

proper balances under which a limited monarchy could exist, rendered the constitutional education of the people impossible, and no steps have been taken under either Empire, Republic or Monarchy since to restore the necessary safeguards of public liberty—an established church and a landed aristocracy. Philosophers may speculate on universal liberty, demagogues will carry their syllogisms to their logical conclusion, but the fact remains that liberty was never yet established or maintained by universal suffrage.

In England it did not spring from the people in any sense of the term, it was the work of the church and the great landed proprietors, and the United States owes its first republican institutions to the Colonial magnates offended by the superciliousness of English officials. A republic in France means anarchy and murder, and it will arrive at the same termini in the United States whenever the population become sufficiently dense. A man with political power but without work or food will take both by force without scruple, and as the great unwashed are the sovereign people there is neither law nor power to restrain him. In France this is thoroughly understood, and therefore if the heads of the present Provisional Government are anxious to restore peace to their unhappy country they will set themselves to the task of restoring monarchy in some shape, placing large discretionary power in the hands of the executive head—Emperor or King. If any good might be expected from the Bourbons their restoration ought to lead to beneficial results, but the present representative of that race has been all his life in exile, a misfortune at his age, the more to be regretted as it is irreparable. While the abilities of the Orleans branch are too contemptible to merit a passing notice. In fact the antecedents and circumstances of the whole race render it entirely impossible that their restoration could benefit France; all are below mediocrity as statesmen or soldiers. They have no aristocracy to correspond with the English cavaliers, whose patriotism would at once defend the Throne and restrain its occupant. Their whole support would be on soldier adventurers, and their rule would be either military despotism, or so weak as to excite contempt—in either case liable to topple as a house of cards at the first touch. The exile of Clisselhurst is the only other alternative. France never prospered so well as under his reign. He knows and can govern the people, and is not likely to repeat or allow others to repeat the fatal mistake which has had such terrible results.

But will M. Thiers act for the interest of France? or, if he is willing to do so, will his colleagues be willing to forego that egotism which is so marked a national characteristic and quietly relinquish power to a stable government, of which they would be only the chief servants? It is to be feared that

such a consummation will not accord with the ideas of the Versailles, and that the victory over Communism will not conduce to that victory over their own selfishness, which the interests of their country demand. There is, however, a conservative power in France, and its action will in all probability determine the fate of the nation. With a large array of political sins to answer for, the Gallican Church retains the confidence, and deserves it, of the great mass of the French people. Infidelity and its confere, republicanism, is principally confined to the larger cities, and has shown the hatred and fear borne to the church by the cruel, barbarous, and wanton murder of the good and venerable Archbishop of Paris, with over sixty of his clergy. As a class the landed proprietors will follow the clerical lead, and there will be very little doubt that in doing so the best interests of the country will be served. At all events an end will be put to the *doctrinaires*, and the peace of the world will be benefitted in a corresponding degree. The only solution of the present difficulty will be satisfactorily brought about by this means, or by another revolution.

The progress of modern science has revolutionized the whole art of war. Railways have conferred the power of rapid concentration, and the electric telegraph that of keeping open the communications necessary for that purpose. Instead of personal influence and qualification concentrated in one man constituting the cause of victory, those qualities must to a measurable extent pervade the very rank and file. War has taken its place amongst the exact sciences, and to be a great general involves the qualifications of a first class mechanical engineer. The weapons with which soldiers were armed to a recent date were very simple affairs, their precision and accuracy were by no means to be relied on, modern science has endowed them with complex and delicate mechanism and graduated their accuracy with mathematical precision. The old flint musket and bayonet, with which all England's victories were won, the appliances that spread her power and influence over the mighty empire whose destinies she now sways, was undoubtedly a vast improvement on the long bow, cloth yard, shaft and pike, its predecessors; but the breech-loading rifle of modern days is immeasurably beyond that *fire arm* which for nearly two centuries constituted the offensive and defensive weapon of the civilized world. The author of "Prussian Infantry in 1869," a competent authority, thus writes of that arm: "No one contested the fact that the breechloader was in itself a very superior weapon, but the cardinal point was, whether the common soldier would be able to attain to that degree of military education, or whether his intelligence would ever become sufficiently developed to enable him properly to make use of that delicate and dangerous arm. If

this could be attained then certainly the weapon would be irresistible. *Mere drilling* will never make such soldiers, they must not merely act at word of command, but according to their own judgment and of their own accord, which will then operate so that the humblest soldier will become able to take an active part in the battle."

It is evident then that science has decreed the necessity for the soldier becoming an intelligent mechanic, able to calculate the result of his own actions as a part of the complicated machine known as an army. And this knowledge must be acquired in addition to that implicit discipline and obedience requisite to constitute him a soldier, as well as the drill necessary to render that discipline available and valuable. The difficulty of the problem involved for the organizer of a military force is to be found in the system under which its cases must be applied. In England that has not been hitherto so far surmounted as to give the faintest shadow of a successful solution, the variety of propositions for organization, their extreme complexity, the difficulty attending their application, and the doubts as to their success, have ended, as questions so surrounded will end, in nothing being done. The policy of the Whig-Radicals now at the head of the Imperial Government compels destruction to clear the way for reorganization, and they have shown themselves unequal to that task. Fortunately for us in Canada we had no "*doctrinaires*," no experimental philosophers, whose theories of the public good ended in national humiliation and dishonor, but we had statesmen honestly desirous of serving the people as a whole, and not limited to a particular class, hence when the need arrived we were enabled with very little fuss to take the necessary measure for organizing an effective force, and the promoter of the necessary legislative enactments was able to place an officer at the head of our army thoroughly qualified by education, experience, and the requisite scientific knowledge to develop the military capabilities of the people of the Dominion to the uttermost. The *knowledge of the use of the rifle* is with him the first thing needful; on every occasion and in every way the Adjutant General enforces that necessity in the most strenuous manner. One of the great *points de force* is the competition rifle matches, and the prizes provided by his own liberality are the most coveted, and the greater inducement to emulation.

But with all this there is something more required, and that rests with the *company officers*. Under the old regime the battalion was the unit of a military force. Science has changed all that, and the unit is the company, hence the necessity that demands the qualification of a captain to be more than equal that of a lieutenant-colonel of former days, and that renders it imperatively necessary for every subaltern and non-