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hatred engendered by this humiliation has shown itself in many ways. Brother Jonathan has tried by depriving us of Reciprocity, by debarring Canadian vessels from entering American ports, and by the encouragement of hostile organizations, to wipe out his debt of hatred. He intended the Colonists to suffer for their temerity, whether they did or not. Why were we exposed to this—was it our colonial flag had been insulted—was it a colonial ship—was it a colonial quarrel? No! Again we ask who were the debtors here?

Lastly in 1866, when our Volunteers were called out to protect our border from the incursions of a ruffian horde of Irish-American citizens, seeking to avenge the so called wrongs of Ireland,—whose was the quarrel? Has Canada aught to do with British administration on Ireland; yet she spent her blood, and two and a-half millions of dollars to protect her shores from the ruffianly crew who made British mis-rule their pretext for invasion. And who avenged the wrongs thus committed—who sympathised with the mourners who wept the loss of their loved ones—who bade the American nation beware lest a lion's claws rend the foul bosom of the eagle that sheltered the parasite—who demands that reparation prompt and ample should be made for the injuries done by those who styled themselves, and who were awarded protection, as American citizens? Did Great Britain—No. Now I ask who are the debtors here? Our homes are invaded, our country plundered, our commerce interrupted for a year and a half—and Great Britain takes no notice. Had we the population of Great Britain and she ours; would a "Colonist Premier" have waited thus long to demand that justice to be done. A thousand times no—The telegraphic cable that conveyed the news of her invasion, would bear an answering challenge, instantly demanding prompt reparation and such assurances as would insure safety to the threatened land—or the dread and swift alternative of war.

To an outsider it might seem strange that our mother land should forsake us in our hour of need—and still more strange, that after this, we should cling to her, and cherish her institutions as our own. But alas! Britain is an unnatural mother to her Colonies it must be confessed, and though her sons and daughters cannot forget their mother land, she can very soon forget them.

I have heard it rumoured that the short comings of our Militia Bill, is, as in 1863, the cause of Great Britain's dissatisfaction, and consequent withdrawal of troops. Yet how can this be the case, when our quota of Volunteers and Militia under the new Bill, is one-third larger than the quota of Volunteers, Yeomanry, Cavalry, and Militiamen, furnished by Great Britain, taking

into consideration the relative population of the two Countries. Surely if we furnish three men for militia service, when she only furnishes two, our mother land should be satisfied. More than this upwards of 4000 gentlemen have qualified themselves in the military schools of the Dominion, to officer efficiently, that force. Government in conjunction with the municipal authorities has erected drill sheds and armories, and encouraged target practice by a liberal donation. All corps are battalionized—and fully supplied with everything necessary to enable them to take the field if required. What more can the Home Government reasonably require.

To sum up the argument proposed to be contained in the foregoing remarks—are we to be treated as naughty children, and punished for our derelictions by having our soldiers taken away, when this is confessed by the cheapest and healthiest station in British possessions? Or is Mr. Bright's policy to induce the premature advent of the millennium, and by making Great Britain too contemptible to fight, to withdraw her from the proud position she has long sustained among the nations of the earth.

TRENTE-SEPTIEME.

St. Hyacinthe, 18 Février, 1869.

M. l'Éditeur, — Un exercice aussi utile que peu usité à été fait ces jours derniers par la Compagnie Volontaire de St. Hyacinthe.

Notre digne et dévoué major de brigade (de Bellefeuille) ayant convoqué les hommes, se mit à leur tête et fit avec eux une marche de cinq milles. Chaque homme était en raguettes. Rendus au but de l'expédition, le major leur fit exécuté plusieurs mouvements de compagnie et quelques uns de battalion, qui furent accomplis avec une précision remarquable. A leur retour à St. Hyacinthe, les hommes paraissaient aussi frais que s'ils ne fussent point sortis; aucun d'eux n'était fatigué.

M. de Bellefeuille leur donna en suite à ses frais une collation magnifique, mais d'ou les boissons furent régourensement bunnies.

Les hommes paraissent fiers de l'introduction d'un nouvel exercice agréable et utile. Espérons qu'il sera mis en pratique parlont

J'ai rarement vu des volontaires ayant l'air aussi martial que les volontaires de St. Hyacinthe.

Il est impossible de trouver une officier aussi dévoué que notre major de brigade: puisse-t'il être promu bientôt.

A SOLDIER (retired.)

The *Post*, referring to retrenchment in the navy, says that, notwithstanding, the large reduction contemplated in the Estimates, the number of blue jackets will remain the same, and it is the intention of the Admiralty to build three new turret ships during the current year.

HEALTH OF THE NAVY.

A blue book was published on Saturday, containing a statistical abstract of the health of the British Navy for the twelve months ending June 30, 1868, by Mr. Alexander Mackay, whose introductory report is dated January 15th, 1869. states that during the period referred to the health of the navy may be considered to have been very satisfactory, compared with the average taken for a period of twelve years. There was a reduction in the ratio of cases entered on the sick list in the total force equal to 144.2 per 1000, and of mortality to the extent of 3.7 per 100. There was a fractional increase in the ratio of invaliding. All these ratios were slightly higher than those of the preceding 12 months, which were, however, the lowest that had occurred during a period of 11 years. The total force employed during the twelve months is estimated at 50,160; but the total number of cases entered on the sick list was 64,997, which is in the ratio of 12.957 per 1000 of the main force. The highest ratios of cases were on the East Indies and Cape of Good Hope stations, the West Coast of Africa, China, and the Pacific in the order named, the lowest being on the home and Mediterranean stations, and in the irregular force. The excess in the case of the East Indian Squadron is attributed to the nature of the duties developing upon the vessels employed in the Red Sea in connection with the Abyssinian expedition. The ships on this station not so employed were, as a rule, very healthy. A table showing the average ratios of cases of disease and injury in the various classes of vessels exhibits the iron-clads in a very favourable light, the ratio in them being considerably lower than in any of the ratio vessels, and lower than in the sloops, gun vessels, and gunboats. The total number of deaths during the year was 558, of which 420 were occasioned by disease, and 138 by wounds, injuries, and drowning. The total death ratio was 11 per 1000, which is below the average ratio of mortality of the total force taken for twelve years to the extent of 3.7 per 1000.

GARIBALDI ON THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

A correspondent writing from Florence to the *Diario de Rio*, says: "A friend happening to talk with Garibaldi about America, the conversation turned on the Paraguayan war, upon which the General said, 'Notwithstanding I am not a friend of crowned heads, and that my opinions are Republican. I am bound to confess that in South America, Brazil forms an exception, because it is governed by a monarch who is honest, enlightened, and a friend of liberty. The ambitious ideas of conquest attributed to him are false, and in the present war Brazil is completely right. It knows the provoking turbulence of its neighbors. In all its wars Brazil has always given solemn proofs of its moderation and disinterestedness, and it may be said that the neighboring Republics owe their prosperity and the liberty they enjoy to Brazil. No better proof of this is needed than the Argentine Republic, that has prospered to much since Rozas was expelled from the country, at the cost of such great sacrifice of blood and money on the part of Brazil. Lopez, I feel certain, is even worse than Rozas and Paraguay also will owe to Brazil its civilization and liberty.'"