

her and with greater force than to the Colonies, inasmuch as they are loyal and wish to remain true British subjects, following the fortunes of the Mother Country, and only seeking power to administer their local affairs. If they are to be sent adrift on what principle will a notoriously disloyal country, kept down by a military force, be retained? It is evident enough that the *Times* has not considered the Colonial question in a proper light, but through the medium of the Yankee worshippers of that drab school of politicians whose theories are likely to bring ruin and disgrace on Great Britain.

The Fenian American raid has ended in a complete and ridiculous failure. The dupes who follow the beck of the rascally American politicians have been sent home from the frontier by their truly paternal Government at half price in "hog cars," but although this humiliating termination to the Grand campaign may extinguish the great O'Neil and the other veteran soldiers who have learned during the Southern war to take good care of themselves, and the value of a change of base to the rear from Bull's Run throughout; Canada is not to suppose that the organisation of the I. R. B. is extinct by any means, as it will be a trump card for the Presidency of the United States on a future occasion, which it can be worked by the wire-pullers when occasion requires. Since our last issue the principal incidents in this drama was the so-called battle of Trout River, while occurred at a point about six miles east of the village of Malone and just within the line dividing Canada from the United States, the result being that the American raiders were driven within the United States boundaries by a force of volunteers not over one-third their number, with a loss as reported of eight killed and twenty wounded. This action was fought on Friday afternoon, 27th ult., and decided the campaign, the valiant invaders ran for Malone as fast as Bull Run heroes usually perform that interesting and peculiarly American military manoeuvre, the "General" leading the advance. Finding the whole affair had collapsed the United States authorities displayed wonderful energy, arrested all the leaders and sent them to goal, it is presumed to keep them out of the way of harm from the Britishers. And they have now quite a respectable force on the frontiers, which the London *Times* gravely tells its readers is not usually guarded in seasons of peace.

As far as Canada is concerned the people have great cause to congratulate themselves on having the most effective militia in the world, for which they have to thank Sir G. E. Cartier, while the promptitude with which they were placed in the field reflects the greatest honor on the Militia Department, which may be said to have been created by himself and the Adjutant General, of the force itself, the recent actions at

Franklin and Trout River furnish ample proof of its efficiency, the spirit of the men and the facility with which they can be handled by an able and judicious leader. The country may well feel satisfied that its defenders will be neither few nor faint-hearted in the hour of danger, as it could place in the field 120,000 such men.

As we are a peaceable and industrious people we want nor will seek no occasion to test the warlike spirit to be found amongst us, but having disposed of this raid of the citizens of the United States we want to know who is going to pay the cost,—and the general desire of the people is to demand the amount from the aggressor, the United States. It is not at all necessary to indulge in labored arguments to prove two facts, the first is that as subjects of Great Britain we were at peace with the United States,—the second, that a portion of the citizens of the said States, aided, abetted, and encouraged by the vast majority of the people, and with the full knowledge and connivance of the Government, did make war on four or five different occasions on us without a shadow of provocation, therefor by which many valuable lives have been sacrificed and much public as well as private loss incurred thereby. It follows, therefore, that the Washington Government has got to pay the bill, and the people of Canada are determined they shall do so, whether the shallow theoretical humbugs who now sway the destinies of Great Britain like or not. As the Canadian people are well satisfied they will have the aid of the British people in sustaining the national honor and forcing reparation for wanton aggression.

Throughout British North America the Queen's birthday has been celebrated with great *eclat* and enthusiasm, much more so than on any former occasion, and it is to be accounted for by the innate loyalty of the people as well as their desire to shew the world and their perfidious neighbors that they glory in the privilege of being subjects of Bon Reno Victoria. That this feeling accompanied the people to the scene of immediate danger, that it had its effect in producing the firmness with which that danger was encountered and defeated, and that it was entertained as a defiance to the rascally Yankee brigands as well as to their aiders and abettors, the people and government of the United States, is beyond all doubt. Throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion the Queen's birthday has always been a day of feasting and rejoicing, and on no previous occasion has the features been so well and distinctly marked as on Tuesday the 24th of May, 1870, although it was well known that before six hours would elapse most of those who took part in the pageant would be face to face with the scoundrelly brigands which the treachery of the United States let loose on our frontiers. In fact, in many cases they were ac-

tually marched off the *recess* ground for that purpose, and it is a lesson with a moral for the Yankees. — well as their worshippers amongst the English Radicals, that the principal anxiety amongst our people is, has been, and will be, to get the opportunity of settling a series of old scores existing since 1837, between the Canadian people and those of the United States. While their English friends can rest assured that open or covert treason makes no difference to the Canadians, who will be British subjects in spite of Hamilton Fish, Gladstone, Bright, or Gronville.

The Washington Government has given us another display of the neutrality meant to be enforced in our case. On the 28th ult. the Canadian gunboat *Prince Alfred* sought liberty to pass through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal for the purpose of guarding the steamers en route to Fort William, but was refused, although it was the common report that American Fenians were assembling at Duluth and Marquette with the full purpose of intercepting those vessels and every facility had been placed in their power by the Washington authorities, as a large number of steam vessels were at Marquette, discharging cargo, quite handy for seizure and a privateering job. There are two courses open to the Government of the Dominion and there is no good reason why the Yankees should not be fought with their own weapons; the first is to close our Canals against the vessels of the United States; the second to afford the Sioux in the North West the same countenance and protection which they afford the Fenians; in both those measures the people of Canada would concur with hardly a dissentant voice, because it has become evident to them that there can be but one termination to the present state of affairs—and that is war.

The speech of Lieut-General Lindsay (which is published in another column) to the Volunteers is conclusive evidence of the high state of efficiency to which the force had been brought and a complete answer to all cavillers at the Militia Law of the Dominion. Reams of paper and quarts of ink have been expended in the endeavour to prove that, as a measure, it would destroy the only available force on which Canada could depend; the answer is given clear and strong—by the rapidity of concentration, amenity to discipline, and steadiness under fire of a force whose organization has been created and perfected by Sir G. E. Cartier.

A FEARFUL fire devastated the country about Fort William on the 28th ult., ending the stations and stores for the expedition, but was got under after considerable exertions by the officers and men employed on the road works. It was said to have damaged a number of bridges, but investigation proved that very little injury was inflicted, as vehicles passed over the road a few hours after the fire was got under. The first de-