

and affection of the people. This I have taught her should be her first earthly duty as a constitutional sovereign, and that, the greater the diffusion of religion, knowledge, and love of freedom in a country the more orderly, industrious, and wealthy is its population, and that, the desire to preserve the constitutional prerogatives of the Crown ought to be co-ordinate with the protection of the liberties of the people."

More statesmanlike ideas were never uttered; almost every word is a noble thought; their elevation of tone reminds us of some of the grandest sentences in Milton's immortal defence of the liberty of unlicensed printing. Those memorable words mark a new epoch in English history, to which they give the key note. They were the yeast which by leavening the ruling, that is, the thinking classes of the English people, inspired the social, political, educational, and religious movements which are the distinguishing glories of the Victorian era. The teachings of the wisest of mothers fell like seed in good ground, they germinated in the strong brain, and noble heart of the wisest of daughters, bringing forth a hundred fold for the blessing and enrichment of her people.

The Pilots' Strike.

The pilots of this city, whose services are essential to the safe conduct of vessels entering and leaving this port, recently went on strike, that is, deserted the post of duty, because a Bill for their incorporation had been rejected by the Senate. Had these useful men been desirous of showing how inexpedient such legislation would be, they could not have adopted a more expressive mode than going on strike. As a general principle, every man, and every body of men, have a right to sell their labor, or withhold it from the market, as they prefer. There are exceptions, as in the case of soldiers and seamen. The pilots of a port also stand in an exceptional position. For a few men out of pique to paralyze the shipping interests of the country by deserting their posts is an inexcusable outrage upon personal liberty. Those men have a monopoly; there is no open market for labor of their class; they are thus a privileged class; having most serious responsibilities the discharge of which is now a necessity to the commerce of Canada. For men in such a position to act in concert in deserting their occupation is nothing short of a conspiracy against the public welfare. Destruction of the trade of this port they well knew might follow their withdrawal from piloting vessels inward and outward bound. Such a conspiracy is criminal in intent, if not in law. It affords an irrefragable argument based on the logic of facts, against any such legislative assistance being given to the pilots, as an organized body, as would facilitate their combining to paralyze our shipping interests. We are pleased to say however that, the strike fell flat, chiefly owing to the prompt action taken by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners who made such arrangements that shipping was very little delayed.

The Pilots were thus taught a lesson which will prevent a recurrence of strikes of this nature. They now realize their mistake and, we understand, are anxious to be re-instated. Shipping interests, however, demand that the Harbour Commissioners will take this opportunity of framing and enacting by-laws under which they will be free to act, and to appoint masters of vessels and others if the necessity therefore should ever occur in the future.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

Montreal can boldly and justly claim to have been the banner city of the Empire in celebrating the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. We have several times seen Paris decorated and illuminated with magnificence, the artistic taste of which was made all the more impressive by unity of design. There, however, not a flag was seen, nor the least sign of rejoicing on any street save along a circle of boulevards, the celebration being a government display, not a manifestation by the people. London too we saw decorated, and illuminated to celebrate the return of peace after the fall of Sebastopol, when there was a wonderful outburst of national joy. Other English cities, as Birmingham, and Wolverhampton, we saw manifest their enthusiastic loyalty to the Queen in person. But, compared with the Jubilee celebration by Montreal, the displays made by all these cities, "pale their ineffectual fires."

THE ESPECIAL FEATURES

of this city's celebration were their universality, their spontaneity, their heartiness. Every house, even in the obscurest streets, each had its flag, or loyal motto, behind which was a loyal heart throbbing with devotion to our beloved Sovereign Lady the Queen, and with thanksgiving that She had been so long spared to rule over us with a benignity, and with a wisdom for which history has no parallel. The demonstrations opened appropriately by a mass meeting attended by

OVER 6,000 CHILDREN,

who will carry forward far into the next century the memory of what we may call, to borrow a phrase from the greatest orator of Rome, the "brightest, happiest, of days." The singing by these children of "God save the Queen," "The Maple Leaf," "Rule Britannia," and other patriotic strains, was most inspiring. On the 20th June, Accession Day, the volunteers, with a number of citizen soldiers from other cities, attended divine service in several churches, the street parade being witnessed by the largest crowds ever seen on any similar occasion in this city. Monday was devoted to

A CITIZENS' PROCESSION.

The most striking features in this were, a large number of allegorical cars, representing scenes in the early history of the city, scenes illustrating its daily industrial life, with others emblematical of the work