

the question is asked, "Why cannot those poor rates be employed in transporting to and maintaining for a limited period in Canada, Australia, or Africa the destitute persons, for whose relief so much more has to be paid." And, after noticing the willingness of the Colonies to assist in the movement, gives the following as the reasons why the Whig-Radical Government of England—the government of the people, the men who want to bless Britain with Yankee institutions and cut adrift the Colonies lest the public purse should be burdened—declines by their chosen leader, the great and immaculate Gladstone, to liberate their serfs because "There are unfortunately strong interests adverse to any movement whereby legislation as a cure for pauperism should be made a national question. There are those who look upon a chronic percentage of unemployed as a happy regulation of the cost of labor." Let Englishmen starve and England's Colonies go to perdition so long as John Bright's friends can get cheap labor—that is exactly the true meaning of the passage. And we colonial people have no hesitation in saying it is about as cruel, cold-blooded, and rascally a policy as ever was announced by mortal man.

We may talk of the cruelties of Legree, but that of the Gladstone administration is an improvement on it in deliberate and cold-blooded atrocity—that scoundrel only dealt with an obnoxious individual—the greater scoundrels set themselves to sap the life blood of an empire.

The advantages accruing to the Empire by the retention of the Colonies are those enumerated, and the following true conclusions arrived at:

"Were the Colonies to drift away from England, the cause of liberty would sustain incalculable damage: for the basis of well ordered liberty is power and prestige, and of these attributes none of these young Colonial communities can yet make boast. They need British rule in order that their immature political constitutions may gain strength, firmness, and maturity; they need it to save them from anarchy, confusion, and possibly from despotism; they need it to give them breathing time ere they are called upon to discharge the onerous duties of supreme power."

We earnestly recommend to our readers the careful perusal of this article. The *Westminster Review* is the organ of the philosophic radicals, and, of course, is obliged to handle their congeners, the practical radicals, with gloves. But quite enough of their rascality is exposed to show the pitiable crew into whose hands the destinies of Great Britain has fallen at this crisis, as well as to confirm the fact that the Colonial question is attracting due attention at home.

The communication of our gallant and respected correspondent, Judge Jarvis, of Cornwall, on the surrender of Fort Erie on the 3rd of July, 1814, eminently displays the chivalry of the gallant veteran, whose baptism of fire was received beside the lament-

ed Brock, on Queenston heights, in vindicating the gallant corps with which he served from undeserved aspersion. The error he alludes to is none of ours. The authority for it is one generally safe to follow, although liable to err like all mortals, James' History of the War, vol. II., page 116, says "Fort Erie was at this time garrisoned by two companies of the 8th and 100th Regiments and a small detachment of artillery under Major Buck, of the 8th Regiment, and in respect to armament or means of resistance was, as an American General (Wilkinson) says, in a defenceless condition. The Fort consequently surrendered. The prisoners, 170 in number, including officers of all ranks, were taken across the river to be marched into the interior of New York." Other authorities which have been consulted distinctly state that Major Buck acted in a most pusillanimous manner, and that his conduct was the direct cause of the loss of the battle of Chippawa on the 5th of July, 1814. In the high legal position which the gallant veteran deservedly fills he has not forgotten the *esprit du corps* of the true soldier; like the war horse, "he smells the battle afar off," while the ermine of justice covers with spotless and tranquil folds the breast of a brave and fearless Paladin, whose services as a stripling in days gone by merited the commendation of soldiers grown grey in war.

All honor to the gallant veteran, and long may he be spared to rectify the involuntary errors of editors on subjects dear to his remembrance, and honorable alike to himself and his country.

On Wednesday the 17th instant a most important public meeting was held in the City Hall in this city, for the purpose of taking measures to raise stock for the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal. The chair was occupied by Alex. Workman, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, and G. H. Perry, Esq., acted as Secretary. The chairman having read the requisition calling the meeting, which was addressed to his worship the Mayor, and having in a concise manner set forth its objects. J. M. Currier, Esq., M. P. for the city moved the following resolutions:

1st. That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable and highly important, both for interests of the Dominion generally, and of the residents in the valley of the Ottawa, that the waters of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain should be united by means of a Canal.

2nd. That every succeeding season more clearly shows that the United States is, and still continues to be, the great market for Canadian lumber, and the construction of a canal to connect Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence will, by lessening the transport from the Ottawa, give an increased value to the productions of the forest, and will be the first link in that chain of internal navigation through the Ottawa to the head of Lake Superior, which the trade of the country lying south and west of that lake will, at no distant day, render necessary.

3rd. That as a financial measure the proposed work should impart confidence to cap-

italists because, while it will open up a new route from the western lakes through the St. Lawrence to the New England States for the surplus cereals and other productions from the great North Western States, it will also open up a new route for the Ottawa lumber, which last year exceeded 400,000,000 of feet (exclusive of square timber), and cheapen its transport about one dollar per thousand feet compared with the rate now paid by the present circuitous route to Lake Champlain, and will also tend to give an impulse to bring into play the water power so largely available on the tributaries of the Ottawa.

4th. That His Worship the Mayor, Messrs the Hon. James Skead, H. F. Bronson, A. H. Baldwin, E. B. Eddy, W. G. Forley, Captain Young, and John R. Gould, be a committee to do all in their power to obtain subscriptions of stock for the proposed canal, with power to add to their number.

The Honorable James Skead, in a forcible and concise speech setting forth the value of the canal to Canada, and the lumbering interests in particular, seconded the motion.

He was followed by the Honorable John Young, of Montreal, Governor Underwood, Honorable Malcom Cameron, and Mr. E. H. Derby, of Reciprocity Treaty notoriety, who created much amusement by felling the Canadians that the New England States manufactured more and eat more than the people of Great Britain, and spread himself out in true Yankee style—but annexation was no go, and his efforts created a deal of laughter, the whole of his oratory being in the George Francis Train style. He was followed by Mr. J. M. Edwards, Mr. Wales, Mr. Converse, J. M. Barnard, Mr. Cameron, and Dr. Grant, M. P. for Russell. A vote of thanks to the Provisional Directors and the visitors on this occasion was moved by Mr. Perley, seconded by Mr. Macpherson, in a neat speech, in which he took occasion to quietly read a lesson to Mr. Derby, which obliged that genius to disown the greater part of his speech. With a vote of thanks to the chairman, three cheers for the Queen and three for the President of the United States, the meeting adjourned.

THE Dominion Government has lately received back from the Imperial authorities Isle au Noix, with all its buildings, armaments, etc. It may be remembered that in 1862, during the Trent imbroglio, the island was re-occupied by Her Majesty's troops, having some time previously been used as a reformatory by the Canadian Government. To what use in future it may be devoted is unknown. It is doubtful, however, whether it will ever again resume its importance as a military post, such as it was considered to be in the old days of border warfare. As a naval station in those days it was also of great importance. Now the Commodore's house and the naval quarters generally are fast crumbling to ruin. The buildings, however, within the fort itself are substantial stone structures and in excellent order, and fit for any use to what the Dominion Government may desire to devote them.