

have no settlements, and if you had there is room enough for us both. Why limit us to certain boundaries, beyond which we shall not follow the game? If you want the lands for settlement, come and settle them. We will not disturb you. You may farm, and we will hunt. You love the one; we love the other. If you want game we will share it with you. If we want bread, and you have it to spare, give it to us. But do not spurn us from your doors. Be kind to us, and we will be kind to you. If we want ammunition, give it or sell it to us. We will not use it to hurt you, but pledge you all we have—our word—that, at the risk of our own, we will defend your lives."

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

The London *Times*, while disclaiming any disrespect to Mr. Thornton, renews its objection to his appointment as Minister to the United States. The best man that could be found would not be too good for the post. The *Times* suggests Lord Kimberly, who, in many distinguished posts, and lastly as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, "has acquitted himself with much credit." He would know how to represent the case of Ireland in the most effective manner to the American government, and his faculties of speech and a certain power of holding his own would make him invaluable in controversy with such a minister as Mr. Seward. The *Times* refers to others who could not but feel honored by such a mission, at such a critical time, as the Duke of Argyle, Lord Cranborne, Lord Carnarvon and Lord Dufferin.

The Liverpool *Post* makes the following remarks on the above:—"We are not aware that any complaint has been raised in Washington against sending them a plain commoner, but the *Times* seems to be of opinion that the Yankees, like the British, 'dearly love a lord.' The character of the Americans has been strangely miscalculated if they are not above such snobbery as the London *Times* imputes to them."

The London *Times* notices the refusal of the Washington Government to submit to arbitration the differences with Great Britain, thus leaving it open to itself at any time to make demands upon England with which it may be impossible she could comply. The writer says:—"A considerable number of the citizens of the United States are Irishmen, and a considerable number of these Irishmen are Fenians. We have to thank the President and his cabinet for defeating an invasion of the Canadian territory by those desperate men; but since that time electioneering agents, it would seem, have compelled a different policy. The arms which were seized have been returned to them, and declarations of sympathy with this lawless conspiracy have been made in high places, which, though intended exclusively for home consumption, cannot but produce a disagreeable impression at a time when the tranquility of this country is so seriously disturbed."

Col. Michael Bailey died in Buffalo on the 17th inst., from the effect of wounds received at Fort Erie, while directing the Fenian invasion. He also led in the storming of Fort Wagner, South Carolina.

FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

The New York *Tribune* says that Train's arrest was nothing but an advertising dodge, that eccentric individual having induced one of the passengers to lay an information against him.

The French Infantry are being trained to a new sharpshooter's drill. They form a loose square; each man sets up his knapsack before he secures it with his tent pegs, places the two sticks used for the *tente d'abri* on each side of the knapsack, and spreads his blankets over it as a curtain, behind which he crouches and fires. At six hundred yards the men are thoroughly concealed, and this protection, though not very effectual, might make the men themselves feel more secure.

A few days ago Gen. James Longstreet called at the residence of Gen. Hancock and sent in his card. Gen. Hancock was then engaged with some friends, ladies and gentlemen. He immediately left them to receive his old army friend, more recently his foe, but now again his friend, and, after a warm greeting, insisted upon conducting General Longstreet into the parlor and introducing him to the company there assembled. The style of the introduction was so peculiar that we reproduce it for the special benefit of the malignant Radicals, as a full justification of their suspicions of General Hancock's loyalty:

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Gen. Hancock, "allow me to introduce you to a gallant gentleman, to whom I am indebted for an ungraceful limp, and whom I had the misfortune to wing in the same combat."

We must add that although the company was composed exclusively of ladies and gentlemen whose sentiments and sympathies were on the Union side in the late war, the incident excited a profound and most pleasurable sensation, and the two distinguished soldiers were regarded with increased admiration and respect.

The British *Columbian* calls attention to the little known, but beautifully fertile valleys which lie between the present western boundary of Canada and the British Pacific colonies, and says, truly, that one of the chief duties which now devolve upon the British people of this continent, is to impress upon the Imperial Government the great national importance and necessity of at once opening up the immense central country, establishing means of communication, and directing the surplus population of the old Kingdom, into the fertile prairies and blooming valleys of Central British America. Unless this is done—unless the young nation plants one foot upon the Atlantic, and the other upon the golden strand of the Pacific, the constitution of the new Dominion is not worth the paper it is written upon. So urges the British *Columbian*; and from it we also learn with pleasure that our fellow subjects of the Pacific colonies are eager to become connected with the new Dominion and are hoping for speedy and effective action in the matter. The desire for annexation, which we are constantly hearing about, through the medium of the American press and American telegrams, does not really exist among the British population, but is confined to the American settlers, who, naturally enough,

would like to see the colony annexed to their own country. Just now, business is almost at a standstill in Vancouver's Island and British Columbia. and Mr. Seward's agents are, of course, doing their best to cause discontent among the people. Hitherto, however, they have met with little success, and it only remains for the Imperial and Canadian authorities to do their part, and the ambitious designs of the American Secretary will receive a death blow.

THE QUEEN'S ATTENTION TO HER SOLDIERS.—

While the party of the 93d Regt. were stationed at Abergeldie Castle recently. Her Majesty frequently spoke to the men as she met them in her walks by the river side, and thus became more endeared to them as their Sovereign. On a Sunday afternoon, the Queen observed a corporal and a drummer together and having noticed that the jacket of the latter was different from that of his companion, Her Majesty asked the reason. The lad answered that the bandsmen and drummers were so distinguished, and of course felt highly flattered on the Queen's remarking that he was a "pretty boy."

Sir H. STOKES has been appointed Controller-in-Chief of the army, a new office, which makes that successful officer chief over all departments of supply. Major-General Lindsay, of the Guards, has been appointed "Inspector-General of her Majesty's Reserve Forces," that is, in fact, Commander-in-Chief of the 300,000 men who compose the Volunteer and Militia of the United Kingdom. It is understood that he will at once mobilize this force, and organize an efficient commissariat and transport corps.

T. H. Sweeney, of Fenian notoriety, was committed for disorderly conduct a month or two since, and suspended from rank and pay in the American army. He has, within the last few weeks, been restored to his rank by the President. This has no doubt been done in consequence of his Fenian proclivities. Meanwhile how will the officers of the American regular army, many of whom are gentlemen and men of honor, relish being compelled to associate with this fellow who has been convicted of bestiality and dishonesty.

A SAD STORY—UPS AND DOWNS OF LIFE.—

We find the following in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of the 28th ultimo:—"One of those melancholy stories which tell of the ups and downs of modern life was related a few days ago at the Marlbone Police Court. The daughter-in-law of Sir John Macgregor, K.C. B., applied for relief from the funds of the poor-box. Her husband, Capt. Macgregor, died some years ago, after a long illness produced by injuries when on active service, leaving his wife and children penniless. Sir John thereupon came forward to help them, and sent the eldest boy to school. Two years ago Sir John himself died, after fifty years' service in the Army. The young widow was once more destitute, and she and her children had to live upon the earnings of the eldest boy, now twelve years old. A friend found her out by accident, got the Duke of Cambridge to interest the Secretary of War on her behalf, and a grant of £50 was bestowed upon her. This at once went to supply them with clothing, and now there is nothing left. On her applying at the Police Court the sitting magistrate ordered inquiries to be made, found the story to be true, and granted her £5 from the poor-box."