

signs of incipient virility. He looked like a young artisan, and was completely dressed, with the exception of his shoes, a circumstance perhaps owing to his clothes being saturated with blood from a large wound in his right side, over which his right hand had closed in death. Signs of the desperate struggle which had taken place were evident all along the road and on both sides through the brushwood, and around every farm-house or building of any kind which could give a momentary shelter of a point of prolonging resistance for the Garibaldians to maintain against their determined and superior foes. The pasteboard cartridges of the Chassepot rifles strewed the road for miles, showing the immense amount of ammunition the French soldiers expended in the course of the engagement; and the effect they produced in determining the fate of the day against the 3,000 valorous but undisciplined followers of Garibaldi is acknowledged by impartial Papal officers, who do not pretend that the unaided efforts of the Pope's troops would have proved successful."

THE DEBATE ON THE NORTH-WEST.

The debate in the Commons on Wednesday last, in reference to the incorporation of the North-West and Rupert's Land with the Dominion, elicited some remarks by Honorable members which deserve the serious consideration of our people, who must certainly be highly edified by the opinions expressed. In England they are blest with a school of philosophers who arrogate to themselves the right of pronouncing final judgment upon all questions moral, religious and political with all the force of infallibility; but unfortunately for these demagogues there are people who will think for themselves, and will not be led by the nose by any invisible mortal providence however authoritative. But perhaps the worst of all these "schools" is that which makes itself painfully conspicuous by the littleness of its spirit displayed whenever any question of magnitude is brought before the nation. This is the school which would cut the colonies adrift from the parent state for reasons too contemptible to cite, and which would soon reduce the British Empire to a very small compass indeed if the principles which they propound were adopted as the policy of the nation. But fortunately the spirit as well as the wisdom of the people is opposed to them, and their small ravings would not be worth notice in Canada were it not that they have their imitators amongst us, and as it is with such that we are more immediately concerned, we will point out a few passages in the debate we have mentioned, which go to show how men, who boast of loyalty and patriotism, allow their passions to lead them into a false and unworthy position. A painful instance of this was given by the Hon. Mr. Howe on Wednesday last in the House of Commons; indeed it is hard to conceive a man with sufficient timidity to speak as he did on that occasion, according to him, the Dominion only exists on sufferance of the United States, for what other deduction can be drawn from his statement that "England

cannot spare troops enough to meet an army as large as Sherman's." How any man who has travelled and who is at all acquainted with the real military power of Great Britain, or who has any knowledge of her history, could have the effrontery to make such a statement we cannot conceive, and can only set it down with other aberrations incident to a mind diseased by prejudice. But, when such sentiments find utterance in, and are propounded by, men of such high standing and ability as the Hon. Mr. Howe, it is hardly possible to calculate the mischief they may create. It is well known that he stands almost alone in his opinions in this respect, and there were none found to echo the false and unpatriotic sentiment uttered by him. We know the power of the United States is very great, but we also know that the power which overshadows the Dominion is greater, and the liberty, peace and prosperity which we enjoy are the natural offspring of the security insured by that power. Of the United States, as an aggressive power, we can have no dread; there can be no rivalry between us, for we hold ourselves to be an integral part of the British Empire, and to encroach upon us, would be tantamount to a declaration of war with England. The scheme of Canadian confederation is not hostile to the United States, nor can the unanimous desire of our people to extend and perpetuate those institutions under which we have become prosperous and happy, be construed into a desire to place ourselves in opposition to that nation. We have a just and moral right, in the interests of civilization and christianity, to the vast country to the North and West of us, nor should the claims of a few wealthy traders be permitted to withhold from us the vast sources of wealth and power which lie at our back awaiting the hand of enterprise to develop. The possibility of attack from the United States is very remote, and need not be anticipated before they have reconciled the discordant elements amongst themselves, which will be quite sufficient to occupy their attention for many years to come; by that time, with the help of God and with our own hands and brains, we will establish the Dominion of Canada on such a basis as will safely defy the chance of overthrow from any extraneous power. It was not required of Mr. Howe to point out our weakness, nor to whine over chimerical disasters, and if, as he says, he wishes us to become acquainted with ourselves, the mode he takes to secure that end is, to say the least, rather extraordinary. Deliberately and in the fulness of time we have entered upon our career, and having done so, retrogression must have no place in our programme. With all deference to Mr. Howe's wisdom and experience, we must say that when he touched upon the subject of defence, he took an extreme view of a matter in the principles of which he does not seem to be well posted. Whatever his objections to confederation, he should not seek to bolster up his opinions by endeavoring to make our common country ridiculous in the eyes of the world.

INSPECTIONS AT OTTAWA.

Lieut. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, made his semi-annual inspection of the different Volunteer corps in Ottawa last week. Taking the extremely cold weather and the existing state of Volunteering into account, the musters of the several corps were very good. On Wednesday the Field Battery was inspected. Indeed a finer lot of men could hardly be found, and the facility and celerity with which they went through the "Big Gun" drill, reflect great credit on their commanding officer and the men themselves. Col. Jackson in the course of his remarks stated that they now stood "A. 1." in Ontario, and he had little doubt but that they presented as fine an appearance as any corps in the Dominion. The inspection of the Ottawa Provisional Battalion of Rifles followed. For size and physique the men of this Battalion are well adapted to the branch of the service they have chosen. Although the muster was small, yet the manner in which the exercises they were put through, were performed, showed that they had no slight knowledge of their drill. On Thursday evening the Brigade of Garrison Artillery, under command of Major Ross, in turn paraded for inspection. The different Batteries were drawn up in quarter distance column, right in front, and received the Brigade Major with the usual salute. After a minute inspection of clothing rifles, the various Batteries were exercised in a few company movements which were all well executed. The Colonel then complimented the officers and men on the creditable appearance presented and urged the latter to be very careful of the splendid weapon with which they had lately been armed, and of the necessity of every man knowing how to clean his rifle properly.

DRILL ASSOCIATION.

We are pleased to observe that the Drill Associations established in several cities and towns throughout the country are in a highly satisfactory state of prosperity, being well conducted and largely attended. Drill association with rifle competition are the very best aids which can be employed to keep alive that high spirit of emulation which has all along animated our Volunteers. Those in Montreal, it will be seen by the present issue, have taken hold of this subject in a manner which cannot fail of producing success, and we would strongly recommend the leading officers in each Battalion to exert themselves in this matter, as the best possible means of raising their commands to that standard of efficiency which every officer naturally desires to see in his special corps. Thanks to our military school system, there is now no dearth of competent instructors and the long winter evenings could not be better spent than in this pleasant and profitable exercise. The great good which has ever accrued from these associations is well known to every volunteer who has taken part in