

maintained to the great discomfort of Europe, and it remains to be seen whether their career of conquest is now stayed. Well would it be for other countries to look to their own interests and to consider well the policy of tolerating this now political scheme which converts the whole population of all abled-bodied men into soldiers for the purpose, not of defending a country's freedom, but of enslaving mankind. The time may come when the King of Prussia may want Holland to build him ships, and who is to gainsay him? If he is allowed to have his full swing, and run rampant over Europe, there is only one country who now, single-handed, would have any chance with him, and that is Russia; but even great as her numbers are, we almost fancy her power is not sufficiently consolidated to act with energy enough against a force so thoroughly organised with a view to a special object. Italy has not much at stake, and therefore the event does not interest her much, except that she might perhaps some day find Prussia extending her power pretty close to her, or, as the new burlesque map has it, putting her left foot uncomfortably against her shoulder. It is quite in accordance with human nature to be misled by one's sympathies with the strongest side; but mere strength, military or intellectual, is no proof of the justice of a cause, and it is not dignified in a great country like England to treat an ally of so many years' standing with the scorn that has been heaped on France. What term might be applied to such conduct we will leave unsaid, only suggesting that had France pushed her adversity to the same extremity to which she herself has been driven, our respect for her would have cautioned us to moderate our transports, and we should at least have used terms of civility where we now bestow little more than contempt. We must also look to what will be the probable result of this terrible conflict; many think it will lead to disarmament, but instead of that it will induce every country to be the more ready at a moment's notice. Already we find the subject mooted in our own country, and it seems extremely probable that, Prussia, the peace-maker, may lead us into conscription, or, at all events, something very like it. Her organisation has shown her in such prominent contrast to other nations that they must either follow suit, or be content to "cut out" when their turn comes. Thus we do not see much chance of disarmament unless we and all other nations agree that one Power in Europe is to dictate to all the others. The balance of power seems fearfully weighed down. We must bear in mind that Prussia has always some secret to deal with. The Zundnadelgewehr was kept secret by her for many years: the preparations for war with Austria were kept so secret, that much of the necessary "material" had already been conveyed to the frontier when the war broke out. This war has called forth its own secret, notably the Secret Treaty, which was found stored up in secret (the fact of its being found upon her is sufficient to condemn her), published without a name; sent to another country to raise a feeling which we may congratulate ourselves we did not give way to; and now it looks as if the real secret of the war were coming out by the facility with which we hear of half a million of men being thrown on to the coveted soil; the alleged reason given, when a reduction in armaments was proposed by France the other day, being that there were reasons for apprehending the hostility of Russia.

Colorado numbers in its population 11,321 colonels.

THE Adjutant-General returned to Ottawa on the 23rd instant, having within three weeks inspected between 7000 and 8000 men of the Active Militia, and established the beginning of a system of Brigade Camps of Instruction for the Active Force at the Annual Drills, with *great success*, and inaugurated, moreover, what is of *paramount importance*, viz., the regular performance by companies in succession of the rifle instruction and target practice, under the superintendence of the several Captains. Colonel Robertson-Ross inspected Brigade Camps at Prescott, Belleville, Cobourg, Goderich and Sarnia, with great satisfaction, we learn, to himself and the officers and men under his command, and we congratulate the country on the important steps that have been recently taken to foster and develop the military power of the country under his administration; and we trust no false economy will interfere to prevent his putting the defensive forces of the country on a proper footing. We understand the Adjutant General proceeds early next week to inspect a Brigade Camp now out for annual drill in the Eastern Townships; and, notwithstanding the great amount of work that has now devolved upon the Adjutant General's Department in consequence of the withdrawal of the Regular Troops, and placing the garrison of the North-West under the Militia administration, we are confident that the present military authorities will prove themselves able to perform to the satisfaction of the country the now very important duties devolving on them.

THE Brigade Camp at Sarnia was a grand success, and elicited from our American cousins unbounded admiration, a large number of whom had crossed the river to witness the evolutions of our citizen soldiers. They admitted they had no such body of men, and were surprised at the appearance of such a force assembled so quietly and quickly on the frontier in this district. The brigade movements were wholly under the direction of the Adjutant General, and consisted chiefly of such evolutions as enabled the battalions rapidly to change their formation, or front, or to deploy on each other. Great attention was given to skirmishing, two battalions being pushed forward, one forming an extended line covering the front and both flanks of the army, the others moving in two wings at some distance in the rear as supports, behind which the skirmishers, if driven in, could rally. The batteries of artillery had their stations on the wings, behind which the cavalry were stationed until moved to the front. Nothing, we understand, could be finer than the appearance of the cavalry as they swept over the field in front, the showy uniform contrasting finely with the prevailing green of the fields and trees, while their glistening swords in the brilliant sunlight produced a most dazzling effect. The artillery, under Colonel Shanly, moved with such rapidity and regularity, and the

quickness with which the guns were handled showed that they were thoroughly up to their work. Take it as a whole it was a grand success.

A VERY large concourse of persons assembled on Friday last, on the gaol grounds, to witness the imposing ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new gaol, now in course of erection in this city by the masonic fraternity. The Grand Master of the Order, A. A. Stevenson, Esq., officiating on the occasion.

THE accounts from Manitoba are of the most cheering character. The new Governor, the Hon. A. G. Archibald, was presented with an address by Donald A. Smith, Esq., Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, on behalf of the people, welcoming his Honor to the new Territory, to which he returned a satisfactory reply, which made a favorable impression on the minds of the people. Large numbers of Canadians are flocking into the Province, and an era of prosperity, progressive and lasting, has set in.

THE latest intelligence from Europe of moment is the occupancy of Rome by the Italians, and the complete investiture of Paris by the Prussians, but nothing authentic as regards offers of peace between the contending parties; France being determined to fight it out to the bitter end, rather than submit to what she conceives a dishonorable peace, and we commend her for it. The Republican party in Germany are opposed to any confiscation of French territory, while the army clamor for a reconstruction of boundary, and propose to give a slice of French territory to Belgium, another to Italy, and another to Germany. But the army is really the people of Germany, and the Republicans, we fear, are a nonentity.

WE are sure the whole Dominion will rejoice at the restoration to health of the Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, after his long and severe illness which for a time threatened his life. The gallant Knight arrived in this city at half past nine o'clock on Friday morning, and was received at the station by a large number of the citizens, who manifested their joy at his return and restoration to health, in bursts of acclamation. Addresses of congratulation and welcome from the Corporation, St. Andrew's Society, etc., were presented, to which Sir John returned suitable replies. After this ceremony had been gone through with, Sir John, accompanied by his estimable lady, drove to his residence, looking remarkably well, his visit to the sea shore having been of essential service to him. Indeed it may truthfully be said of him, judging from his appearance, he has got a new lease of life, which, it is to be hoped, will long be spared for the use and benefit of his country.

Among the stores taken by the Prussians at Forbach were several railway vans full of confectionary.