

cricket at school always takes an interest in it, even after his "wind" has begun to tail of youth departed. And so it would be in the case we mention; and education would be even more efficient than it is if it were a little less verbal. A matter that is exciting considerable attention in England is, the more liberal use of Mounted Rifles. Col. Chesney gave a lecture on this subject a few days since before the United Service Institution, which has attracted considerable attention. He referred to the example of Frederick "rolling up" the Austrians at Senthur, which is very striking. He said that Frederick had but 30,000 against the 80,000 of his enemy; yet he routed the latter with perfect ease and completeness, simply because he had discovered a process of gaining ground to a flank rapidly with infantry which the other side did not know how to imitate or meet. An example of the same possibility was seen during the recent Civil War in the United States, for Lee's lines of defence before Richmond in 1865 were actually broken, and the long contest he had maintained brought to a finish at one blow by the sudden transporting of Sheridan's newly arrived force of three divisions of mounted infantry to aid Grant's left in forcing his adversary's extreme right. In consequence of this rapid movement the Confederates were completely overweighed at the point selected for the attack, and their works actually pierced, rifle in hand, by the dismounted horsemen. The lecturer might also have referred to the very obvious confirmation of his theory which may be found in the saying of the same General Sheridan when in France in 1870. Some of the audience were no doubt surprised at the audacity which could even imagine that the operations of a modern army of 300,000 could be effectually paralyzed by one of the 30,000 vigorous horsemen. Yet this is just what Sheridan is known to have openly declared that he himself could have done against the invaders of Paris with three times the force of mounted riflemen he led from the Shenandoah to General Grant's aid five years before. If it is a military axiom that a few mounted riflemen are more effective than large bodies of slowly moving infantry, it seems clear that such a body would be peculiarly adapted to Canada, where the population is sparse, and should therefore be made the most of. These, and other matters, are likely soon to come up under the resolutions of Mr. Ross, and will be of singular interest to the general public. All persons seem to agree that it is imperative that some kind of a national force should exist, but up to this time we have been groping very much in the dark in order to hit upon the best method. We believe that it will be found in making education partake somewhat of military character, which, while it would be of great service physically, would induce a taste which would find subsequent gratification in the national corps.

To the mind which, if not so constituted originally as to loathe the narrowness of sectional virulence, has grown weary and sick of the miserable spectacle afforded by influential journals unable to keep their integrity clear of the vortex of party feeling, and consequently lying in party interests as coolly and as systematically as if the falsehood were a virtue, and the duty of a journalist as a public teacher a myth—to minds in short of the judicial cast, whose vision party tactics present little but what is de-

grading, and to which breadth of view is the greatest of charms—to such minds, o. which it is to be hoped, there are in Canada many thousands, the *Nation* will, if it continues as it has begun, prove a source of lively satisfaction. Its calm, judicial, impartial tone conveys a sense of mental repose which is eminently refreshing. In reading its articles one seems relieved from the necessity, elsewhere constantly obtrusive, of a continual intellectual vigilance not directed to the extraction of truth, but to the detection of falsehood under innumerable specious disguises.

Its size and typography recommend it, in addition to its intrinsic merit. It has done wisely to adopt the form of the smaller sheet, which, somehow or other, seems to have become intimately connected with, and appropriate to, the claims of a paper of high pretension. The *Nation* should be in the hands of all thoughtful Canadians, and it is to be hoped that abundant evidence will be found, in its success, of the general culture, and appreciation of the higher attributes of journalism, of our countrymen.

It must be confessed that French seamanship, and French nautical courage and endurance, have not received brilliant exemplification from the circumstances attending the loss of the *Ville du Havre*, the *Europe*, and the *Americ*. In brilliant contradistinction stands out the intrepidity of Captain Frocks of the *Caspian*, during the late terrible passage of that vessel. Why should not such courage be decorated? The "C.M. D." (a civil branch if necessary) earned by a fortnight of hourly conflict *à l'outrance* with the roused might of the Atlantic, would surely be as well deserved as, some might think better than, some decorations now worn in Canada.

The *Nation* has an article on the whispered proposition to send the Duke of Edinburgh to Canada as Vice-Roy. It is to be presumed that an impartial consideration of such a project, would lead sensible Canadians to agree with the *Nation* in deprecation of it.

There is, as the *Nation* points out, a wide difference between the position of a popular nobleman and that of a Royal Prince,—however amiable, able, and popular the latter might be,—as vice-Roys.

We have, some of us, not been unobservant of some parvenu attempts at pseudo-aristocratic airs and exclusiveness in the endeavor to imitate and truckle to a recent bad style at Ottawa. A higher tone of example would perhaps amend matters in our way. Probably it has already done so under the existing régime. But if there were lately to be found persons in high positions whose heads were turned by the vanity, of flunkoyism at the court of a newly-created Baron, what flights of snobbery might, not be looked for at that of a Royal Prince!

No. The thing would scarcely suit the genius of Canadian Institutions; and if, as we have been told, Mr. Mackenzie has, somewhat perhaps begging the question, deprecated the acceptance of titles, he has, at all events, probably enunciated a sound principle.

In the same connection of ideas, the thanks of the Canadian Army are, I think, due to Major Walker of London, for his action in reference to the precedence of the Gov. General's Foot Guard, however much that Regiment may be calculated to justify a prestige.

Mr. Quimet, in a speech in Parliament on the expulsion of Riel, alludes to that necessary and proper action, as a possible cause of another rebellion in Manitoba. It is doubtless possible—for daily experience teaches us that all folly is possible, but, in view of the altered state of the country, it might be suggested that the attempt would be a little unwise; more so than in the days of Mr. Riel's brief authority. There is now a tolerable Force, both Military and civil in the Province. The means of access are very different to what they were when Col. Wolseley's Force was organized. There is a largely increased loyal population. It is the beginning of the open season, and once establish a row, and thousands of stalwart Ontario men, would probably (wisely or unwisely) crowd the roads and portages to the scene of action. If Quebec were ill advised enough to push false sympathies to extremes, it is probable that Ontario would not object to join issue. Such a denouement would be lamentable, but who will venture to say it is impossible, or even improbable? There is unfortunately too much cause for fear where there is a possibility of two races being brought into antagonism on the same grounds whose traditions and sympathies are so widely sundered. Where those of the one embody the principles of the Revolution of 1688. (I do not mean limited to mere orangeism) and those of the other, with a strange inconsistency, lean to the development of Red Republicanism in America, and the support of Divine Right and Papal Infallibility in Europe. *Absit omen!*

The inanity with which Canadian and American communities consent to put up with the stupid extravagances of the liquor prohibitory monomaniacs, demonstrates a curious feature in the idiosyncrasy of the cis atlantic anglo saxon race, or that conglomeration of races which is broadly supposed to do duty for the anglo saxon race in this hemisphere, at least in so far as the love of free institutions goes. It has this. That while, in all probability, we should resist to the death any attempt at one man despotism, we never fail to submit with complacent tameness to the grossest tyranny of a clique, provided it be only numerically strong enough, is blatant and noisy enough, and obstinate and determined enough to