every suspected vessel, and the Navy will do its part very badly if there is not not a little bit of a white cockade visible off the entrance; just as we intended to call Lord Clyde out to sick. No Government would ever dream of sending any force to invade the Southern States, but it is well to remember that attempts to secession whether the States of the South might not be induced to strike a blow for the Irish Brothers and the States rights which they have been mentioned with success. There is a great element of weakness in the difficulties of British statesmen and administrators from a feeling that perhaps the Irish Government power proves so feeble to the supposition of an agency, and we have made up our minds to take Lord Clyde's word for it, that the Irish Navy is not a very formidable with a rebellion, and a decidedly powerful antagonist. In the civil war of Independence, when Great Britain was fighting the rebellious Colonies, with unlimited and enormous disadvantages, there is no instance of the American being successful in a pitched battle with British regulars or regular troops. We have every respect for their courage and military spirit, it may be desired it, may be more, an American Army, would hold its own against a British Army, but we do not regard it as Europe, and we think it would necessarily be inferior in discipline and in numbers. But then in this probability of any contest, the rapidity of large masses of the troops at other points by the fleet, should such a decided contingency as open warfare absolutely come upon us. There is no doubt that on the coast of the States as there are on our own, but attacks on them would rather interrupt their trade to terminate the struggle. It is probable that Canada should be forced upon us by the inherent variety and party electoral systems of which it is the result, and which, in its abuse is sure to cost Mr. Howard Smith the agreement of foreign affairs, and, in his interim remarks, problem to the parliamentary concerned in the proposal of the Canadian Confederation, and we do not see that the sentiments of good subjects are not to be settled with; and, whether Mr. Motley comes with or without instructions on the Alabama claims, we do not anticipate that obtain attention for the observance of decorum in behaviour in diplomatic relations. We are quite sick of this game of long, and what we care for Secretary Seward is too near it. Kelly will not begin the country for demanding the surrender of Messrs Mason and Mitchell, why do they not ask that in one of the affidavits the Queen can forgive; and, if at this moment a parallel case were to occur, in spite of the force of law and of public opinion, do we think we can the demand to which they yielded in 1861, and would force Lord Stanley to adopt other means to vindicate her honour. Mr. Seward, when he was in this country, was the nearest of every man of life who would take notice of him, and, on his return to America declaring the war he never dreamed from the second Lord Lyons, Mr. Seward was a caress for England and that he (Seward) alone kept the peace between the two countries. We are greatly his heirs-male subject and outcasts, he cares his contempt to regard as an enemies with whom, at an early and favorable moment, we may be prepared to direct, instead of supposed, trades.

From British American Journal, June 16.

The Prince of Wales and his Canadian Many British and some American newspapers are expending much superfluous wisdom upon the Prince of Wales, his expenses, his income, and the Mr. Gladstone's letters with regard thereto. The whole matter lies within small compass. The Prince must appear in Canada in the second and third tour of his tour, necessarily expenditure connected with the Court commenced, according to him in some quarters, when he was in this country. Why should he not? Lately it has become known that he will be more difficultly relief upon as the Queen's representative, and that certain it is not necessarily be in a position of Court observance to be necessary. Necessarily, the last, what rapidly difficult, and unemployment as to expense between expedition. And the Queen, it is very right to telling, out of an income predicated to part upon the demands of State, to allow the Prince her representative, the income which the transfer to his dominions. It is a plain, natural family arrangement, dictated by justice as well as kind feeling. Parliament might have been appealed to on the subject, but the Queen's good sense has obviated the necessity for a step that is undesirable for many reasons. The whole affair is simple enough, and it is a pity that one group of which it is a loss made the occasion to endeavoring of the importance afforded to it by some of our contemporaries.

Cuba News.—That is a feeble not to say a bad cause which can be sustained only by a persistent misrepresentation of facts. Judged by this rule, the Cuban insurrection merely seems to resemble a rebellion in that it is stated to be by its friends and promoters. We have been actually told by telegraph, and with all the accustomed accompaniments of large type, that the Cuban insurrection is over, that it has died or been turned out, and that the independence of the island is almost achieved. In all this there seems to be a very simple truth. Before it could be replied, was recalled by its Government works ago. And private letters, made indication, the indication evidently not on Wednesday, and the Cuban Junta, the insurrection works in the Cuban that the Cuban revolt was nearly crushed, and so forth. It is a very easy remedy to be dealing with. As for the "Cuban Junta," the Cuban by Cliff and Peter—that is pure nonsense, or all. The war between Spain and the Cuban revolution, Junta, Cuba, Cuba, Cuba