

nor will it be possible to reduce them to order without the maintenance of a superior force continually.

Then again the navigation of the St. Lawrence has been conceded *for ever* without an equivalent, while a permissive navigation of Lake Michigan for ten years is the sole set off for the surrender of territorial rights of such an extensive character as could only be warranted by the close of a disastrous contest. Not a word about the freedom of canals which were closed against Canadians less than twelve months before this precious treaty was concluded, or about the disputed question of the St. Clair Canal navigation. The San Juan question has been referred to the Emperor of Germany, in the face of Fremont's official plan of the date of 1849, which shows the boundary as the Haro Channel, and the exigencies of continental politics may influence the minds of that astute sovereign and his equally astute minister in the adverse direction to Canadian interests.

At any rate this treaty has brought the question of our relations to Great Britain prominently forward. We can no longer be the victims of the imbecility of her politicians or the cupidity of her tradesmen. Our people are loyally prepared to make any sacrifice for their duty to the Empire, but they cannot afford to sacrifice interests which will compromise the safety of the connection and their own national existence. It may be a very pretty game for the philosophers of the Manchester School to play, saving their own pockets at the expense of others; but it cannot be done twice, and it is just possible that a little more trust in cold iron and a little less in gold would serve their turn better. They might realize the value of Solon's prediction to Cræsus, and lose all, notwithstanding the concessions.

The annals of English diplomacy contain nothing creditable to the genius, honor, or honesty of her people. But this Treaty of Washington is beyond comparison the most senseless, imbecile, and wantonly disadvantageous of all she has ever negotiated, not even excepting the disgraceful truce of Aix la Chapelle. Throughout it has been a disgraceful surrender of principle for the lofty purpose of soothing the sentimental susceptibilities of a lot of grumbling traders and their puppets, the unprincipled politicians of a corrupt state, who would bully but dare not strike. Notwithstanding the President's manifesto, a firm countenance would soon take the brag out of them. The South is a mill stone that will sink them the first opportunity, and that will be a war.

On another page will be found an article from the United States *Army and Navy Journal* commenting on the sentimentality of the *Broad Arrow*. We earnestly recommend our readers to study this choice morsel, they will find that English pandering to Yankee susceptibility has only one result, and that the increase of the arrogance

and insolence of a greedy, selfish people, prepared to accomplish their ends by fair or foul means, although totally unable to do so by force. Putting aside the falsehood of the issues on which the Southern war of independence was undertaken, the action of the class in Great Britain that comforted as far as its municipal laws allowed them to do the brave Southerners, was dictated by a desire to add to their commercial gains and by no feeling of hostility either way. Although if the aristocrats permitted it the United States would be just as much a matter of past history as the States of the Church, and as one disturbing element less in civilization that would have been a positive gain. However, as between the *Broad Arrow* and the *Army and Navy Journal*, we have no wish to interfere with the exchange of mawkish sentiment, the former may submit in the process to all the bullying the latter chooses to administer, it is after all only taking the bitter with the sweet; but we beg leave to set the *Army and Navy Journal* right concerning the British possessions on this continent—the desire on the part of the people it represents “for the acquisition of British North American territory” has disappeared before Canadian bayonets.

The press of the United States invariably places the relations of both countries on a false issue. It is to serve a purpose—as they are without exception the organs of a party. The *Army and Navy Journal* is not free from this blemish, and in the article under consideration every statement is distorted, the final flourish being by far the richest, as if the offsprings of the scrapings of all Continental Europe had anything in common with the descendants of the canting Puritans. The mass of the people of the States are Irish, Germans, Danes, Norwegians, and French; the original English element being represented by the Connecticut clock pedlars and a minority of the people of the six New England States. It must certainly be humiliating to Great Britain to learn that her policy must be shaped to please the people of the United States, or rather the party in power there, and it speaks volumes for the action of the Whig-Radicals, which has brought her to it. Moreover, Canada has got something to say in the matter, and as we are like President Grant's fishermen, “a law unto ourselves,” we will see what all this bluster amounts to or whether the Treaty of Washington is a step towards “the acquisition of the British North American territory” by the Yankees. The *Broad Arrow* and its friend may philosophise as much as they please towards the establishment of an *en tente cordiale*, but that treaty is by no means “*une fait accompli*,” and as to the result Canada has a voice in the matter.

LAST GEN.—According to *L'Eevenement*, the last Armstrong gun left the citadel of Quebec on the 3rd inst., and was conveyed to the Queen's wharf.

The following extract from an article which appeared in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* is supposed to be a supplement to the celebrated *jeu d'esprit*, the “Battle of Dorking,” and a clever, well devised satire on the army and navy administration of the English Whig-Radicals, as well as a by no means exaggerated description of the domestic and foreign policy of Gladstone and his followers. It points out distinctly the state of disorganization and disorder into which charlatans like Cardwell and Childers can throw any system cursed with their officious meddling, and how dangerous an assumption is that of the popular branch of the legislature to exercise all the powers and functions of the other estates of the realm. The ascending of democracy is the ascendancy of a class and true liberty is not class government. The author of this extract signs himself as “John Michael Trutz-Baumwell,” and addresses it as a letter to the Emperor of Germany. He believes England will not fight, and the movement after all would be only a bit bluster, well sustained as the Yankee agitation on the Alabama claims, it would produce not only a surrender such as the Washington Treaty, but the actual supremacy of Great Britain would be handed over to the Kaiser. Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, and the newly created Marquis of Ripon, each playing their parts in the interests of peace, philanthropy, sentimental national benevolence, and economy towards that consummation. The picture drawn by “John Michael Trutz-Baumwell” is perfectly truthful, but humiliating in the extreme. The representatives of the great men that made England the first country in the world have degenerated into a couple of titled drivellers and a peddling demagogue. Very few will fail to recognize the exact truthfulness of the pen and ink portraits of the following paragraphs:

“But why talk of fighting at all? The whole thing would be done without it. Hardly would Mr. Cardwell in his plumed and three-cornered hat (kept in safety on his war horse by a tall policeman) have finished his speech to the last of the volunteer corps leaving for the battle-field, or hardly would Mr. Gladstone have fired the Council of Aldermen by a speech half borrowed from Homer and half from the New Testament, before a reaction would begin.

“The cost of resistance to foreign invasion would be reckoned up. “What will it cost?” is the moral of every Englishman's catechism of our time. Mr. Gladstone, who unites a commercial love of peace with an evangelical horror of war, would begin to perceive with a subtle reasoning that physical submission means real moral superiority. Mr. Cardwell would go to bed and take warm gruel. Mr. Lowe would frighten the taxpayers into a panic by proposing an impossible tax to cover the costs of the national defence. The *Times*, which came out on the Monday with a Demosthenic article, citing all the examples of heroism from the days of Marathon down to that of Tilbury Fort, to encourage the people in sustaining the old national fame of their ancestors, would begin, on the Wednesday, to joke upon the whole affair in a very clever way.