

Messrs. Broadwood 46,863. In 1853 pianos were produced in England at the rate of 1,500 a week.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

It is announced that three torpedo-boats for conveying torpedoes to an enemy's ship are now building at Dantzig for the use of the fleet of the German empire. The boats are sixty feet long, seven feet wide, and in the shape of a fish. They are propelled by steam, petroleum being the fuel used.

The Grand Duke Alexis is accompanied on his voyage to the United States by his tutor, General Bossiet, two counsellors of State M. Machine and M. Vessely, Count Olonflew, lieutenant of artillery and aide-de-camp to the heir apparent, and Count Schenyalow, ensign of the body guard of the Czar.

Intelligence from Florence informs us that the Rubalino Society have lent their steamer *Sardinia* to Mr. Josellis for his marine explorations. Mr. Josellis has invented a marine photographic apparatus connected with a diving bell, by which photographs of objects below the sea can be taken. This invention, if found to be capable of practical application, will be a great acquisition to science.

The royal gun-factories in the royal arsenal, Woolwich, are again constructing bronze guns, but of a new description. Sixteen 9-pounders of three inch bore, weighing two cwt., and about three feet in length, are ordered to be cast for mountain service, and one has been sent to the arsenal at Cossipore, near Calcutta, India, as a pattern upon which Colonel H. H. Maxwell, royal artillery the superintendent of the Cossipore foundry, will manufacture a supply for India.

"It is well-known," says the *Franciais*, "how defective the French cavalry proved during the war, notwithstanding its heroic bravery. The attention of the Minister of War has been called to that subject, and he has now just issued a long circular introducing modifications in the instruction given to the mounted soldiers. He orders great attention to be paid to the duty of making reconnaissances, and acquiring a knowledge of the country."

The official reports of the killed, wounded and missing from the German armies during the late war, are now published in full. The accuracy of returns which set the numbers at 18,000 killed, 87,000 wounded, and 6,000 missing, in a campaign of a little more than six months, was very seriously questioned when the totals first appeared, but they are now printed in such detail that there is no longer doubt that they are substantially correct.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The fund collected at the Mansion House, London, and in Liverpool, for the Chicago sufferers, amounts to £66,000 sterling; the United Kingdom subscribes altogether over \$1,000,000. Our gracious Queen has subscribed three times the amount of any other sovereign.

The Tichborne case was to be resumed on the 6th. A pocket-book belonging to the claimant has been found at Wagga Wagga in Australia; it contains some important

entries in the hand writing of Decastro and its possession is contested by the litigants.

Mr. Potter has written a letter to the *Times* denying that the compact between the Peers and workingmen was political, he says it was merely a social movement, but there can be no doubt whatever that the aristocracy will be supported by the people, i.e., the agricultural population and workingmen, artisans and mechanics against the commercial oligarchists who have ruled and ruined the country since 1832.

The Queen's health still continues to improve.

The nine hours labor movement is about to become general.

In France the Commission of Inquiry into the conduct of the late war is proceeding with great vigor. Marshal Bazaine has appeared before it and sent in a voluminous report containing all the documents on the operations before, the siege, and surrender of Metz. Newspaper correspondents have amused themselves by prejudging this and other cases. It is natural France should want a victim; England claimed one with far less cause, but it is shameful and simply murderous to point to the wrong man. The real cause of the French failure was the cabals at Paris and M. le President Thiers is much more to blame for the fall of Metz than Marshal Bazaine. It will be found that most of the French Generals did their duty and have no cause to be ashamed of it if they failed; the blame lay with the rascally plotters and oppositionists in the Chambers and the *canaille* of Paris of whom they were the leaders.

Order is being restored in Algiers.

A conference is to be held at Dresden to advise about taking precautionary measures against the International Society.

The Reichstag passed the war fund bill, which enables the Kaiser to commence hostilities at any time.

The Bohemian Diet, in session at Prague, voted unanimously against electing delegates to the Reichrath, it was at once dissolved by government; this *contre temps* does not argue much for the smooth working of Federation in Austria.

A new ministry has been formed under Count Androssy, Von Beust taking the London embassy.

In New York city the notorious scoundrel Tweed has been elected Senator by a majority of 20,000 votes, but in the civic election the Tammany ring has been defeated.

Brigham Young has left Salt Lake City and it is expected a final break up of Mormonism will follow.

The Fenian raiders, O'Neil, Curly, &c., are in gaol at St. Paul, the Washington Government having made up their minds to prosecute those scoundrels who want to conquer Ireland by way of the North Pole.

At Chicago a fellow named Holden, an alderman, managed to get hold of the monies of the Relief Fund and applied it

for electioneering purposes—a speaking commentary on the purity of Republican institutions, vote by ballot, and the rest of the democratic flapdoodle. In the same city during or after the conflagration, a Col. W. Grosvenor was killed by a soldier of the United States army while acting as sentry under the orders of General Sherman; the grand jury has presented it as a case of murder in which it is said the General will be brought to trial for issuing the orders to the sentry.

Mexico is in the usual state of anarchy, which will continue as long as Yankee politicians look to the acquisition of that country at their leisure and prevents some other civilized power reducing the savages to order.

The Fiji Islands difficulty is solved by one of the principal chiefs assuming the title of King, under the protection of Great Britain.

The reinforcement for the garrison at Fort Garry passed the Deux Riviere Portage on the 1st Nov. all right, and would most probably reach Fort Garry by the 15th, making the whole distance from Thunder Bay in twenty-one days; after leaving the Deux Riviere the principal part of their difficulties were over. The force, commanded by Major Scott, marched from Thunder Bay to Shebandown in two days, distance forty-seven miles.

The first session of the second Parliament of the Province of Quebec was opened by the Lieut.-Governor; the House of Assembly choose as the Speaker Dr. Blanchet, who had been the speaker of the First Parliament.

Sir John A. Macdonald, who has been suffering from sore throat, is recovering.

Captain Tom B. Strange, of the Royal Artillery, is to have command of the Garrison at Quebec and the Gunnery School.

A great banquet has been given at Quebec to the Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B., Minister of Public Works, to celebrate his return from the arduous trip to British Columbia. Advices from that Province speak confidently of the yield of precious metals as being unexampled.

The prosperity of the Dominion rests on a broad basis, every step towards the development of its resources tending to enrich its people; its sole want is an increasing flow of emigration, and this will be attained by the attractions offered by great public works.

"General" O'Neill has been taken before the United States Circuit Court, Justice Nelson, sitting in St. Paul, Minn., on a writ of *habeas corpus*. After long arguments by counsel on both sides, the court decided that the prisoner must be held, and he was remanded to the county jail.

United States Commissioner Spicer has discharged the Fenian Generals O'Neil and Curley, on the ground that although the offence was clearly established, no proof was adduced that the expedition was organized in Minnesota.