

home, and at length, unless we put the whole empire of China under our power, we shall decline and make as poor an appearance as Poland in Europe. Indeed, upon this one effort the existence of destruction of our empire depends. An thus we can not restrain our mortification, our sorrow, and our anger." On the 26th the greatest review ever witnessed in the empire was held at Tokyo, under the eye of the Mikado. His Majesty, mounted on a magnificent white horse, took command of the troops who were then marched to Iizusima. On arrival there manoeuvres were commenced which lasted until night. The troops took their rations on the ground. The emperor appeared very pleased with their soldierly appearance and the precision with which they went through their drill. About 7 p.m., a body of about 4,000 of these troops escorted his majesty to the imperial residence. The representative of an American firm left here for the United States by the steamer of the 12th, commissioned to purchase a large quantity of rifles on Japanese Government account. It is also reported from Jeddo that the Government has dispatched officers to the United States to negotiate for the purchase of ironclads. The latest advices from the Japanese camp at Formosa report a great prevalence of sickness among the troops, and a death rate of about thirty per day. The Japanese and natives are on amicable terms with the exception of one or two tribes. A meeting of the nobles will be held on the 25th to consider the question of contributing a part of their revenues to assist the Government during the expected war. The ironclad *Adzumecken* formerly the *Stonewall*, has been released from her dangerous position on the rocks, where she was driven by the typhoon of the 20th of August, and it was found that she had sustained but slight damage. This shows that the Japanese understand one of the necessities of successful war—the art of promptly repairing a disaster. Chinamen would have been a month getting ready to accomplish such a feat.

From Hong Kong a correspondent of the same paper writes, September 20: China is in no condition to combat with any power until its whole military and naval system has been reorganized and reconstructed on the European model. Her soldiers and officers are still arrayed in the semi-barbarous, grotesque, and cumbersome habits, and provided with wretched armament, while the Japanese have adopted the most approved modern uniforms, and are supplying themselves with the best of arms and acquiring skilful practice in their use.

If it comes to a contest the Japanese will, as we have reason to know, find that their rivals are not so far behind. The correspondent from whom we first quote is correct in crediting them with the purchase of Gatling guns, the invention of which has opened to American manufacturers a new and by no means inconsiderable source of revenue.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that one of the new 35 ton guns for the *Thunderer* has just been completed in the Gun Factories at Woolwich. It will be remembered that the four 35 ton guns, or "Woolwich Infants," originally destined for the armament of that vessel, have been discarded by the Naval authorities, and doomed to spend a dreary existence in the forts within Cork Harbor. It was one of these four, in point of fact, which met with an untimely

end some days ago by slipping away from the raising gear and sinking to the bottom of the water whilst being removed from a barge in the harbor. It has now, however, been determined to arm the *Thunderer* with weapons of the new type, and two have been hurriedly finished for mounting within its turrets at once. They are both of precisely similar description. The idea of increasing the diameter of the bore to 12½ in. has not been developed in them, and in this respect and the rifling they are like the original "Infant," but the proportions and contour vary considerably. The length, which is three feet greater than that of the old gun, is 19 feet; that of the bore being 16 feet 6 inches. The depth at the breech is 4 feet 9 inches. The ammunition used will be similar to that manufactured for the 35 ton gun, and no difference will be made in the charge at present. This is the first 38 ton gun that has actually been completed for service.

The *Borsenzeitung* of Berlin says that the result of the trials made with the new Krupp field guns constructed for the German field artillery has been in every way satisfactory, all accounts agreeing that they are superior to those hitherto adopted either by Germany or any other nation for use in the field. One of the causes of this superiority is that the new guns, besides having a larger charge of powder than has hitherto been employed, carry a long grenade with a very strong explosive mixture, so that when fired it bursts into two and a half as many fragments as an ordinary shell. The shrapnel, too, contain more shot than the ordinary ones. The loading apparatus works exceedingly well, and is simpler than that of the eight-centimetre gun; the powder used is coarse grained. The new guns are also provided with non gun cartridges, and their total weight, even in the case of the heavier calibres, is not so great as that of the present eight-centimetre gun. The fuse apparatus alone is somewhat defective, but it is hoped that the necessary improvements will be made in it without much difficulty. The firm of Krupp has engaged to provide a sufficient quantity of these guns to equip the whole of the German field artillery, with the necessary reserve, by next spring. Remarkable on the accounts of these trials which have reached England, the *London Army and Navy Gazette* says that they show "that the German Army is about to have the most formidable artillery in the world," that the English muzzle loading field guns cannot be "at all compared to the new Krupp breech loaders, especially as regards the diffusion of shell splinters at long ranges with a very flat trajectory," and adds that "special reports have been received respecting the new and tremendous shell which give a startling account of its power."

M. de Lessep's plan of joining the Mediterranean at Gabez with the long string of lakes leading to the south of Algeria is likely to drop. An eminent French engineer, who has lately visited the spot, reports that the lakes are high then the sea, and a canal would simply drain them; furthermore, if the plan were feasible, it would cost £12,000,000 sterling, on which there would be no adequate return.

London, Dec. 3.—Capt George S. Nares, now in command of Her Majesty's ship "Challenger," has been selected to command the expedition to be fitted out by Great Britain for explorations in the Arctic regions.

THE TROUBLE WITH JAPAN.

Hong Kong, 28th.—The Chinese have agreed to everything required by Japan. They recognize and admit the justice of the Japanese course, and have paid a portion of the indemnity—500 taels—the balance to be paid before the end of the month. They agree to keep the Formosa savages under control for the future. The Japanese will retreat from the island. There is great satisfaction in Japan over this result, but so little has the government been influenced by pecuniary motives, that it has been already determined to return a part, if not the whole of the indemnity. It is only as an unmistakable acknowledgment of the propriety of their action they received the money, and that having been vindicated, they are disinclined to keep it. Renewed efforts were made to induce the Chinese to submit their quarrel with Japan to diplomatic arbitration, but the Peking Government were entirely averse to such proposals.

Professor Watson, head of the African Expedition in Peking for the observation of the transit of Venus, discovered on October 8th a new asteroid of the eleventh magnitude.

Twelve thousand Chinese troops are now in Formosa, stationed about sixty miles from the Japanese camp. The British residents in Chefoo have petitioned the Council to secure the presence of a ship of war at that port during the winter. They fear the rising of the natives against foreigners in case of war.

CAVALRY INSPECTION.—The annual inspection of the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars took place on Saturday, the 28th inst. at the Cavalry Barracks. Lieut. Colonel Forsyth, the officer commanding this fine old corps, received the inspecting officer, Lieut. Col. Lamontagne, Acting Deputy Adjutant General, with the usual salute. While inspecting the squadron, Colonel Lamontagne gave great praise to the corps for the very clean, smart, soldier-like appearance of the men, the creditable manner in which they were mounted, as also the splendid appearance of their arms, accoutrements, and saddlery, for which last particular we have the highest authority for saying they rank second to none in the Dominion. Both troops were then put through a number of manoeuvres, including skirmishing, carbine and sword exercise, the whole of which were gone through with great steadiness both by men and horses—Captain Macdonald, Lieut. Flanagan, and Cornet Martin, of No. 1 Troop, being severally called out, as also Colonel Turnbull, of No. 2 Troop. The roll was then called by that efficient and popular officer Major Forrest, Paymaster to the District, and showed out of the total strength of 9 officers and 80 non-commissioned officers and men, but 1 officer and 5 men short, being absent on leave. The Hussars, headed by Colonel Forsyth, then marched through the town, and besides the officers already mentioned, we noticed the Adjutant, Major Gray, the Quarter-Master, Capt. Julien, and Riding Master Brown. We cannot conclude without mentioning the name of Regimental Sergeant Major Maguire (late H.M. 13th Hussars), to whose untiring exertions, we are informed, to a great extent, the present efficiency of the corps is due.

Brazil Dec. 2.—Intelligence has been received here of the conclusion of peace between the Argentine Government and Gen. Mitre, who with his officers and soldiers have been granted an amnesty.