

when they have seen nothing. Such men must be watched by the corporals, and if the offence can be proved on them, which is a very difficult matter, they ought to be made to run the gauntlet of the whole regiment with switches, as in the Russian service. The offence deserves a penalty as severe as sleeping on picket, only short of death.

(To be continued.)

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The past week has not been marked by any stirring event in Great Britain. It has been assumed by the peace-at-any-price pedlars at the head of affairs that the Treaty of Washington being the prelude to John Bright's millenium, the naval rendezvous at Halifax may be discontinued, in the interests of good will, amity, Yankee susceptibility, and economy, and in future Great Britain is to be represented by a single ship in North American waters. As the parent State appears to be falling into senility under the guidance of the disciples of the "Crazy Cobler" such a consummation of her policy need not inspire much regret, were it not for one strange coincidence—on every occasion of Whig-Radical economy the culmination of measures therefor is sure to be followed by some national disaster or humiliation. The withdrawal of the troops from Canada and the disbandment of 20,000 trained soldiers last year, about which Mr. Cardwell boasted that he had saved £2,000,000 sterling was followed within a month by the Franco-Prussian war. The loss caused by the disturbance in the money market could not be estimated, but it is quite certain that Britain lost over £4,000,000 sterling directly, while no money could represent the damage to national honor and prestige. To this day Mr. Cardwell has not been able to supply the loss of the veteran troops he wantonly threw on an overstocked market, although he has been obliged to recruit lads from the plough. The suppression of the naval establishment at Halifax is sure to be followed by a worse disaster.

A meeting of English Republicans or Communists, save the mark, came off in that classic locality known as Clerkenwall Green. It was called by Samuel Oliver and John Johnson, honorary secretaries, by order of the *Universal Republican League* to protest against the shooting of their fellow scoundrels in Paris; but as those ruffians in the "cause of law and order" saw fit to murder the archbishop and some sixty priests, the Irish element of the Clerkenwall demonstration would not sympathize, and effectually broke up the meeting. Republics, one and indivisible, are not calculated to thrive on British soil—mere political fungi, they cannot bear the light.

It has been made a matter of congratulation by English journals that the ratification of the Washington surrender was made on the 17th June, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and that it will be proclaimed

on the 4th of July. Thus one Grenville has been distinguished for the evil policy which deprived Great Britain of her American Colonies, another aspires to achieve the evil reputation of depriving her of Canada.

M. Lesseps, the Engineer of the Suez Canal, has received the order of the Star of India.

In France the process of reconstruction goes on steadily; the dreaded review of a part of the troops has taken place at Long-Champs, without any demonstration, and the elections are said to have resulted in the return of a large Republican majority from the provinces. This latter item is to be taken for what it is worth—the term meaning one thing in France, and the same considerably disguised in Yankee-land. Theirs has demanded the evacuation of France by the German troops, but Bismarck has declined to withdraw them for the present. The people have come liberally forward to subscribe for the Government loan for the first instalment of the war indemnity, and, if Thiers can be believed, the financial position is; good but as he draws largely on his imagination and understands nothing about finances his statements must be received with caution. The government of the country is unsettled, and that fact must tell on its resources and prosperity.

The Kaiser has been having a series of ovations, and it is said his astute advisers have been trying to get up a demonstration in Holigoland, similar to that on which they founded their pretensions for interference in Schleswig-Holstein in 1864. It however failed. The people don't want them, but Bismarck will find very liberal and generous negotiators in Gladstone and Grenville,—they have a lot of states, islands, and continents to dispose of cheap, as the Manchester cotton spinners are tired of empire and wish to hedge and have no trouble, so he has only to make a little bluster, and it will all end in a second treaty of Washington.

In Italy, Victor Emmanuel has at length reached Rome, and that city, after the lapse of fourteen hundred years, is again the capital of an Italian Kingdom. The diplomatic relations of those countries which still acknowledge the *temporal sovereignty* of the Pope are in a queer position. Belgium has already met the dilemma by sending ambassadors to King and Pope, and it is probable the example will be followed by Spain, Portugal, and other countries. It would not be a matter of surprise if the pious Protestant Kaiser made the Pope's position a convenient *causis belli* before long.

The people of the United States are distinguishing themselves in getting up a small war to keep their hands in. They have had a fight with the Coreans, those delightful half-civilized, and wholly unsophisticated savages, Captain Basil Hall has made us acquainted with in his voyage of the *Alceste*, about fifty five years ago. It appears the conquering Yankees knocked their forts to

pieces, captured a lot of brass pop-guns, killed 500 men, with a loss of two or three killed and six or seven wounded, and got possession of a small island, large enough for a park lot, in the mouth of some river with an unpronounceable name. The *Romanum civis suum* may be carried a good deal too far, but Commodore Rodgers seems to be right in punishing a barbarous murderer.

The Darien exploration parties have completed their labors, and may be said, to a certain extent, to have demonstrated the fact that the isthmus cannot be cut through in such a manner as to make a canal similar to that of Suez, and therefore a *fresh water* canal, with an elevated summit level between the Atlantic and Pacific, will not be of the same value to the commerce of the world.

Sir Edward Thornton, British Ambassador at Washington, in the free and easy style of his Masters, Gladstone and Grenville, has been disposing of the Canadian fisheries to the Yankees without the consent of the Canadian Parliament.

In Canada the first of July has been enthusiastically observed. Our Volunteer encampments have been progressing favorably. The Ontario Rifle Association has brought its annual tournament to a close, after a well contested series of matches, and we are in hourly expectation of the arrival of the last of the expeditionary force from Fort Garry. As stated in our last issue, the first detachment moved from the Lower or Stone Fort on the 7th of June, and the last from Fort Garry on the 10th. Major G. Wainwright is in command of this *anabasis*, and under his guidance it cannot fail to be successful.

The Honorable Mr. Trutch has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

It is stated that the foreign commerce of China, controlled directly or indirectly by England, amounts annually to the immense sum of five hundred million dollars; and it is a problem which has agitated the English mind for years how China could be reached in the shortest possible space of time, so that the most might be made of this commerce. At present the route used for accommodating the bulk of it is via Mediterranean Sea, the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, and the time necessary to accomplish the journey from Southampton to Hong Kong by the route is from fifty to sixty days, usually about fifty-five. If the proposed Canada Pacific Railway was built, the journey between these two points would be reduced to thirty-six days, *i. e.*, twenty one days from Hong Kong to Victoria, V. I., and fifteen days between that place and Southampton. It is needless to point out the advantages which would accrue to those engaged in the trade with China, if by opening up the Canadian route from fifteen to twenty days' time can be saved; they are so manifest that even the most skeptical must see and acknowledge them.