

last place to which his affection, his devotion, his attachments should be turned,

"That go where'er he may, where'er his footsteps roam,

This spot's his country, and this land his home."

That to be a Canadian, not in its former limited sense, but in the sense of the new Dominion, was to belong to a country of which any man might be proud. This national sentiment must be fostered, must be encouraged. He was an Englishman in every fibre of his frame, and every pulsation of his heart. He loved England still, but he loved Canada more. (Hear, hear.) And this must be so with all, who wish to be true to this country. Such were the sentiments he gathered from the expression in the speech from the Throne, and with it he most cordially concurred. But arising out of this position, and springing from it were new duties and new responsibilities. We cannot expect to have all the advantages of freedom, without assuming its burdens, and prominent among them was the question of our defence. It would not perhaps be correct to enter fully into the discussion of this question, until the Government had submitted the plans they proposed to the House, but as it had been talked of a great deal, and discussed very generally in the papers, it might not be out of the way to make a few observations. It had been said that very large sums of money were to be expended on permanent fortifications on the subject of such defences; public opinion, during the last ten or twelve years had undergone some changes. The real defences of Sebastopol on the land side which kept the whole French and English armies before them for some fifteen months, were in a good measure improvised by the genius of Todleben in a few short weeks. In 1814, the defence of New Orleans was made by hastily throwing together a number of bales of cotton, and yet the most splendid fellows of the Peninsula, men who have sealed the ramparts of San Sebastian and stormed the walls of Badajos, who from Talavera to Toulouse had carried the colours of their regiments in triumph on every field, went down before those cotton bales like grass before the mower's scythe. The defences of Richmond which kept Grant with his 300,000 men before them for months, and would perhaps have remained untaken to this day, but for Sherman's march across the country were nothing but temporary ramparts hastily thrown up, and which probably ere this have again been levelled by the farmer's plough. It may be that in some positions permanent defences to some extent may be necessary, but in this respect he fully

concurred with the opinions expressed by the member from Durham, that such expenses ought only to be incurred after the most thorough consideration. The Minister who undertook to spend a million or a million and a half of pounds, raised out of the revenues and taxes of the people of this country, at such a time as this, when we had no reason to dread anything, assumed a fearful responsibility. He himself believed that the best defences of any country would be found in the attachment of the people to its institutions—in the confidence, they had in the administration of its laws, and in the judicious management of its finances. Beyond these, its best defences consisted in moveable fortifications. Arm and drill, and organize the young men of the country—pay them well, and he believed when the necessity arose, willing hearts and hands, ably led, would constitute a more available defence than permanent fortifications which might entail enormous cost upon the country (hear, hear). But he found it discussed as if it was only contemplated to defend Montreal and that portion of the country above. All of the Dominion below seemed entirely ignored. He fancied from what he had heard and read since being here that many people in Ontario conceived that New Brunswick was composed solely of Mr. Tilley and a few oysters, and that Nova Scotia was occupied by Mr. Howe and a codfish. (Laughter.) He hoped before the Parliament rose they would be of a different opinion. Another question to come before the House was the Intercolonial Railroad. He had heard a good deal about the route which should be chosen, but that great work must be placed where the interests of the country most required it, and not where it would simply serve the purpose of a section. (Hear, hear.) The fifteen millions of dollars to be expended on that great work for which the whole country would become responsible, and which the whole country would have to pay, should be expended on that route, which would best serve the general interests of the whole Dominion, as they could not have the Intercolonial Railway running to every man's door, or make its construction subservient to petty local claims. He then referred to the subject of retrenchment, which had been alluded to by honourable members. He believed no word in the English language had been put to more unworthy uses than the word "economy." Economy had been made the packhorse of every politician, and had rarely indeed been rigidly practiced. The gentlemen on the Treasury benches used it to keep themselves in office, and the Opposition used