

gun over the smooth bore in direction have produced such poor results, as well as the constant failure of the elaborate and costly machines to achieve any work corresponding to their pretensions. It is well known that the percentage of hits in artillery fire, has not been increased by rifling. We shall give our readers a synopsis of the remainder of this valuable lecture in our next issue.

THE *Montreal Herald* of the 12th instant, contained a sneering article from its Quebec correspondent on the late fatal and lamentable accident to Bombardier ELI WELFARE, while firing the salute on the occasion of the arrival of the *Druid* with all that was mortal of the great Canadian statesman and patriot, the late Sir G. E. CARTIER, Baronet. In our correspondence this week, we publish two letters detailing the circumstances which led to the deplorable occurrence, and the details of the accident itself, from one of those *simulated shams* who bore a principal share in working the gun, and who holds the rank of *master gunner in the Royal Artillery* if the *Herald's* lying correspondent knows what such rank means, which is more than doubtful.

As that Journal has systematically endeavoured to decry the institutions and constitutional Government of the Dominion of Canada, it is no way wonderful to find its columns open to any manufacturer of falsehood whose object would be to depreciate the insurmountable obstacle, to annexation, which the Canadian army opposes, and to vilify while living, as well as bear false witness against when dead, the great and far seeing statesman who successfully baffled the projects of the little knot of traitors and schemers who have made Montreal their headquarters.

But if the *Herald* has rendered itself notorious as an annexationist sheet of the most rabid character, inferior, and only inferior, to the *Witness*, (it should be called the *false witness*.) Its compatriot the *Globe* has enveloped itself in such a dense atmosphere of wilful and malicious falsehood, as to lead to grave doubts on the part of its readers as to whether a single line of truth is to be found in its columns except it gets there by pure accident. The *Montreal* journals allow their correspondents to manufacture falsehoods, but try to maintain their respectability under the idea that they are themselves imposed on. But the *Globe* has long past the stage of respectability in rascality, and hange on to a falsehood with the tenacity of a bull dog. While aiding its confreres by its own inventions, it has not failed to add its mite to the general chorus, so that the *route en semble* presented by the trio strongly reminds the observer of the picture of the donkeys braying at the dead lion.

The latest effort of the *Globe* is the following extract from its issue of the 14th inst. describing the arrangements of the

funeral procession of the late Minister of Militia and Defence, on the 13th inst.

"The recent absurd Militia order giving precedence to the Governor General's Guards got its *quietus* to day. The Adjutant General ordered the officers of the Guards to take the right of the line; but the officer commanding the artillery having said that if the order was carried out he would march his officers away, the Adjutant General withdrew the obnoxious order, and the Guards took their proper position as the junior regiment of militia."

The whole of the above quoted paragraph is a wilful and malicious falsehood. First, because the Guards got no precedence by General Orders, or otherwise, which would place them on the right of the artillery. Secondly, the Adjutant General never gave any such orders. His orders were that the militia officers should form in *parade order* right in front, the artillery officers leading, the Guards on the right or in front of the infantry officers, and they were not treated as the junior regiment of militia (they were only represented by five officers). As an officer of the militia present on this occasion we give the facts as they occurred, leaving to the *Globe* the satisfaction of having lied for nothing. But that journal resembles Pope's description of the unprincipled scribblers of his day:

"Destroy the fib or sophistry in vain,
"The creature is at its dirty work again."

A portion of the Provincial press appears to be very busy just now with sensational articles in the shape of *rumours*, another name for the infamous character known as *common fame*. Our contemporaries may as well possess their souls in peace. There is not a shadow of a shade of truth in the *rumoured* changes in the command of the militia. The wish is father of the falsehood, in this case, and has no cause to be proud of the bantling.

MR. GLADSTONE ON SOME CANADIAN MATTERS.

On the 26 ult., the Imperial House of Commons debated the bill for the payment of the *Alabama* award to the United States. In the course of this speech, Mr. Gladstone replied to the assaults made by some members respecting the Fenian Claims, the Fisheries, and the position of the Dominion Government. We submit his remarks on all three subjects to the "irritated banditti":—

"Then the hon. gentleman refers to the Fenian Raids, and complains that they were not included in the Treaty of Washington; founding upon this complaint the further observation that a great wrong was thereby done to Canada, and must be felt by our fellow subjects in the Dominion. Now, the conclusion at which the Government arrived was that it not part of their duty to insist that the Fenian Raids should be made subjects of discussion and settlement along with the other matters included in the Treaty. It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that the Government on that account forfeited their title to bring forward claims

arising out of the Fenian Raid. Nothing has at any time been said or done by the Government to weaken their title to claim compensation from the United States on account of the Fenian Raids. The only question we decided was as to the propriety, or at any rate the necessity, of mixing up the consideration of this subject with other questions included in the Treaty. It is quite true that the Government have made separate claims upon the United States in the matter of the Fenian Raids. (Hear hear) But that fact does not bear upon the credit or the discredit of the Treaty. The Treaty of Washington did no surrender and did not include these claims (Mr. Banting.—Why did it not include them?) I need not now go back to the considerations which influenced the decision of the Government, because Parliament knew well what our decision was, and did not press us to include in the Treaty the question of the Fenian Raids. And I say that claim, whatever it may be, suffered no prejudice whatever from the proceedings in connection with the Treaty, but stood upon its own merits after, as it did before, the conclusion of the Treaty. (Hear hear) Then, Sir, I wish to remove an entire misapprehension—that the non inclusion of this claim in the Treaty was a wrong done to Canada. The question as regards Canada was a question of money. Canada was informed by the British Government that we were perfectly ready to recognize her claim for the damage done by the Fenian Raids, and the Canadians, so far from being discontented, appeared by no means disinclined to entertain that view of the matter. The losses they suffered were fully discussed between the Government of the Dominion and this country, and the question of a money payment was considered, but the views of the Canadians rather inclined to a different form of compensation. It finally resolved itself into an Imperial guarantee for the purpose of a great work in the Dominion; and the Canadian Government recognized this guarantee as in full satisfaction of any losses sustained through Fenian Raids. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member, then, should bear in mind that the Canadian Government had nothing to complain of in the shape of pecuniary losses from Fenian raids, for which they received amply compensation—and I apprehend that they think so too. Further, Canada herself had a far greater interest than any other part of the Empire in the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington. The fishery question alone continually menaced the peace of Canada. No doubt it also menaced the relations of this country and the United States, but Canada had the most direct and vital interest in the speedy and complete settlement of all these questions. So far, then, from admitting that the Treaty of Washington ought to be a subject of dissatisfaction there I believe that the Canadian people do not view the Treaty at all in the same light as the hon. member, and that great satisfaction prevailed throughout the Dominion at the settlement of these alarming and menacing differences. Let me remind the hon. member that Canada possesses a free and effective Parliamentary Government, and that Government has had its conduct tested since the Treaty was concluded. The hon. gentleman (Mr. F. S. Powell) has just paid a visit to a distinguished member of the Canadian Ministry, whose recent loss we all deplore; and the test applied at the elections to the conduct of the Government has been to give it the approval, and not the disapproval, of the people of the Dominion.