

to promote the interests of peace and education. It appears, indeed, to be a step towards that Utopia of which we hear so much but which is still so far distant. The citizen soldiers of the various nations are essentially peaceful, and any movement which aims at bringing them together, in friendly intercourse, must naturally strengthen the bonds of friendship already existing between them, and eventually assure the peace of the world. We have reasons to believe that the proposal in question will meet with a hearty response in every civilised quarter of the globe; and we feel sure that the Germans, at all events, will, not be backward in giving their support to a movement of this description."

These remarks so well express our own ideas upon the subject that we cordially second them. We do not believe in an era of universal peace; the Utopia to which the *Times of Germany* refers, is, we are afraid, very far distant, but we think that a great deal might be done towards dispersing the ill feeling which so often exists between different countries, by bringing the inhabitants of those countries together in friendly intercourse. Whatever trifling harm international exhibitions may have done to trade, the promoters of the gigantic enterprises of 1851, 1855, 1862, 1867, and 1873 may, at all events, congratulate themselves upon having achieved one part of their programme. They have succeeded in making the different nations of the world acquainted with each other, and, thinks to them, the absurd prejudices which existed in almost every country have completely vanished. The aim of the International Rifle Association is similar, and will, we have no doubt, be equally successful. The mere fact that such a movement is in progress, adds to the strength already acquired by the Volunteer movement in England, must go far to show Major Beaumont that his resolution is scarcely in accordance with the spirit of the times.—*Broad Arrow*, 2nd August.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Across the border, at Ottawa, the seat of the Canadian government, is published a lively little sheet called the *Canadian Volunteer Gazette*. In the intervals of its discussion of Canadian and British affairs the *Gazette* indulges in reflections on matters more directly concerning us on the hither side of the great lakes. If not always pertinent to its mission as a Canadian military gazette, its observations are sometimes sufficiently impertinent to us; or at least seem intended to be so, for the *Gazette* finds it to be one of its special missions to direct the attention of the British home government, to the fraud we are practising upon the world in persuading it to believe that we are a great and powerful nation, worthy of that respect at least which is paid to strength and capacity. The more discerning *Gazette*, taking advantage of its nearer observation, has discovered, it appears, the cheat, and never tires of proclaiming the discovery.

That there is much to criticise in our Government and society we shall be the last to dispute; and especially in our conduct of military affairs in this country—or rather in our general neglect of them—does the *Gazette* find good ground for criticism of which we have no cause to complain. Indeed, Americans have of late years enticed themselves upon a special mission of self-denunciation which is in danger of being carried in some respects too far. The laudation of every thing American, and the condemnation of everything foreign, with which our newspapers were filled in the days of

our ante-rebellion Jefferson Bricks, has given place to equally intemperate denunciations of our public officials for their Credit Mobilier transactions, their "salary grab," their love of pleasure, and their devotion to an imaginary Caesarism, and to contrast of their transactions with the conduct of foreign officials, which, judged from a distance, seems pure by comparison.

It is not then to complain of the criticisms of our sprightly neighbor that we write but to note the indications afforded by the tone of those criticisms of the temper of the Canadians toward us. We have given little heed heretofore to what the *Gazette* has had to say in a spiteful way from time to time, receiving its criticisms as the jockey did the kick from the horse whose praises he was singing, as "only his play." But the recent developments on the Manitoba frontier in the "Lord" Gordon case, give a new significance to the testimony of the *Canadian Military Gazette* as to the temper of the constituency it represents. It is evident that Canada stands related to us, so far as disposition is concerned, much as we were related to England before the war had given them and us such proof of our strength and national greatness that we could afford to refrain from that unpleasant assertion of it which belonged to our more provincial days. There is, unquestionably, a large class in Canada who view with jealousy and dislike the growth of that shadow cast over Canada by her powerful neighbor, which, wishing her no ill, is too powerful and too well satisfied with its own position to concern itself with her affairs, or to take any but the most languid interest in her experiment at independent government which it regards, as Europe so long regarded republicanism in this country, as merely temporary and experimental. European expectations in this respect were doomed to disappointment, and it may be a like experience awaits us in regard to our opinion of Canadian prospects. At all events the Canadians think so, or at least wish to think so, though the irritation shown by such representatives of public opinion as the *Military Gazette* towards a people so innocent as we are of any disposition to interfere with Canadian independence, would indicate a doubt of it lurking somewhere in their consciousness.

We mention only one of the causes for Canadian dislike of the United States—a dislike which must doubtless be traced for its origin to the days of the Revolution, when the Canadian provinces sifted out from this country so many of those in whose hearts still burned the fires of loyalty, and who carried with them over the border the dislike of us born of a difference of political sympathies, and nourished by the recollection of the hardships to which this difference had subjected them. And in speaking of this dislike it is noteworthy that except their relations to the mother country, and their unbroken traditions of loyalty to it, the Canadians are far more akin to the Yankees than the English. The same influences of climate, of pioneer conditions, and of separation from European contact, have acted upon them equally with us, and transformed them into a people whose peculiarities an old countryman would find as foreign to him as our own.

Whatever the cause of the Canadian feeling to which we have referred may be, its existence is not to be doubted, and it is a fact to be taken note of in considering the possibilities of difficulty with our neighbours. Such a disturbance as has arisen on the borders of Minnesota is just of the sort which favoring breezes fan into the flame of

war. Citizens of the United States whose standing at home forbid the supposition of criminal intent on their part, and whose case awakens all the local sympathy which their character and innocence of evil intent call forth, are seized, charged with what was at the worst an unintentional violation of the sanctity of the Canadian soil, and are treated as if they were the vilest of malefactors, instead of being as they were somewhat too zealous and ill advised pursuers of a cheat, whom all honest men have a common interest in restoring to justice. The indication of Canadian sovereignty no one can complain of; the spirit in which it has been vindicated by the local authorities has been a revelation of Canadian feeling which we place side by side with the utterances of the *Canadian Military Gazette* as things to be noted. That all Canadians share the feeling expressed by the *Gazette* and by the people of Manitoba we know is not the case, but unfortunately it is the malignant and disturbing influences of human society that our military organizations must deal with, it would be unwise to refuse to recognize the significance of what we see. And the temper of Canada is only one of the many indications which make it apparent to military observers that we are guilty of criminal folly in reposing upon our strength in this country so much as we do, and neglecting military preparation, to which Canada with others is devoting no small share of attention.—*U.S. Army Navy Journal*, 16th August.

A game was invented for the French army by Colonel Lerval, consists of a map of the of the terrain on which it is intended to manoeuvre. Small parallelograms of pasteboard, weighted with a little piece of lead, represent the troops. Some represent battalions, others platoons, batteries, and squadrons. Plain pins represent sharpshooters; pins with black heads, cavalry troops; pins with flags, brigade or division staff. Wooden cross, the ambulance. This simple apparatus enables the officer to proceed from the single to the combined formation; to learn the import of this or that movement, or how to value a combination of movements, and become well informed on the dangerous fire-zones and condition of the country.

A correspondent of *Broad Arrow* writes: "Some extraordinary shooting was made with the Soper rifle at Reading on Wednesday in the presence of some gentlemen who had attended on behalf of a foreign government to witness the experiments, when Private Warrick, First Berks Volunteers, fired forty-three shots in one minute, making a score of 118 points on the ordinary Wimbledon target, at the 200 yards range, viz.: 7 bull's eyes, which was considered quite sufficient. It is worthy of notice that Warrick had not fired a single shot to practice rapid firing from the day he left Wimbledon last year until the day above mentioned."

Late news from the west coast of Africa brings tidings from Cape Coast Castle to June 1. Her Majesty's *Druid*, *Seagull*, *Coquette*, and *Marlin*, were in the river and ready to render any assistance to the Europeans and natives on shore against the approach of the Ashantees, who remained about two day's march from the town.

The carbines (*mousquetons*) at present used by the French Artillery are to be replaced by breech loaders of the Chassepot pattern. The carbines will use the same cartridges as the infantry weapon.