

our active force under its provisions. If he will consent to stay amongst us there is nothing to prevent him being gazetted as Major General. And the Deputy Adjutant-General at headquarters would then become Adjutant-General. So, without resorting to any violent strain on the Staff of the Imperial service, we could have as young a general officer (we believe Colonel P. Robertson-Ross is not over forty-three years of age) as any in the regular service, and, one that understands us far better. The country can furnish its own engineer officers, its medical and commissariat staff, and we hope that Lieut. Colonel French will be the last officer of the regular army it will be necessary to import. We say this out of no desire to deprecate any of those gentlemen's talents or abilities, but it is necessary to our very existence that the officers of our defensive force thoroughly understand its characteristics, and this they cannot do if they are imported or displaced by rotation. We shall be happy to share the post of danger with them, happy to fight under them should necessity call us to the field, but all our local offices must be filled by local men, and the constituent elements of our forces compels that. The rest of General Lindsay's suggestions are admirable and commend themselves to every man who has thought on the subject of the defence of Canada, and will no doubt largely influence the action of the Militia Department in dealing with that question; but it is evident to any one who studies this question and knows the people that a purely democratic force would be the greatest curse Canada ever saw, once begin rotation at the head and it will soon pervade all ranks. Our readers would do well to study carefully Lieutenant-General Lindsay's memorandum.

The writer of the following letter has evidently studied the subject, and places it at once in its true light,—the real disturbing cause in the modern political world is due to the efforts of the people of the United States and the government they control. With philanthropy and peace on their lips they wage incessant warfare against all law and order in other lands, the aiders abettors and recognizers of the legality of every plundering, murdering horde, from a negro riot up to interference in Cuban civil warfare, abettors in Fenianism, and disorganizations, turmoil, and confusion follows in their footsteps, and no doubt a day of retribution will overtake them. But the writer should have gone a little further and given the English Whigs the credit for the treachery and bloodshed of the Revolutionary war—they were the active abettors and plotters of the treason and rebellion which culminated in producing the United States. Englishmen are proverbially slow to take example, they will not receive a lesson from a catastrophe, and they treat the people of the United States as if they were sincere

and honorable. Many of our military contemporaries in Great Britain are periodically delivered of a lot of twaddle about "people speaking the same language, being derived from a common origin, having the same laws, literature, and religion—the great Anglo-Saxon family," and an almost endless repetition of such mawkish trash, their convictions being heightened by the solemn after dinner utterances of some Yankee who was doing the "farnal Britisher," and whose imagination would not be fired by Champagne. It would be well for the people of Great Britain if they would thoroughly understand the character of the people of the United States, and be satisfied that it is all summed up in one word—*selfishness*—with out a single ennobling thought or idea. That in order to make their government paramount there is no meanness or treachery they would not encompass, and it would be done without the slightest regard for the opinions, wishes, or welfare of all the rest of the human race; and this has been their characteristic for the eighty-eight years which has marked their career as a nation. We commend the perusal of the letter to our friends in Great Britain, and request for it their special attention:

To the Editor of the Times (Ottawa).

SIR,—The press is not doing its duty respecting causes in dealing with French affairs. There is a cause for everything, and there is a cause for the insurrectionary condition of the French capital. If the Reds of Paris look anywhere for respect and sympathy it is to the United States. If the United States hope for any eminent disciple of insubordination it is France. Not wealthy France, nor educated France, nor religious France, but the dregs of France and pre-eminently the dregs of the French capital.

Mr. Washburne is, of course, in Paris, so are many others of the apostles of "Liberty." So they are in Dublin, in Cork, in Meath. As in France, it is not from wealthy Ireland, nor educated Ireland, nor religious Ireland, that their hopes or their disciples rise, but the dregs of Ireland, like the dregs of France, are the exclusive objects of their zeal and their unhappy sympathy.

It is the same throughout the whole world, wherever their unhappy presence is felt, to overturn authority, to upset established order, to manifest hatred to respectability, to pull down, to innovate, to make chaos is their universal mission.

The highest classes of Americans, even, are chargeable with this social crime. The vast majority of them make no secret of it. Their genius is in destroying authority. Ambitious as the most ambitious, ambitious from education, from habit, from taste, their "Colonels," their "Generals," their "Senators," all are one or other of these ranks, and are everywhere found. Ambitious notwithstanding Republicanism, if they meet any in the emine, t dut or stations of life, in spite of displays of jewellery, of long purses, of rivers four thousand miles long, and a continent as many wide, they yet feel their disparity in manners, in refinement, in qualities that indicate gentle grace and ennobling refinement.

The piqued vanity, then, which has sought an atmosphere too elevated for it, has its revenge; it at once cultivates the

acquaintance of Jacques and Sandy, or John and Pat and Judy. Nay, more, to pull down, Sambo or John Chinaman, come in for a share of the selfish sympathy.

Then the world hears of the Paradise west of New York. In that Paradise of morals and religion, of law and power, the ignorant peasant one day's residence enables him to look down with contempt on the most noble, and the servant is superior to his master.

Canada has suffered its full share from these spiteful disorganizations. We unhappily too well know those tactics; not so Europe. Divided by an immense ocean, reading rapid books, the laugh of Canada, about the purity, the honesty, the puritan piety that "never told a lie," that "can't tell a lie," Europe is far from that social enlightenment Yankeeedom soon bestows on those who implicitly trust it.

France is reaping the bloody harvest of the inevitable consequences of Red Republicanism. New York has before it the present experience of France. An ago or two, when land grows scarce, when there are no more Indians to rob, and when Canada is too strong to threaten; then, too, will come the cry, "Death to the wealthy; death to the priest; and death to law and order."

God's punishment light for murder on the third and fourth generation. A little fell on the United States in the late civil war. France has its cup to drink. God is just; 1776 is a time of blood and treachery yet unmentioned for.

Meanwhile, Mr. Editor, let us in Canada trust, defend our property, and go onward.

DR. NEDSMIL TWIDSKUK.

Since the opening of the Joint High Commission the press of the United States have been greatly exercised to determine what was the progress as well as results of its deliberations. Hitherto owing to the proper secrecy observed no inkling of those matters appears to have passed the council chamber; but telegrams dated the 15th instant have been received by leading Canadian journals, professing to give the basis of agreement on the Alabama claims, the questions affecting the Canadian fisheries, and the Island of San Juan have not yet been settled; at the same time it must be said that the reliability of it is doubted at Washington. About the fisheries there have been many silly rumors—one in particular, announcing that a money equivalent would be offered and partial reciprocity, but we feel sure that neither will be accepted by the astute statesman that represents Canadian interests on the Commission. He has already succeeded in establishing in the clearest possible manner our proprietary rights thereto, and we shall hear no complaints or treaty claims. It is not the first good service Sir John A. Macdonald has done Canada, nor will it be the last. We give the telegram for what it is worth, remarking that the final board of arbitration looks rather doubtful.

First—High contracting parties agree to be bound in their conduct by the rule that a nation shall be responsible for the depredations committed on a friendly power by vessels fitted out and manned at neutral ports.