

all her resources, and it is to be doubted if she could concentrate and move a similar force for an equal distance within her own kingdom, notwithstanding the perfect organization of her ordnance and other corps attached to her army. It is a feat of which Canada may well feel proud and should be a sufficient assurance to all doubters. The *Chronicle* exaggerates the crisis and complains that the buildings, forts, &c., being unsuited to modern warfare will be an expensive acquisition; what then? we can surely sell the gift, disposing of the old *shell trap* at Quebec amongst the trash as it as well as the rest cost us nothing beyond the acceptance of the gift, the corporation of the ancient capital should be glad to get the area for municipal purposes, although from its historical reminiscences it would be a pity to destroy or deface the fortifications. However, utilitarians of the Independence school must be pleased, and to answer a fool according to his folly is an old and time-honored precept. Fluellen hath it that there is a river in Macedonia and another in Monmouth, both may have salmon; but it does not follow that because Great Britain bestowed on Canada sundry fortresses, not by any means of the first order, that the latter will be obliged to encounter the expense of a standing army to maintain them.

The celebrated ocean yacht race has been decided in favor of the British yacht "Cambridge," who beat her opponent on a course of nearly 3,000 miles, by one hour and forty-nine minutes in time. To the sporting man the philosophy of the case will be that of the actual fact, no matter how small the difference, whatever party passed the goal first is the winner. But seamen will not willingly accept any such solution of the problem as to which of these yachts actually made the better running—the difference in time is not the whole question. An actual shift of wind would account for that; but which vessel actually fulfilled their conditions, which ought to follow such a contest, as being the better sailers remains to be proved. A comparison of the log books of both yachts, with the deductions to be reasonably drawn therefrom would be a far better criterion of their sailing qualities than the accident of a small difference in time. The American press are very much exercised over the fact that their yacht was beaten; but English seamen will conclude with Mr. Ashbury that the race really proves nothing, only that both vessels are good sea boats. Their respective sailing qualities are just in the same position as when they started. In order to decide this both vessels should be started on a particular parallel, and that vessel that kept it most closely, all other things being equal, would undoubtedly be the winner. In contests of this kind in addition to build and rig, good seamanship has as much to do with the results as anything else.

The following despatches shew that the services of the Volunteers have been duly appreciated in Great Britain. It would be well to remind our readers that all telegraphic despatches received here come through the hands of the Agents of the Associated Press, and the general news is more or less cooked, hence the contradictory accounts received of this very matter:

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, }  
4th July, 1870. }

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 120, of the 2nd ult., relating to the recent Fenian raid. I have perused with peculiar pleasure Captain Gascoigne's account of the affair on the Missisquoi frontier, and his testimony to the alacrity, patience, discipline, and courage of the young Canadians, on whom it fell to repel this criminal attack, and who so excellently performed their duty.

I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., &c., &c.

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, }  
5th July, 1870. }

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 132, of the 9th ult., with its enclosures, relating to the recent Fenian raid. I have read with sustained interest the graphic account given by Col. Smith and Col. Bagot, of the two affairs which resulted in the repulse and route of the Fenians on the Missisquoi and Huntingdon frontier. I have sincere pleasure in acknowledging the conduct of the officers, and the alacrity and discipline of the Volunteers and Militia. And the zeal and helpful enthusiasm of the farmers and country people on both these points of attack. The discredit and ridicule attaching to those marauders, on account of their signal overthrow when they had scarcely crossed the frontier, must cripple, if not destroy, the means of reorganizing expeditions as wicked and non-justifiable in their conception as they have been feeble and non-successful in their execution. The genuine admiration of the spirit and behaviour of the Canadian levies, which pervades the reports of Col. Smith and Col. Bagot, is the best evidence that their easy success is not so much due to the character of their opponents as to the intrinsic qualities of the Canadians—the promptitude, courage and intelligence which makes individuals distinguished and a nation great.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., &c., &c.

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, }  
6th July, 1870. }

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 126, of the 7th ult., enclosing a copy of a communication, which you had addressed to Lieut. General Lindsay, conveying your acknowledgment of the services rendered by him and by the forces under his command on the occasion of the recent Fenian raid. I have caused a copy of your despatch to be communicated to the Secretary of State for War, and I have to convey to you the expression of my cordial concurrence in the terms of your letter to Lieutenant-General Lindsay.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., &c., &c.

The annexationists appear to have a hard road to travel in the Province of Quebec. The French Canadians cannot see the value of republican institutions any more than the British Canadians of Ontario, and the propagators of new political creeds are in such a hopeless minority that it would require a microscope to make them out amongst the Canadian people. Blessed with any amount of assurance and an ardent temperament they do create a sensation as the following account of their proceedings from a contemporary shews. The good people of Arthabaska could not be gannomed, while discomfited politicians must have felt particularly small:

"*Le Constitutionnel*, of Three River, brings us an account of a meeting held on Sunday last at Stanford, in the County of Arthabaska, called by circular, without signature, to consider the present political position of the country. A couple of gushing young politicians from Montreal were present, with a string of resolutions as long as the moral law, favoring annexation. They did not, however, take much by their motion. The good natured people of Arthabaska listened.

It is fortunate for England that the people of Canada understand the interests of the Empire better than the Imperial Cabinet—as those people south of the line of 45 know and feel. The United States dare not make a hostile movement of any description against Great Britain, while Canada is an integral portion of the Empire, hence all the subtle intriguing with their sympathisers in England and the plots of the independence-annexationist party here. No possible complications in Europe will give those Yankee boosters the coveted opportunities as long as British statesmen are true to the interests of their country, and will not allow her conquests to be wrested from her by diplomacy. What has been gained by the sword can be kept by the same weapon, and that is the diplomacy we will enforce in the case of the United States.

We publish the following extracts from prominent American journals for the purpose of shewing the British admirers of American institutions the political morality which those institutions foster; and also as a guide to what would be attempted by the United States if they only had the opportunity. Those extracts are in a special manner recommended to the independence league and its organs; as one of the immediate logical consequences of their scheme, and to the people of England as a small specimen of the political paradise John Bright and the Quakers are providing for Great Britain:

From the *New York Tribune*.

"Some people are happy in the thought that, in case England should become involved in the Franco-Prussian war, we Americans will then have an opportunity of 'paying her back' for her treacherous conduct toward us in our own war as shown especially in the Alabama privateering business. They think there will be a chance for our bold mariners to fit out privateers and prey