

legitimate aspirant to the throne of France, their own-interests in the reversion being secured by the fact that he is childless and likely to be so. The Bonapartist faction are intriguing for a restoration or the recognition of the Prince Imperial, but in such a country as France no dependence can be placed on popular feeling or opinion. Meantime law and order are beginning to have their effect on the restoration of prosperity, and the authorities have set themselves to the task of rebuilding such portions of the city of Paris as the Communist scoundrels have ruined.

In Great Britain there has been a debate in the House of Lords on the Washington Treaty. Earl Russell made a flourish of his own trumpet, but as it was not his intention from the first to do ought but vindicate his own conduct in the "Alabama" negotiations, little attention was paid to the Colonial interests. After a wordy duel in which every subject but that actually under discussion was reviewed, Earl Russell ended by withdrawing the motion.

The *Times*, with that puling, sickly cant which has characterised English journals influenced by the commercial class, tries to deprecate the wrath of the Colonists on the infamous swindle attempted to be imposed on this country, but the platitudes of the Printing House Square oracle have long ceased to exercise the least influence on the minds of any section of the people of Canada, who are no believers in Manchester doctrinal opinions in politics, knowing how thoroughly shallow and contemptible they always have been.

The prominent topics of interest in the United States are the inundation of New Orleans, noticed last week, and the probable candidature of Horace Greeley for the Presidency.

At home six parties have been sent out to make a preliminary survey of the Pacific Railway, so that our fellow subjects in British Columbia must confess that the Dominion Government have kept good faith with them.

The Divisional Camp at Niagara has been a great success, especially when it is considered that the 5,000 men encamped there were at their ordinary occupations on the 5th instant, were embarked on the morning of the 6th, and before that evening closed, had been concentrated on the historical ground known as Queenston Heights. On Thursday they will return to their homes with the consciousness of having done their duty to their country, acquired a vast deal of useful knowledge, and aided in their own prosperity by the very readiness with which they exchanged the duties of the civilian for that of the soldier. For the country must rest assured that it was no development of its resources which lies at the foundation of our present unexampled prosperity, but the security given in the eyes of the rest of the world by the facility with which a Canadian

army could be improvised, and the state of perfection to which it had been brought as a military organization. The lesson taught is one which ought to bear fruit, in encouragement to the young men of the country to acquire military knowledge and discipline by serving in the ranks of the Volunteers, by increased allowances, and by affording facilities for extending the principle of the organization; so as to embrace the largest possible number. It rests with the people's representatives in Parliament to give effect to those measures necessary for the well being of the force. And it would be only fair to mark out those political economists who are always down on the unlucky Volunteers, so that at the next general election they might be allowed to apply the principles to their own affairs without the distractions of public life.

### REVIEWS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of the *Canadian Magazine*, a new monthly periodical, edited by Robert Ridgeway, and published by Irving, Flint & Co., Toronto. It is with great pleasure we hail the appearance of this valuable addition to Canadian literature, and judging from its style as well as contents, it cannot fail of being a decided success. The articles are: Prefatory Address; An Incident of the American War; The Harmony of Love; Hannah (with an illustration), this tale is by the talented authoress of "John Halifax, Gentleman," and other works; A July Song; Pictures of the Lakes; Travelling on the Rhine; Royalists and Loyalists"—altogether the opening number gives fair promise of great literary ability, and the *Canadian Magazine* will be a decided acquisition as well as a blessing to the country, if it is so far successful as to supersede the silly trash hurtful to mind and morals, contained in the *Dime Novels* of the day. We have not a doubt of its success or usefulness.

The *Canadian Illustrated News* has also been received; it is, as usual, replete with beautiful engravings and sound letter press.

BATTERIES No. 3 and 5 of the Ottawa Garrison Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Walker and Captain Hopper, are now encamped on the Major's Hill, in this city, for their annual drill.

Sir George Cartier arrived at Niagara on the 15th inst., by the steamer "City of Toronto," and was received by the officers and a number of civilians. The Governor General's body guard, Captain Denison in command, escorted him to the Queen's Royal Niagara Hotel. Sir George was then escorted up to the field where the volunteers were exercising, and arrived in time to see a sham fight and other field practice, and the force was then marched past in review order. He said he had heard a very flattering account of their efficiency, but this took him entirely by surprise, the

companies showing such extraordinary proficiency in brigade drill after so short a term of practice.

The last parties of the Pacific Railway surveyors left here on Thursday the 15th inst. Amongst those belonging to this city were Captain C. E. Perry, C.E., late commanding No. 3 Battery, V.G.A., Lieut. A. P. Patrick, of the same battery, and Mr. John Gray, son of the Hon. Col. Gray. The first and last named gentlemen are on the staff of Mr. Jarvis, C.E., and will commence operations north of the Lake of the Woods.

### ISLAND OF SAN JUAN.

In the House of Lords, Earl Lauderdale—when asking the Foreign Secretary if the report published in the *Times* that the boundary line dispute had been left for arbitration—summed up the case and put its importance to England in a proper light as follows:—

"The reason why he brought this matter forward was because he believed that the United States had no right whatever to San Juan, and because it had been thought by this country that in giving to the United States all that was called Washington territory, consisting of about 60,000 square miles of the finest land in that part of the world, this country did so with the idea of settling the matter and having no more disputes. To the United States San Juan would be of little or no value except to enable her to prevent us from getting out of our own ports or out of the channel, while to us it was of considerable importance. To surrender it under such circumstances would in his opinion, be most unjust to the inhabitants of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, as well as lowering the honour and credit of the country."

Captain Hall has resolved upon another expedition to the North Pole, and for this purpose has been making the required preparations. These arrangements are now completed, and on Wednesday, he sailed from the Washington Navy Yard, intending to stop at New York and taking on his trusty friends and interpreters—Joe, the Esquimaux, his wife Hannah and their little daughter of five years. These native of the polar regions have been with Dr. Hall for some time, and have acquired considerable of manners. They can also converse quite fluently in English, and this is the principal feature of their assistance. The vessel in which this expedition sails is called the *Polaris*, belonging to the Government of the United States, and lately rebuilt and fitted out in such a manner as to make her nearly new. She is of 400 tons measurement, and constructed especially for rough service. Provisions to last for four years, which may be extended to six, with a little economy and judicious distribution of rations, have been put on board. The plan of the voyage will be from New York to St. John, Newfoundland, where a fresh supply of coal will be taken on; from thence to the Danish colonies on the West coast of Greenland, and from this to the still more Northern Esquimaux settlements of Upernivik and Disco. In August Capt Hall expects to be able to push through Jones Sound, as far as latitude 80, or 81°, where winter quarters will be established, and the dark and dreary Arctic night passed.