

in his new home adds to the national wealth by enabling the British manufacturer to receive a part of the proceeds of his labour in the shape of profits, and he thus assists in maintaining in an indirect way the poor of that country and extending its manufacturing power.

Why Mr. Gladstone has refused aid to this noble work is one of the mysteries which can only be explained by the action of Farmer Jobson on a Relief Committee who was opposed on principle to give the poor coals or blankets in winter because the parson wished they should have them.

If the people of England will be governed by men whose only claim to their support rests on their powers as demagogues, they can expect no better policy than what has been foreshadowed, and it is well for the empire that outside the little clique who has crept into place by discreditable acts, there are men, in private life, capable of teaching the country one portion at least what a national policy should be.

"ANNUAL DRILL.—Adjutant-General Ross will, we trust, consult the wishes and interests of the Volunteers this year by ordering the annual drill in the month of June, when there is a brief respite from hurried labour in the rural districts, and not as last year, select the busiest season, when one-half the force were compelled to be absent."—*Brampton Times*, May 13th.

The Adjutant General has already taken the necessary steps to ascertain at what time it would be most convenient to muster the Volunteer force for annual drill, and for that purpose has communicated with the Deputy Adjutant Generals in order to find out the peculiarities of each District in this case.

As far as No. 4 is concerned the last week of June would be probably the best period, as there is generally a cessation of active farm labor for ten or twelve days, furthermore, the season is the best to be under canvas, weather generally dry and days fine.

In other districts the time would be probably a little earlier or later, but the suggestion offered by the *Brampton Times* is singularly opportune and it must afford satisfaction to the Volunteers to know that the command of the force and the administration of its affairs are in the hands of an officer ever alive to its necessities eager to meet its wishes, and whose plans anticipate its wants and desires.

In connection with this subject we are glad to learn that the various battalions have received very handsome band uniforms; that of the infantry white, the rifles, green with wings. Everything connected with the Volunteer force will be got into *ship shape*, as an old sailor would say, or, in other words, in working order in a little while. It is only justice to the officers and men to say that they have borne, as a general rule, many little annoyances without grumbling, thus shewing that their hearts were in the

service; in the future these *contre temps* will be greatly diminished and disappear altogether as the force realizes what the word discipline really means. A true soldier sees no difficulty in the line of duty, and the Volunteer force of Canada have that quality in a pre-eminent degree.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamer *George B. Upton*, a Cuban war vessel, which sailed from this port on Saturday, had clearance papers for Port-au-Prince with some cargo and a number of passengers. The *Upton* came to about ten miles north of Barnegat, where a schooner came alongside, and additional passengers, shot and shell, and powder were put on board. Previous to that the *Upton* was transferred to the Cuban authorities, and when ready to start on her mission, did so with the Cuban flag on her peak, and pennant on her mainmast, and 200 fighting men on board. The Steamer is 607 tons register, 175 feet long, 57 feet beam, 13 feet depth of hold, is a screw, and steams fast.

The neutrality obligations of the United States are discharged after the above fashion, of which it is to be hoped the Spanish government will take proper cognizance.

The people who would perpetrate this scoundrelly act are those who howl for compensation for the *Alabama* depredations, and yet that vessel did not hoist Southern colors till she was handed over at Fayal, while the *Upton* flaunted the Cuban flag before she lost sight of Fort LaFayette. If the above telegram be true the Spaniards have a clear case for redress, and if it is denied we greatly mistake their pluck if they do not try to enforce it, and with their present naval armament that would be no difficult task.

A lesson taught those insolent braggarts would be very valuable to the peace of the world just now, and it is to be hoped the task may fall into the hands of people not overburdened with false sentiments for wayward and erring relatives and all that kind of humbug.

"As might be expected this action of our Government (the stoppage of the *Chicora*) has excited a good deal of bad feeling in Canada, and numberless threats have been made to retaliate on the United States. Nothing would suit the people of the West better than to have these threats carried into execution. As we said not long since, there is a very prevalent feeling in the North West that the national boundary line between Canada and the United States needs changing. A large majority would prefer this to be done amicably, but there are not a few who would prefer a war, and have the change made by a resort to arms. What course the Canadian Government will take in this matter we cannot tell, but it is quite certain that our government will not recede from the position taken, let the consequences be what they may."—*Detroit Free Press*.

The *Free Press* is right the boundaries need rectifying and we are quite prepared to take Michigan with the other North Western States into the Confederation, abolish universal suffrage, woman's rights and a few more of the peculiar institutions; give

them good government, real freedom, and release their people from custom house officers, the excise and the mob tyranny of the United States—peaceably if they will—if not and if a "few prefer a war" it is hardly necessary to remind them that on the 16th of August, 1812, nearly fifty-eight years ago, a few Canadian Militia disguised in red coats in a couple of hours and without bloodshed, captured Detroit, the United States General, army and munitions of war of the aforesaid North West and annexed to the Empire of Great Britain the peninsula of Michigan.

What was done before can be done again and this time so effectually as to leave the Jefferson Bricks of the United States press without a pretext to manufacture a screamer.

—THE Hon. Mr. Kenny has been appointed administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia, in the absence of Gen. Doyle, and the Hon. Mr. Archibald Lieut.-Governor of the New Province of Manitobah.

—THE Postmaster General's Department should establish a post office at Thunder Bay, Fort Francis, and Fort Garry, as well as afford facilities for the transport of letters to the Red River Expedition. The post offices named should be "money order" offices.

—THREE companies of the 60th Rifles, under command of Major Robertson, left Ottawa by the 6:50 train, on Friday morning, for Toronto, en route to Red River. The left wing of the Ontario Battalion under the command of Major Wainwright has arrived at the Sault Ste. Marie, being the advance of the Red River expedition.

—WE learn from the *St. Catharine's Evening Journal* of the 17th inst., of the caving in of a portion of the bank of the Deep Cut, Welland Canal, which filled up the channel ten feet, the usual depth of water at the point in question being twenty feet, causing no immediate stoppage to vessels drawing no more than ten feet, or seriously retarding the business of the canal.

REVIEWS.

ENLARGEMENT.—The *Sarnia British Canadian*, changed to the *Weekly Canadian*, came to us this week very much enlarged and in an entirely new dress of type. It is decidedly one of the largest, neatest, best got up and printed papers in Canada, and we congratulate its energetic proprietor on this evidence of the appreciation of his labours by a discriminating public.

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