

Yankee fleet from appearing in the British Channel and imitating the role played by England in the Potomac with very profitable variations? The political economists who advocate the severance of the Colonies as being too expensive, had better calculate how much the above manœuvre would cost, and what the consequences might be.

It has been asserted many times by the English press that the Imperial Administration had to submit to Yankee insolence and impertinence because of the defenceless condition of British North America. But such folly could never be seriously entertained by any English statesman, from the simple fact that any attempted aggression on the part of the people of the United States would be resisted by the Colonists, and very little assistance indeed required to repel it. The war of 1812 amply proved the inability of the United States to conquer one-fourth of the numerical population of which these Colonies can now boast, and surely they have not deteriorated in courage or patriotism since. Such nonsense is a direct insult to the people, and could only be uttered by parties totally ignorant of their resources and power.

A good deal of misapprehension has resulted from the fact that the Imperial authorities have from time to time received reports on the defence of the Provinces not at all favorable; and this has been caused by no dislike, evil intention, or incompetency on the part of the officer making such report, but simply from the fact that it involved a problem which could only be solved in one way, according to professional ideas, and that was by the employment of a regular army, of which some 300,000 men would be required for that purpose, with corresponding outfit and appliances. It is evident Great Britain does not possess such an available force; therefore the British North American Provinces are defenceless. But it is not at all necessary to tax the purse of the mother country to any such extent, because it is susceptible of proof that Canada is easily rendered defensible, and that she can supply the full number of troops necessary for such a purpose. The part Great Britain would be called on to play would be to furnish the naval force, which she must provide in her own defence in any case. The greatest monarch that ever filled the throne of Great Britain, the immortal William III., achieved his glory and renown by fighting England's battles on the fields of Flanders, and whoever will defend her future integrity must do so on the coasts of North America. The lust of power—personal and national aggrandizement—has proved stronger than the dictates of freedom, humanity or public interest, and in "newly created nationalities" this feeling is intensified; therefore, in the event of any European complications, the power of the United States will be seen to be arrayed on the opposite side to that of Great Britain, and it would be the same if no British America remained to be conquered; because the politicians of Washington would aspire to fill her place in commerce and arms, and if a general break-up of the British Empire was to happen, they would succeed beyond doubt.

Under these circumstances, it is evidently the policy of British statesmen to look well to the future. Without her Colonies, she would be obliged to maintain a standing army of commensurate magnitude with that of her continental neighbors; because, having no use for an armed navy, no force beyond what would be thought necessary to defend her shores could be maintained. Her commerce would be confined to the production of such articles as her resources

would enable her to sell more cheaply than her neighbors; and as her flag would afford only the protection which the comity of nations throws around a weaker Power, her carrying trade would be annihilated, and it might be possible to employ a large proportion of her surplus population as soldiers; or, in the event of a war, subsidize her neighbors, as she was obliged to do during the war of Independence. With these Colonies, she is obliged to maintain the largest naval and smallest military force in the world. She is chief manufacturer; therefore has the largest commerce, and engrosses the greatest portion of the carrying trade of any other country therein; and in the event of war, instead of subsidizing soldiers of fortune to fight her battles for her, she has the descendants of her own sons to stand by her, and the money she expends is in defence of mutual interests. Moreover, in Canada especially, the population, being ardently desirous of maintaining the connection with the mother country at any or all sacrifices, may be looked on as a garrison holding an advantageous strategic position within the territories of the enemy, which true generalship should maintain at all hazards, as much for its influence on the campaign as its actual intrinsic value.

It costs England much more to maintain a few rods of territory at Gibraltar—a standing menace to Spain and Europe—from which no returns whatever have been received, or will be, than it does to maintain British North America, a country whose dealings are second only to one other Power in the commerce of Great Britain. If this country is a source of weakness, it would be well for those railers at the connection to point out where the strength of the Empire lies. It is certainly not in complete isolation.

In the pages of the REVIEW, the question of the organization of the military force of the Province has been dealt with. To make it effective is only a question of legislative activity, and its early consummation would be a boon to both countries. Five hundred thousand bayonets would relieve the minds of the Secretary of the Colonies of any fear he might have of Mr. Seward's pettifogging insolence, while it would place the defensive capabilities of the country beyond speculation. The maintenance of Colonial connection is necessary to Great Britain, as it involves her prestige, commerce, manufactures and national existence in its political consequences. The day of "new nationalities" has gone by, one experiment such as the United States exhibits is enough for a whole period of the world's history. The duty of British statesmen is not to consider the Colonies as the germs of Empire, but the component parts of one which is first in religion, liberty, science, commerce, manufactures and war—the Empire of Great Britain—to use them as faithful allies and dear children, whose prosperity is the first consideration, and whose country is the home of the surplus population of the British Isles, affording necessary expansion to the great Anglo-Saxon race.

THE LATE COL. DE SALABERRY.—The resolutions expressive of the regret of the battalion of Chasseurs Canadiens, of Montreal, at the death of the D. A. G. of Militia, L.C., and paying a worthy tribute to his personal merits and important services, have been forwarded to his widow, Mme. De Salaberry. The meeting in question was largely attended, Lieut.-Col. Tetu the Commander, being present, with the other officers of this fine corps.

THE BANQUET OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

SPEECHES OF LORD CARNARVON AND HON. JOHN A. MACDONALD ON CONFEDERATION.

On Tuesday evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained a select company at dinner at the Mansion-house, which was served in the Egyptian-hall. The invited guests, about two hundred and fifty in number, included the Earl of Carnarvon, several members of the House of Commons, the Court of Aldermen, the Canadian Delegates, with a section of the Court of Common Council, among others, and the banquet was served with great splendour. The company as they arrived were received in one of the state drawing rooms, and among them were, besides the Earl of Carnarvon Mr. Ad-derley, M. P., Mr. Headlam, M. P., and Mrs. Headlam, Mr. Beresford Hope, M. P., and Lady Mildred Beresford Hope; Mr. Robert Peel Dawson, M. P., and Mrs. Dawson; the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., Mr. E. W. Watkin, M. P., and Mrs. Watkin; Sir Chas. W. Dilkie, M. P., Colonel Aucland, M. P., Mr. R. Baggally, Q. C., M. P., Mr. Edward Baines, M. P., and Mrs. Baines, Mr. Davenport Bromley, M. P., Admiral Rydor, Mr. Cyril Graham, Mr. Irving Hare, the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Atty.-Gen. of Canada, and Mrs. Macdonald; the Hon. Peter Mitchell, Premier of New Brunswick; the Hon. Wm. and Miss Macdougall; Hon. Wm. and Mrs. Howland, the Hon. John Rose, the Hon. Charles Fisher, the Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Lt. Col. Bernard, etc., etc. Her Majesty the Queen, and "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," were given in succession from the chair, and drunk with acclamation. In the course of the evening Lord Carnarvon, after replying to the toast of "The House of Lords," with which the Lord Mayor had associated his name, took occasion to say he saw around the table the faces of many gentlemen with whom, during the last few months, he had been very closely connected in the consideration of a question which, not only to this country, but also to Her Majesty's subjects on the other side of the Atlantic, was one of the most important that had ever been dealt with. It had been his fortune to be mixed up with these gentlemen in many official relations, and therefore on that occasion, which appeared to offer him the best opportunity of taking leave of them, he might perhaps be allowed to express his earnest wish that God would speed the new Confederation which had been arranged among the British North American Provinces, and to say how much in this country it was believed to be owing to the services of those gentlemen who had come here as the friends of the Confederation, and to advance its interests, and, in addition, to say how much individually he owed to their tact, ability, and patience in soothing the difficulties which lay in the way of its accomplishment. Having thus ventured to take the liberty of expressing what he felt was due from him personally to these gentlemen, he might, perhaps, be allowed to say one word to those who had been the opponents of the Confederation. In so great a question there must be of necessity some opposition even with the purest and more con-