

THE WOUNDED PRUSSIAN GENERALS.

In the desperate fighting at Woerth and Forbach, five German General Officers were wounded. Some account of these brave men, who received wounds more or less severe, will be interesting.

Gen. Julius von Bose, commander of the Eleventh Army Corps, was born in 1809, and, in his youth, was page at the Court of Weimar. In 1829 he became Lieutenant, he was Major in 1853, and in 1860 was made full Colonel of the 40th Fusilier regiment. Prussian regiments, it may be noted, consist of three battalions, each having a commander whose rank corresponds with that of Lieutenant-Colonel in our army. The regiment, of course, is commanded by one Colonel. In the year 1864 the subject of our brief notice was Major General; and in the war with Austria in 1866, he was engaged in the battles of Liebenau, Podol, Munchengratz, Koniggratz, Goding, Holic, and Presburg. In the same year he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant General, and received the Order of Merit—which has been almost, as a matter of course, bestowed on each of the Generals whose names follow:

Gen. August von Goben, Commander of the Eighth Army Corps, which was warmly engaged at Saarbrücken, was born in 1816, and made Lieutenant in 1835. He took his discharge in the following year, and for four years next ensuing he served in the Spanish army, rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and gaining several Spanish orders. In 1842 he re-entered the Prussian army as Captain, and in 1849 he took part in the engagements in the Pilaz and Baden. In 1850 he became Major, and in 1858 Colonel. Then in 1860 he entered as a volunteer the ranks of the Spanish army fighting against Morocco. In 1861 he was raised to the rank of General in the Prussian army, and in 1864 he commanded the 26th Infantry Brigade in the Danish war. In 1866 he fought at Dernbach, Kissingen, Lauffach, Aschaffenburg, Werbach, Tauberbischofsheim, and Gersheim.

Gen. Baron Albert von Barnekow was born in 1809, and entered as lieutenant in 1829. In 1832 he had attained the rank of Major, and he became Major in 1864. He fought in 1866, at Trautenau, Koniggratz, and Tobitschau, with much distinction.

Gen. Ferdinand Wolf Ludwig Anton von Stulpnagel was born in 1813, and became Lieutenant in 1831. He was Major in 1854 Colonel in 1861, and General in 1865, taking part in the Austrian campaign of 1866 as Head Quartermaster of the Second Army. He fought at Nachod and Koniggratz, and in 1867 was made Lieutenant General.

Gen. George Arnold Carl von Kamecke was born in 1817, was Lieutenant of the First Engineers, in 1839. And a Major in 1855. In the following year he was employed as Military secretary with the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna. In 1866, as chief of the general staff of the Second Army Corps, he fought at Podol, Gitschin and Koniggratz, and he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1868.

FIGHTING IN 1870.

HOW PRUSSIA DOES IT.

There is little to be said about the Prussians except that their administrative machine works with unbroken regularity, and with a ponderous power which is astounding the civilized world. Men, munitions and stores pour to the front in a never failing current, and every man finds his place when

he gets there apparently without a jar, and every blow either of the three corps strikes, it strikes with all the force of the first hour. The work which in all other wars has been the work of a year is literally crammed by the Prussians into a month. They take the whole male population bodily, and without giving even delicate men time to get sick or weary, fling the mass on the enemy, and again and again and again, till he is crushed and the war is over. This terrible rapidity is one of the essential conditions of the system. Society is waiting paralysed at home for the army to come back, and it has to win quickly at whatever cost. It is pretty certain, too, that murderous as this system seems it is the most humane of all. It saves the losses by disease, which in all wars outnumber the losses under fire four to one.

WHY FRANCE FAILED.—Napoleon went to war with the old army of France alone. He registered but did not dare to arm his new organization, the Garde Mobile. If that is correct, if he actually declared war with only his regulars in the field, all is explained. The regular army of France was 400,000 men, of whom 40,000 were at Cherbourg getting ready for the Baltic, 50,000 in Italy, 10,000 in Algeria, 35,000 in Paris and Chalons 10,000 in Lyons, and at least 30,000 more in Marseilles, Toulon, Bordeaux, Toulouse, L'Orient, Rochefort, and the hospitals, leaving him 270,000 efficient for the front—that is, eight corps d'armee of 30,000 each, and the Guard. This we believe to be exactly the fact: and on this army rushed by German official accounts, which are accepted in Paris, the Crown Prince with 250,000 men, Prince Frederick Charles with 250,000 more, and the King with 70,000 or 80,000 in all—more than double the French.

McMAHON IN ACTION.

The end of the battle of Woerth is thus described by a correspondent:

In front of those battalions which had escaped massacre and the shame of surrendering en masse, before those decimated regiments rose McMahon, holding his sword by the blade and brandishing it like a club. He wildly spurred a large black charger covered with foam, the third he had mounted. His uniform was torn to rags, his cravat had been carried away, his shirt was open, exposing his breast. This man was superb. He forced his great black charger into the circle of fire through which he had just broken. The Cuirassiers came back with loosened rein; they passed and repassed several times through the enemy's lines, which they overthrew and sabered.

The officers took the big black charger by the bridle, the soldiers cried "Vive McMahon!" and the Marshal standing up in his stirrups, took in at a glance the field of battle, lit a cigar, and organized his admirable retreat. At seven o'clock we were in a capital position, but McMahon returned to the front along the valley where the Prussian army, quite exhausted, was unable to pursue its march. This man, who from dawn had been in the saddle, and who had been fighting thirteen hours, and had seen all his orderlies fall, lit another cigar, dismounted and passed three hours in helping the hospital men to attend to the wounded.

The Gaspe fishermen this season made immense hauls of cod. The lowest sum made per man is said to be \$450. The result is attributed to the enforcement of the Canadian fishery law.

AN IMMENSE LAND SALE.

A number of the leading capitalists of New York have associated themselves with capitalists in Frankfort, Amsterdam. The Hague, and London, for the purpose of buying all the lands included in the grant to the Oregon Central railroad—about 4,750,000 acres, and the Oregon branch of the central Pacific Railroad, covering about 3,000,000 more. The lands which will thus change hands are of excellent quality, and being located along the line of the railroad, will be accessible to settlers. The price paid amounts to about \$10,000,000, which will furnish ready money at once to the builders of the road. The purchasers also make a round profit, as the bulk of the land will resell immediately, at from \$3 to \$5 per acre. The transaction also involves a plan for bringing in a large number of immigrants from Europe. For this reason, connection have been formed with influential houses in the cities above named. The fact that capitalists are willing to risk \$10,000,000 in this investment, indicates the confidence which some of the most sagacious men at home and abroad have in the advancement of the material prosperity of the Pacific coast.

THE MILITARY FORCES OF ENGLAND.

The figures given by Lord Elcho in one of his recent letters to us suggests a simple solution of the great problem now before the country. Let the reader only look at the following enumeration of our military forces as actually existing at this moment. According to the estimates of the present year, accepted by Parliament, we have now:

Troops of the Line.....	179,000
Army Reserve, Class 1.....	3,000
Army Reserve, Class 2.....	20,000
Militia.....	134,037
Yeomanry Cavalry.....	17,108
Volunteers.....	137,281
Volunteer Artillery.....	33,813

523,239

With the exception of some 90,000 troops of the Line serving in India or on other stations abroad, the whole of this enormous force at home, is available, as far as its organisation permits, for the defence of the kingdom. Is it not, therefore, absolutely clear that if the requisite organization were forthcoming, the problem of our national defences would be solved, and the protection of these shores sufficiently assured?—*London Times*.

It would be one of the remarkable events of the war and its results if the "German Empire," which was destroyed in 1804 by the assumption of imperial power by Napoleon I., should be restored in 1870 by the destruction of the imperial power of Napoleon III. Of course we do not mean that the territorial limits which formed the old "German Empire," the successor of the Holy Roman Empire of Charlemagne, are at all likely to be restored; but it would be a striking circumstance, nevertheless, if the empire of Germany, which one Napoleon shattered, should be re-established through the unwilling agency of another member of the family. The event is not at all unlikely; for there is now a loud demand alike from the South German States as from the North German Confederation that King William shall be proclaimed Emperor of Germany. "So wags the world!"—*Toronto Leader*.