

with the Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and the Marquis of Lorne, will land at Kingston on the promised visit to Ireland to-day.

It is stated that 30,000 persons, including 6,000 women and children, were slaughtered in suppressing the Communist insurrection in Paris; 90,000 prisoners have been captured, and the police are hunting for 50,000 more.

The Germans have evacuated Reuxcuil, Rouen, and Amiens.

The Lorraine museum and palace of the Duke of Lorraine at Nancy are reported to have been destroyed by fire. The total loss is over \$2,000,000.

The Germans are also ordered to evacuate the departments of the Somme, Lower Seine and Uro.

It is surmised that the Hungarian system of landwehr will be adopted throughout France. The Assembly and President Thiers are at issue on the commercial question: he maintains that a system of protective duties like those of the United States are most applicable to the condition of France; the majority of the Assembly having experienced the benefits of free trade are opposed to those views. Meanwhile the increase of bullion in the Bank of France has reached 1,100,000,000 francs, and a further instalment of the war indemnity has been paid. The country prospers and deserves to do so—it is a pity that no stable government can be maintained. The Dukes d'Aumale and de Joinville, and Count de Chambord have resigned their seats in the Assembly. The rebellion in Algiers has been crushed.

The Pope proposes to leave Rome for Corsica. A chateau at Costi is being purchased for his residence, and measures taken with France to allow him the island in full temporal sovereignty. Measures are being taken to secure the election of the next Pope in the person of Cardinal Cérville de Pietro, who is presumed to be favorable to Italian unification.

The Mont Cenis tunnel cannot be used as a means of transit with the ordinary locomotive engines for the want of proper ventilation. On the first trip through two of the engine drivers were asphyxiated. Engines consuming their own smoke have been ordered from England.

The ministerial crisis in Spain has been terminated by the following arrangement: President of Council and Minister of War, Marshal Serrano; Foreign Affairs, Admiral Topet; Interior, Senor Sagata; Justice Senor Vulton; Finance, Senor Aeroestequi; Public Works, Senor Candau; Marine, Admira. Alalcompo, Colonies, Senor Ayula.

Prussia having set the first example of a disregard of treaty obligations, appears determined to follow it out to a final conclusion. It is stated on good authority that negotiations are pending between her and Austria in order to free the Prussian government from the obligations of returning the province of North Sleswick to Denmark,

according to paragraph 5 of the peace of Prague, should the population declare in favor of the measure. Prussia considers herself bound to Austria and not to Denmark, the latter having refused the terms proposed by Prussia, that power considers itself free to abrogate the obligation.

The most important news from the United States consists of the explosions at Washington arsenal. A very valuable collection of arms and warlike material, the loss amounting to nearly \$1,000,000. The harvest promises to be particularly bountiful. The number of emigrants reaching New York for the year ending 30th June, was over one hundred thousand. Senor Lopez Roberts, Spanish Minister at Washington, has been permitted, on the requisition of General Sickles, by the Court of Madrid, to act as umpire on the commission of three appointed to settle the *Alabama* claims between the United States and Great Britain. John Bull pays, of course. The United States great national loan has failed.

The only event of importance occurring in the Dominion was the admission of British Columbia into the Union on the 20th, and the departure of the Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B., Minister of Public Works for British Columbia on the 25th. The hon. gentleman intends to return in about eight weeks.

The prospects of an abundant harvest and increasing commercial prosperity speaks well for the resources of Canada. There is still however a great dearth of labor—this country could absorb the whole surplus population of England, and find them profitable employment at adding to the wealth and strength of the Empire.

WHATEVER value may be attached to the claims of the United States by the Treaty of Washington, it is very evident that no modesty on their part will be allowed to interfere with their attempt to fleece John Bull to a pretty considerable extent, and as the Joint High Commissioners have recognized the basis of those claims, very little doubt need be entertained that the claimant will be successful. As the people of England appear to be enjoying all the pleasures of a fool's paradise in the prospective and perspective advantage of the treaty, we hope the *little bill* will not interfere materially therewith. Secretary Fish's brief sets forth these claims as follows.

First—Claims belonging to the United State. The United States should be reimbursed for all the outlay expended in the pursuit and capture of the rebel cruisers. They may also fairly claim, as representing the community, to be reimbursed for the outlay caused by the increased premium and enhanced freights resulting from the special risk growing out of the operations of the rebel cruisers fitted out in English ports.

Second—Claims of individuals. The following is believed to be a proximately complete statement of amount of claims thus far presented to the Department of State for injuries committed by rebel cruisers:

By the Alabama	\$5,235,103.06
By the Boston.....	400.00
By the Chickamauga.....	114,146.85
By the Clarence.....	14,520.00
By the Florida.....	3,929,448.98
By the Georgia.....	328,351.50
By the Nashville.....	70,583.95
By the Clustee.....	72,860.00
By the Retribution.....	20,932.26
By the Sallie.....	5,540.00
By the Shenandoah.....	1,489,100.00
By the Sumter.....	2,250.00
By the Tacony.....	8,400.00
By the Tallahassee.....	282,864.38

Total.....\$13,662,566.34

## REVIEWS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the *Phrenological Journal* for the months of July and August, from the editor and publisher, Samuel R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York. This periodical is devoted to the illustration of life, and engravings of prominent characters, remarkably well executed, adorn its pages. It also contains a large amount of valuable literary matter on the peculiar subject, for we can hardly call it a science, to which its pages are devoted, and a vast deal of general information. It is like all other statistical works, valuable as a collector and arranger of facts from which accurate data may be adduced, and on which positive laws may be formulated, elevating phrenology to the rank of a science. Altogether it is a most readable and interesting periodical.

THE *New Dominion Monthly* for August contains the usual valuable assortment of articles. There is a portrait and notice of that true philanthropist who so ably illustrates what woman's true mission is, "Miss Macpherson," in this number.

The *Canadian Magazine* for August has been received; it bids fair to become a first class periodical.

THE *American Agriculturist* for August has been received from the publisher; also the *Scientific American*, and *Blackwood* for July.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—"Kanuck's" letter arrived too late for insertion in this number—it will appear next week.

We have received the Prize List of the Quebec Rifle Association, from which we learn that the annual meeting is to be held at Point St. Charles, Montreal, on Tuesday the 15th August next. The grand total of prizes offered is \$3457.33.

## REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday the 29th inst.

WINNIPEG.—Capt. A. C. Webb, \$2.  
OTTAWA.—Capt. C. L. G., \$2.  
MONTREAL.—Capt. Wm. W. Wanfield, \$2.

## FOR AGENT.

MONTREAL.—Lt.-Col. H. Hagan, \$2; Lt. Col. J. Ferrier, \$2; Dr. A. Nelson, \$2; Major N. Labranche, \$2.  
HAMILTON.—Lt.-Col. P. Carroll, \$4.  
PRESCOTT.—Lt.-Col. W. White, \$2.  
KINGSTON.—Capt. J. R. Macaulay, \$4.