

regular army, fearfully mismanaged, the shuttle-cock of her political factions till it was rendered totally useless by the interference of lawyers and traders in its administration, a strong desire arose out of the panic caused by Prussian success to adopt the supposed system on which it was founded; like all crude experiments it was a miserable failure, being the play of Hamlet with the principal characters left out.

In order to make the Prussian system effective in their case the English people should shut up Gladstone, Bright, Cardwell, & Co. in Porten Castle, call Parliament together for two weeks, each year to register the edicts of the Queen, dictated by his H.R.H. Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, and render every able bodied male between the ages of 16 and 60 liable to military service. They will then be able to have a large army at small cost officered by pedagogues and composed of "tinkers, tailors and soldiers."

That specimen of Whig radical ability and administrative talent, Mr. Childers, having succeeded in completely demoralizing the Admiralty, his colleague, Mr. Cardwell, is playing the same game at the War Office; by the time he gets sick or so overpowered with the magnitude of his work as to be obliged to take relaxation he will have comfortably provided for all his relations and other hangers on, but the Department will be in such a state that no earthly skill can unravel its intricacies. Happy England! "with soldiers that can't march and ships that can't swim," the Prussian system fits you exactly.

Whatever embarrassment may beset a military force can be generally traced to some fault in its organization, thus the troubles and difficulties which beset the English volunteer force has arisen from the fact that it was never brought under the control of the military law of the Empire.

In any other country such an organization controlled by private individuals would be a dangerous political machine, but in England the people instinctively recognize the fact that they owe a duty to the country and are prepared to discharge it.

What that force now requires is that it should be made a portion of the forces of the crown under Military control with a clearly defined period of service, but it should be well understood that except commissions shall be made interchangeable, no officer of the regular service should be posted to a Volunteer corps.

Its staff and every officer in its ranks should belong to itself, because its very existence depends on the personal influence of the gentlemen who raise the corps and naturally become its officers.

In order to prevent any assumption on their part of powers which should only belong to the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's force, it is simply necessary to bring

the force under the operations of martial law

It is stated that Major General Macdougall, our late Adjutant-General, is charged with the duty of reorganizing the English Volunteers; with his experience in Canada there can be no doubt of his success.

The force has suffered from its friends and foes alike and has been subjected to very harsh treatment. Sir Hope Grant did all in his power to destroy it; he does not seem to have had the idea that it could be made anything of, and while his report advised the Easter Monday Review to be abolished, it suggested no scheme for re-organizing the force. General Macdougall is another kind of officer, and we are much mistaken if the volunteers under his hand does not become the most important portion of the Reserve Force.

In another column will be found the address of Mr. Bancroft, the Minister of the United States at the Court of Berlin, on the occasion of presenting the case of that country in reference to the San Juan question for arbitration, and we question if any where in modern days an ambassador ever descended to such fulsome adulation.

It is hardly possible to look at the whole of this case with patience, originally brought on by English stupidity and carelessness, it has been intensified by allowing Yankees to occupy the island for such a period, and it is now placed at the mercy of the political exigencies of the German Empire and the intrigues of an unscrupulous people, both having the common object of humiliating and destroying the British Empire in view, as a matter of profit and speculation.

The disposition of this question is a matter of importance to the people of Canada, as its loss would virtually deprive them of the command of Vancouver's Island and place an insuperable obstruction to their Pacific communications.

We do not look for a favorable issue, the Yankees will rig the case, and in English hands some fatal blunder designedly, or otherwise, will be made to facilitate assertion of the Yankee claim, so we shall not be disappointed at an adverse decision.

"It is thought not improbable that Mr. Bright may vacate his seat. In that case Mr. Chamberlayne is spoken of as his successor.—*English Paper*."

"Mr. Bright is one of the most arrant impostors in this age of humbug. He was no sooner in office than he went to Ireland to preach agrarianism and array class against class, and when the masses followed his teachings and asked for home rule he scouted at them. He played traitor to Canada, secretly advising Canada to annex this country to the United States, and as a member of the Government he contributed to denude Canada of troops, as if to force us to declare our independence. He said he was an invalid, and perhaps he spoke

the truth, but he clung to office until the day when, by usage and precedent, he became entitled to the handsome pension of a Cabinet Minister, and that day he resigned office. Saddling himself on the country with a comfortable sinecure he has nothing further to gain, and he does not relish the expense of a contested election, so he retires and devotes himself to salmon fishing. That he had the gift of words we admit, but he used them for a selfish purpose, and his anti-colonial policy proves that he had nothing of the patriot in his nature."—*Montreal News*.

Since the days of that other Quaker impostor Penn, England has not seen within her own shores a greater foe than John Bright. Penn would sell her liberties for the sake of advantage to his sect; Bright would sell her body and soul to save Manchester one fourth of one per cent. A demagogue in the worst sense of the term, like political purists of the Radical type he is sure to take care of number one, and while denouncing corruption in others, greedily swallows the most sordid and dishonorable bait that could be offered for falsehood and treachery which are all the services he ever rendered Great Britain.

A "patriot," indeed, John found his congenial home in that refuge of scoundrelism, and having cheated a credulous people he has added to their burthens by saddling himself as a pensioner on their hardly won earnings for life.

A fellow that never did a single thing to ameliorate the condition of the working man, but, in conjunction with the late Dick Cobden, another humbug of the same school, steadily resisted the ten hours' bill. England is an extraordinary country to tolerate such impostors.

English journalists are prone to assume that the "sentiments of educated Americans" represent public opinion in the United States, and, therefore, because all movements tending to disturb the arrangements of the Washington Treaty are denounced by a certain class, the conclusion is arrived at, that the little bill for consequential damages is the work of trading politicians and adventurers in New York.

The *Broad Arrow* of February 24th, has an article on the position entitled "England and America," in which the writer congratulates his readers on the true appreciation of American character and sentiment displayed by that journal in opposition to the warning of the *United States Army and Navy Journal*, which honestly stated "that there was a legacy of hate in that country" bequeathed by the war of independence and aggravated by subsequent occurrences which could not fail to make itself felt when occasion offered, because in a recent edition the war organ of the United States for good and sufficient reasons lowers its tone as follows:—

"Who can estimate the extent of the evils a war between the United States and England would bring upon both peoples, upon