

works and organization which are intended to guard your frontiers, and to enable you to rally and defend your homes in future times. And when I express an opinion as to the absence of danger at the present moment, I counsel you not to neglect any department of the military art. In other words, I firmly believe that every national born soldier in the American army yearns for his home and the delights to be found there, and that he has no wish, after having vindicated the honour of his own country, to carry the horrors of war into Canada. Yet, as time passes, complications may arise, and now is the moment to guard against future contingencies. I address these friendly admonitions to this city, the capital of that portion of the Empire which lies farthest from the ocean."

Here is the opinion of a gentleman who was born among us, and who has raised himself by his great abilities and untiring energy to a proud position as a soldier and a statesman. He is Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of British North America. I feel this is no idle matter. It requires that some action should be had upon it. As I said at the first, I do not speak for the love of hearing myself, but because the people in that part of the country which I represent are anxious to know, and from their position should know, whether in case of difficulty they would be defended by England, or left to themselves.

Hon. Mr. SMITH.—As the hour has come when we should go into the consideration of the Supplies, I think it would be perhaps better to adjourn this debate, and go on with the order of the day; the discussion can be resumed at any other time.

Mr. CONNELL.—The Government can do as they choose in the matter, but I wish to have a division of the House on this resolution.

Hon. Mr. SMITH.—The fact is, we don't want to crush the hon. member down, nor to prevent him from having every opportunity to express himself on this question. I on my side the hon. member if he does not think it would be as well to adjourn the debate till we get through the Supplies.

Mr. GILBERT.—I have not yet looked into the resolution, and I think if the hon. member will consent, that it would be best to adjourn the debate.

Mr. CONNELL.—If honorable members think so, I am quite willing to let the matter lie over.

At 3 o'clock the House, on motion of the Hon. Mr. GILLMOR, went into the further consideration of the

#### GRANTING OF SUPPLY—MILITARY AND MILITIA, \$30,000.

Mr. LINDSAY stated that he thought this item of supply was not to be taken up till the Militia Bill has been laid before the House. He found that although the late Government had increased the grant for Militia from \$10,000 to \$20,000, yet after that, Mr. Cardwell pronounced that the Militia exists only on paper. This Government proceed to add \$10,000 more to the grant, and as yet the Bill is not introduced. He had no objection to put the whole resources of the country into the hands of the Government if they are required, but seeing the low state of the finances, the large amounts that would be needed to repair the damage done by the late freshet to bridges and roads, the appropriation should not be so much. His Excellency had suggested the idea of training the officers, so that they could

easily instruct a large body of men when needed. He thought the plan a good one, and suggested that the men in the rural districts could meet in the evening's to be instructed in the drill.

Mr. HATHEWAY was surprised and gratified to hear the very eloquent speech of the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Connell). It would have done honour to the House of Commons. He thought there was no necessity to go into the consideration of the Bill before making the grant. If the Bill was defeated the amount would not be issued. He informed the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Lindsay) that the addition of \$10,000 to the grant was not the work of this Government, but of the late one, and, therefore, they should not be blamed for it. He believed that if we do our duty, we need not fear that England will leave us to the mercy of a foe. When he looked at what other Sister Colonies were doing in the matter, he thought it was time we should do something more than we have done in the past, and the passing of a grant for \$30,000 for this purpose he was sure was no more than England would look us to give.

Mr. McMILLAN said they did not yet know for what purpose the sum was to be expended. He understood some great changes were to be made in the old law, although what they were, he had not yet learned. The freedom which England gave to us was the first step towards the position we occupy, and we should now be willing to do something for our own defence, and no longer throw ourselves on the poor classes of England, who are heavily taxed to support the troops here. If there was any one thing that should be under one's eye and mind that should be Government, it was the Militia of all these Provinces. But the majority of the people had decided that this was not to be attained for the present; still he was willing to go to the utmost of the means we possess in our isolated position to shew our determination to do something for ourselves, and to prove our loyalty to Great Britain. The principle of the Colonies supporting their own soldiers is becoming very general. The troops in India are supported there, and in Australia each soldier receives £40 per year from the public chest. It was not to be surprised at that these Colonies should be asked to do something more than they have, under these circumstances. He was willing to go for a large grant for this purpose, and to shew England that we desire our connection with our Mother Country—our glorious Mother Country—to continue.

Mr. GILBERT moved that the blank be filled with \$10,000. The hon. Provincial Secretary had brought in his budget, but had preserved an absolute silence as to the amount to be expended for militia purposes.

Hon. Mr. GILLMOR thought that was about the only thing he did explain.

Mr. GILBERT did not hear him. The House and the people would ask why the Government had increased the militia grant three hundred fold. When the answer to the Address was going through the House he addressed some remarks to the Government, knowing, as he supposed, their strength and the policy they intended to adopt. For this he was denounced by some of the members of the Government, and treated as though they desired all connection between them to be severed. But he would now ask why they should put their hands into the public chest, and take out for militia

purpose a sum three hundred fold more than former grants. When the hon. President of the Council had opposed a former grant he was with him, for he did the same. He failed to see why it was necessary for the descendants of the loyalists, and those who came from England, Ireland and Scotland, to need to shew their loyalty to the British throne by voting \$30,000 for our defence. Did the people of England doubt our loyalty? No; there was not a man in the House of Commons who dared to stand up in his place and say the people of New Brunswick are not loyal. This reason was not given when the grant for \$10,000 was made, and what has occurred since to cause such a change, and to call for such an argument to be put forward? He thought this Government would not follow in the steps of the last; but he doubted, if even the late Government had known the position in which we are now placed, they would have increased the expenditure 300 per cent. This Government, however, knowing the revenue is falling off, and that they have to come to the House and ask for extraordinary means in the form of revenue notes to carry on the public works, do come and ask us to grant for militia purposes 300 per cent. on former grants, or one-twentieth of the whole revenues of the Province. Was it to shew their loyalty? was it for defence? Look at our coast. Would the whole revenue of the country be sufficient to defend it? No, it would sell be but as a drop in a bucket. We could not erect any fortifications that would prove of any effect. It has been found that no fortifications can prevent Canada from invasion from the United States; and how much more applicable the remark would be to New Brunswick. What we want is population to bring out our resources, open up our roads, and develop the bone and sinew of the country, and that would be our best defence. Canada does not do as we are doing, but goes to the British government and says, guarantee us this money, and then we will go to work and erect our fortifications. Does this Government do anything of this kind? Not at all; but they put their hands in the public purse, and take \$30,000 out of the hard working people of the Province. He was in favor of a grant of \$10,000 to keep up some organization, to shew how many men are really available in case of difficulties arising, and to drill the officers so that they may be fitted to command the men; but he could not go for \$30,000, which was \$10,000 beyond what the late government granted. The Government should first have exhausted all argument and all diplomacy with the British Government, before they decided to ask for this sum. If they had done this; if they had told them our position, that our revenues were falling off, that we wanted to extend our public works, that the roads were in a shocking state, and the backwoodsmen were crying out for a little money to keep them passable; if they had assured them of our continued loyalty, and our readiness in case of trouble to vote the whole of our revenues for this one purpose of defence, I do not believe they would have failed, or that they would have needed to come to this House and ask for such a sum for this purpose.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN said this Government had only been in power some three or four weeks, and it was therefore impossible for them to have done what the