

their own purpose, and his Lordship with all his great ability was not popular in England and was simply a good tool in the hands of the Colonial plotters. With the revolted Colonies as part of an expanding Colonial Empire England would have become the arbitress of the civilized world, as she has long been its leader. And the horrors of the French Revolution, with the barbarities of the Napoleonic wars, would have been spared humanity. That fearful episode in history was one of the consequences of that Whig faction which forced the birth of a monstrosity amongst the nations of the civilized world, producing similar revolutions amongst nations unprepared for free institutions, and not advancing the progress of civilization in any marked degree. The authority of the great Whig leader of modern days is conclusive as to the mischief his predecessors worked in the world. The actual loss to their native land is not to be measured in any degree by the seven hundred millions of national debt forced from the industry of the people, and the previous history of the Colonies lead to the belief that if their trade had not been hampered by excise legislation they would have remained British subjects to this day. The writer of these articles contends that Lord Chatham had it at no time in his power to make any truce, hollow or otherwise; he had committed himself as a partisan at an early period of the contest and was looked upon with suspicion and contempt by those he had assisted to organize rebellion against his sovereign, which feelings would have been heightened, not allayed, by his acceptance of office under the crown and attempting to act the part of mediator—the rebels would have branded and suspected him as a traitor. If the danger would have been great that America might assert her independence during the French Revolution, it could not have been as bad as the part she really played during that contest of nearly a quarter of a century. A concealed foe, requiring to be closely and vigilantly watched, effectually preventing England from putting her strength forth to crush the power of the great Napoleon, and it was not till in 1812 that she showed her hand and made the woeful mistake of invading Canada that Great Britain was relieved of the incubus pressing on her energies. The Canadian Colonists, almost unaided, crushed the aggressor's power, and showing English statesmen, if they could profit by the lesson, where the weakness of their great enemy and the strength of the Empire truly lies. Earl Russell himself clearly proves that none of this could happen if the Colonies had remained loyal, and it is only to cover the crimes of which the great leaders of his party were guilty that he employs it. It will be a hard task to persuade the unbiased student of history that Lord Chatham, Mr. Fox, or Mr. Burke were either wise or honest men. The business of a statesman is to build up, not to destroy; and it is not

pretended that they attempted either to build up or repair breaches.

The losses sustained by Great Britain far exceed in amount the actual sum named by Lord Russell; for instance, since 1783 the cost of the establishment on the North American station has been, in round numbers, an average rate of at least £4,000,000, the time is eighty-seven years, which would give an outlay of £348,000,000 sterling; taking the interest on the whole national debt since 1815, in round numbers, at £24,000,000 sterling, the time at fifty years there is an actual outlay of £2,420,000,000 sterling, which, added to the sum given by Earl Russell as the increase of the national debt another sum paid for defence, and Great Britain has actually lost by the revolt of the British American Colonies the enormous sum of £3,468,000,000 sterling—a sum which if properly invested would have done more to develop the resources of this continent advance the cause of Christianity and civilization than the fanciful theories of Franklin to constitutional government, or the treachery and treason of the Whig leaders. In addition to this outlay in actual cost arising from the necessities of the English people, their industries have been hampered and their commercial relations have been in a state of chronic disturbances from the apprehension of a contest with a power which is actuated by no fixed principle but that of active hostility to her people and institutions. Already she has been assailed wantonly and without provocation for the express purpose of extinguishing her power on this continent. But the time was ill-judged, and the gallantry of British Colonists not only decided the three years contest in favor of old England, but punished her assailants so severely that fifty-five years are not sufficient to obliterate the memory of the chastisement.

A poor nation, comparatively, the United States has little to lose, and therefore is reckless; her policy is opposition to everything British, because if that power lost the supremacy in naval affairs the trade of the world would, as a matter of course fall into the hands of her rival. Therefore the successful revolt of the American Colonies has resulted in great actual loss to Great Britain and no gain whatever, and as fast as the United States increases, so fast will the enemies of England also multiply. It is then only by incessant vigilance the latter power holds her own, and if her naval expenditure reaches £10,000,000 yearly three-fourths of it is due to the contingencies to be encountered from the unceasing hostility of the States.

The present Whig-Radical rulers of England have a disposition to repeat this game by sending all her Colonies adrift. If they succeed she will not own a foot of land outside her own island a quarter of a century afterwards. The efforts of that party pulled her down from the high position of the arbitress of the world, created enemies out

of her natural born subjects and sons, raised up a nation hostile to her out of her own people, closed the markets of this continent in a great measure to her industry, burthened her population with an enormous amount of steadily increasing taxation, and reduced her to an equality with surrounding nations. What the present people may be prepared to do is a question yet in the womb of time, but a step in the downward course cannot be retarded, and that step is easily taken. It is evident then that Great Britain has been a heavy loser by this successful rebellion, and from Earl Russell's shewing the world has not been the gainer. The designs of Providence are often worked out by most unlikely means, and it would seem that in this case there is some such dispensation in progress, which will no doubt eventually add to the happiness of mankind.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE 69TH REGIMENT BY PRINCE ARTHUR.

The presentation of colours to the 69th Regiment by Prince Arthur took place this forenoon, under the most auspicious circumstances. The weather was favourable, and from an early hour citizens began to congregate, and surrounding country parishes, as well as Quebec, furnished their crowds in holiday attire, anxious to be present on the occasion.

The part of the Esplanade selected for the ceremony was a hollow bastion at the lower end, and few sites in Canada or elsewhere afford the same commanding view. With terreplaine and the higher parts of the fortifications fully occupied, and the slopes densely crowded, the scene presented was that of a perfect amphitheatre. Thousands of ladies and gentlemen were spectators, not only in these places, but in all the windows and on every house and steps of residences on the Esplanade. Ladies in gayest attire, of course, predominated; and a general holiday given to the schools contributed to swell the immense concourse.

The 69th regiment arrived on the ground about 11 o'clock, and were drawn up in line facing the westward. They were in review order, and the officers, wearing their gorgeous new full dress uniforms, presented a splendid appearance.

A large and brilliant staff of officers of all branches of the service was assembled in full uniform. Among them were Lieutenant General Lindsay, Commander of the Forces; Col. Earle, Military Secretary; Col. Elphinstone, Lieut. Picard; Mr. Turville, Governor General's Secretary; Capt. Gascoigne, A.D.C.; Lieut. Fitzgeorge, Colonel Gibbon, C.B., Commanding Royal Artillery; Lieut. French, acting A.D.C.; Col. Bouchier, C.B., R.E., Commandant of the garrison; Colonel Martindale, Colonel Lord Alexander Russell; Col. Chandler, R.A.; Capt. Hackley, R.N., H.M.S. *Tamar*; Col. Williams, 48th Brigade, Royal Artillery; Capt. Gore, R.A.; General Rogers, Captain Russell, Acting Deputy Adjutant General; Col. Duchesnay, Town Major Pope, Deputy Assistant Commissary General Brisick, Major Smith, Capt. Price, Major Tachereau, A.D.C.; General Arnold, United States Artillery, commanding at Plattsburg, also co-