihilation of France, is to punish and to despoil the English people. The very rigor with which we have maintained a neutral policy in action, seems to have served, as in the case of Americans, only to give point and zest to the rancor of the Germans against England. Every recent traveller in Germany, every correspondent from the German camp, is able to testify to this fact. We are hated both for what we have done and for what we have not done."

It would appear that the fall of Paris cannot now be much longer delayed. The carefully constructed batteries of the Germans have got tolerably well settled down to the work, and their incessant pounding at the forts has resulted in the silencing of one or two on the southern side of the beleaguered capital. The loss of D'Issy must be a heavy one for the French, and its easy reduction will greatly encourage the German artillerymen. To be bombarded from one's own batteries and by one's own guns, is certainly no very pleasant state of affairs, yet it would seem the poor Parisians are forced to submit to both hardships. The captured redoubt at Notre Dame de Clamart is occupied by Prussians, and its fire is turned against the doomed city. Already the bursting shell has made its appearance in the streets of Paris, and we read that several houses have been fired. Some of those terrible engines of war have fallen in the gardens of the Luxembourg Palace; the dreadful significance of this is heightened when we call to mind that the Home for Foundlings borders close upon the Palace grounds. "The Prussian guns could easily shell the city," says the correspondent of the London *Times* at Versailles. We believe the statement to be founded on no guesswork.

INTERESTING FACTS.—A legal stone is 14lb in England and Holland. A fathom, derived from the height of a full grown man. A hand in horse measure, is 4 inches. An Irish mile is 2,240 yards; a Scotch mile is 1,984; a German, 1796; a Turkish, 1,626. An acre is 4,840 square yds., 69 yds. 1 foot 3 1/4 in. each way. A square mile each way contains 640 acres. The human body contains 240 bones, 9 kinds of articulations or joinings, 100 cartilages or ligaments, 400 muscles or tendons and 100 nerves, besides blood, arteries veins, &c., Potatoes planted below three feet do not vegetate; at one foot they grow thickest, at two feet they are retarded two or three months. There are no solid rocks in the arctic Regions, owing to the severe frost. The surface of the sea is estimated at 150,000,000 square miles, taking the whole surface of the globe at 190,000,000 square miles. Its greatest depth is supposed to be equal to the height of the highest mountain, or four miles.