

Mountain boys of what is now the State of Vermont, who was under the ban of outlawry from the Legislature of the Province of New York, and who, as soon as he heard that there had been fighting at Lexington, set out with some congenial associates to fight against the Canadians. He had little trouble in gaining an entrance into Fort Picton, and the sentry on guard made but a feeble resistance. Captain Dolaplace, the Commandant, when roused from his bed, and summoned to surrender, naturally inquired who the enemy were, and under what authority they acted. Colonel Allen replied that he had made the demand "in the name of the Great Jehovah and of the Continental Congress." Having taken a fort with ease, Colonel Allen resolved to take a city in like manner, and he made an attack on Montreal, which ended in his being taken prisoner. The active career of this compound of Don Quixote and Mr. Jefferson Brick now came to an end. He was carried to England as a prisoner; sent back to America when a sympathiser was about to apply for writ of *habeas corpus* on his behalf; he spent some time in the notorious Sugar house in New York, where so many prisoners suffered most shamefully; and finally, he was exchanged and set free. The failure of Colonel Allen to get possession of Montreal was redeemed by the success of General Montgomery, who commanded a force which sufficed to render resistance hopeless. But the victory was not complete, as Sir Guy Carleton managed to make his escape. Dressed in plain clothes, and embarking at night in a small boat propelled by muffled oars, he passed through the vessels of the enemy, and made his way towards Quebec. This was emphatically the key of Canada. Colonel Benedict Arnold, of evil memory, headed an expedition to a point before Quebec, where it was agreed that Montgomery would effect a junction with him after having secured Montreal. Arnold's conduct in this affair merits the highest praise. He led his men through a wilderness where the hindrances to travel were complicated with serious difficulty about getting food. He sustained them by his example, nerved them by his personal daring, and brought them at length to the appointed spot. No feat in the whole war was more brilliant than this. Deputy Governor Cranmole was in command at Quebec when Arnold appeared before the city, and for a moment it seemed as if the capital of Canada would soon change masters again. Montgomery joined him and took command of the besieging force. Meantime, however, Sir Guy Carleton had succeeded in entering the city, and set himself to organize a vigorous resistance. A summons to surrender was made and rejected; an assault was made and failed; Arnold was wounded, and Montgomery was killed. The siege, though continued for some months later, was raised at last, and not long afterwards Canada was entirely evacuated by the forces which had come to drag the people into freedom, and to guard the frontier of the United Colonies by annexing the Province of Quebec.

When Sir Guy Carleton had no longer any cause to dread attack and when his foes had been worsted in battle and weakened by pestilence, he displayed a humanity only too rare on either side during that war, and which earned for him an enviable reputation among those arrayed in arms against him. The prisoners whom he had taken at the assault of Quebec were treated with marked kindness. On being released for exchange, he supplied them with the articles of clothing in which they were deficient. Fears were entertained lest many of the besiegers who had been wounded might have conceal-

ed themselves in the woods, in order to escape being made prisoners, and might be in danger of dying there. A proclamation was issued directing the militia to search diligently for such persons and bring them to the general hospital for treatment at the public cost, and assuring those who should voluntarily appear that they would be tended till they were healed and then sent to their homes. Remonstrances were made to Governor Carleton by some of his officers to the effect that he treated the rebel prisoners with too great leniency. His reply was, "Since we have tried in vain to make them acknowledge us as brothers, let us at least send them away disposed to acknowledge us as first cousins." Unhappily, this policy was not pursued by others in his position and with the like opportunities. Such conduct was not more accordant with the dictates of humanity than with the principles of true statesmanship. The prisoners who were thus treated were little disposed to believe that their opponents were the tyrants and monsters they were said to be. Indeed, if others had acted like Governor Carleton, and if such discreditable and wholly unauthorised acts like the burning of Norfolk by Lord Dunmore, and the burning of Falmouth by Lieutenant Mowat had never been perpetrated, the advocates of separation at any price would have found themselves in a minority, and all the tact and generalship of Washington would have failed in keeping a Continental army together to fight those whom Congress had declared to be enemies. When the struggles and blunders of the contest were coming to a close, Sir Guy Carleton was appointed Commander in Chief of the British forces in America and Governor of New York. He had little to do now beyond acting with his wonted gentleness and good feeling. He was the last English Governor of the capital of the Empire State. Had he held that position at an earlier day many things we now vainly regret might never have happened. In 1786 he returned as Governor to Canada with the title of Lord Dorchester; ten years afterwards he returned home, after narrowly escaping death by the shipwreck, on the island of Anticosti, of the frigate in which he was a passenger. He died in 1808, at the ripe age of eighty-six, after having done his duty to his Sovereign and country in a manner not surpassed by many of his contemporaries; and after having left Canada under an obligation which, we trust, she will never forget. The first Lord Dorchester had had the rare fortune to merit commendation alike from friend and foe, when, after the lapse of a century, they review the stirring and trying scenes in which he was the leading personage.

The Suez Canal.

RUSSIA AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

The *Moscow Gazette* of December 6, in a new article on the Suez canal transaction has the following:—"There can be no doubt as to the political importance of the event. England's ancient preponderance has been immensely increased by the acquisition of property rights—that is, territorial rights in Egypt. England most unceremoniously has taken the lead in partitioning Turkey. The English have long been accustomed to have everything their own way in Asia, Africa, and Australia, to do what they please in all parts of the world, and to rule the seas without fearing or, indeed, expecting opposition. They now no longer content themselves with seizing distant lands, but pocket the key to the whole of Southern and Eastern Europe,

constituting themselves the sole and absolute judges of what is good and profitable for the other countries concerned. We all know the jealousy and supercilious *hauteur* marking British policy towards other countries. We have not forgotten the furious rage excited by the Khiva Campaign; we remember the odious intrigue by which England endeavoured to tie Russia's hands and place a horde of Central Asiatic nomads under the protection of International Law. Now that England has seized the Suez Canal, is there any one so naive as to anticipate that other countries' interests will be impartially protected by Great Britain?"

The *St. Petersburg Golos*, having enumerated the various corps composing the British army, cannot repress these remarks:—"And this, then, is the mighty force which causes the *Times* newspaper to assume so menacing and supercilious a tone. The brief abstract we have received of the *Times*' article does not as yet give us a clear idea with what object this article has been written, and what is the meaning of the very strange mobilization measure attributed to the British War Office."

AUSTRIA AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* writes:—"The action of England in the Suez Canal question has produced a great impression here by its boldness, but it has not caused any dissatisfaction. It is regarded simply as a proof that England has definitely abandoned her former policy as the protector of Turkey; and the report from Paris that England will not oppose the neutralisation of the canal seems to be only a political feeler, as nothing is known of such a project having been put forward by any of the Powers. The measure is not considered in any way to affect Austrian interests. In his last report from Suez the Austrian Hungarian Consul expresses a wish that Austrian manufacturers should make more use of the canal than they have hitherto done. Austria now stands third as regards the number of ships sent by the European Powers through the canal; but there is at present little prospect of the number being increased, as she now devotes all her efforts rather to the protection of her home industry than to the extension of her foreign trade. As to the proposal of the leading Hungarian paper that guarantees should be required to prevent England from establishing arbitrary tariffs at the expense of other nations, no apprehensions are felt here on that score, the purchase of the Khedive's shares having obviously not given England a right to be absolved from her international duties."

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Russia is still disturbed respecting Britain's purchase of the Suez canal shares. "The *Moscow Gazette* has the following:—"England is fast becoming a focus of sensational intelligence. Before we have had time to recover from our surprise at the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire by Great Britain, we are told that England prepares for war. The *Times* newspaper, indeed, pharisaically remarks that England, instead of hiding her military arrangements, like other States, prefers communicating them to her own officers as well as the world at large. But why does England prepare for war at all? As nobody threatens her, the inference is that she either means to defend her new Egyptian acquisition by force of arms or else will prevent others from following her example. Yet there is no reason to prepare for these contingencies. England has secretly concluded