

sary to construct a Canal on the north shore of St. Mary's river to overcome the rapids in that river, and with the Ottawa navigation improved a vessel of 1,000 tons burden could pass from tide water to Fort William on Lake Superior.

While the Radical press of Great Britain, led on by the *Times* are trying to cut the Colonies adrift, would it not be worth their trouble to consider, as a speculation, and a profitable one at that, the advisability of placing before the Imperial Government and the British people as a policy, the necessity of investing British capital in developing the resources of this portion of that "greater Britain," about which Mr. Dilke raves so eloquently. Would it not be more patriotic than sending it abroad on doubtful security to light, pave, cleanse and water Italian cities, where one week's bombardment would abolish capital and interest; or letting it out to Brother Jonathan whose passion for repudiation is well known to enable him to squeeze by threats more money out of the people of England and build up by English capital and English hands a hostile and rival power.

The fact of investing the surplus capital of Great Britain in the improvement of her own territories would proclaim to the world that her statesmen and people had faith in their own future and were determined to hold the position their fathers had so nobly won.

It is well known that labor will follow capital and the removal of the surplus population of Great Britain and Ireland from their present position of an incubus on the industry of both countries, would effect a far greater saving than Messrs. Gladstone, Bright and Cardwell could by removing the troops from the Colonies and indulging in the humbug of a general disarmament. It would do more to quiet the chronic discontent of Ireland than all the measures of confiscation those demagogues dare bring before a British Parliament.

A comprehensive plan by which the Canadian Government could command the Imperial guarantee for such sums as might be required for the development of British North America by railways and canals involving also a Government scheme of emigration, might be based on, first, the public security of the Dominion and secondly, on concessions of land similar to those granted by the United States Government to railways.

If public works of this description could be undertaken, the population would follow as a matter of course, and it is imperatively necessary that some such project be taken up by the Canadian Government at once, remembering that we are the descendants of those

Who in frail barques the ocean surge defied,  
And trained the race that live upon the wave;  
What shore so distant where they have not died?  
In every sea they found a watery grave.  
Honor forever to the true and brave  
Whose scaward led their song with spirits high,  
Bearing the red-cross flag their father gave;  
Long as the billows float the arching sky  
They'll scaward bear it still, to conquer or to die.

The address to the throne was carried without a division, but the debate on it elicited some very curious facts, prominent amongst which is that in the Canadian House of Commons a corporal's guard of "annexationists" are to be found, headed by Sir A. T. Galt, Knight of the order of Saints Michael and George, the recipient of honors through the Radical Government of England. The *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* has carefully eschewed party politics in accordance with its role as a military journal, but when a question of allegiance is involved it becomes its duty to engage in the combat and it shall be *a la outrance*. It is satisfactory to all loyal people to learn that the House has boldly supported the Ministry, conspicuous amongst whom shone the Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., Minister of Militia and Defence, in answer to a remark of Sir A. T. Galt's on the Militia Bill, he gave the following reply:

"Referring to the state of the Militia, he said there were now 43,000 enrolled, an excess of 3500; the excess being in Quebec and Ontario, and there would have been an excess in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick also, but for a difference in the law. He referred to the progress of conciliation in Nova Scotia, and congratulated the House that the opposition there had shown the completeness and strength of the new constitution."

Sir A. T. Galt stated that he had received the distinction of Knighthood from the British Government who well understood his ideas, and that he had urged those ideas on the Imperial Government as follows:

"His Excellency, at his (Galt's) request, permitted him to put these views in writing. He had certainly not expected to be required to make this statement, for he had left the letter in Montreal. He would say that in the letter he addressed to the Governor General he had said he considered the confederation of the Provinces, as intended by the Imperial policy, would lead to their separation from Great Britain. That was a policy he thought that would greatly tend to lessen the complications between Great Britain and the United States. That it would tend to remove a feeling of uneasiness in this country with regard to our position relatively with the United States in the unfortunate event of hostilities occurring, also that he did not suggest anything like an immediate separation of the country, but thought that the connection should be maintained as it was compatible with our mutual interest; but that it should be understood, or if possible expressed, that the people of this country would be called upon to legislate for themselves. He said, therefore, that holding these views and reserving to himself the right to state them in public, he felt that he must not accept the distinction that was offered to him, unless his Excellency would be pleased to convey his (Galt's) opinion to Her Majesty's Government, and that if he learned that Her Majesty's Government would be pleased to confer the decoration, he would be extremely grateful for it, and would accept it; but that if on the other hand, they felt there was anything in the views he entertained which ought to forbid its being conferred, he would accept the decision and acquiesce in its propriety. He was not at liberty to give the words of the answer, but they could judge from facts that the decision was con-

firmative, and, therefore, if there was anything in his position which was offensive to the loyalty of the hon. gentleman, all he could say was simply this: that he stood on the same ground as the ministers of the Crown in England.

About as nice a bit of special pleading as the Hon. Knight made use of to hide his transactions at Washington on the Reciprocity question of 1865.

The answer is unmistakable. Mr. Huntington having stated that Confederation was of slow growth and intimated that the pace of annexation would be quicker.

Sir G. E. Cartier said the agitation now, at all events, was very slow. England was the centre of the British system. If there was any disease of the heart, let Canada prove herself sound, and show herself determined to maintain the connection in spite of anything which might be uttered by any British Radical (cheers).

—The communication of our gallant correspondent "G. W." arrived too late for publication this week.

—In our next issue will appear the official reports of the battles of the war of 1812-15 with a list of the names of the serving officers.

A PAPER on the proper armament for Canada, in view of Fenian raids and Indian risings, has been contributed to the *New Dominion Monthly* for March, in the form of a review of Colonel Denison's book on "Modern Cavalry," by a distinguished writer and military authority. —Com.

## REVIEWS.

THE *NEW DOMINION MONTHLY* for March has been received from the publisher; it is as usual, replete with interesting and useful matter. The present number contains an able article on the defence of Canada which shall be presented to the readers of the *Review* in an abstracted form, with all due critical consideration.

We have to acknowledge the receipt from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, of the *EDINBURGH REVIEW* for Jan., 1870. It contains: Mr. Froude's history of Queen Elizabeth; Geological theory in Britain; Memoirs of General Van Brandt; Sir Chas. Adderly on Colonial policy; John Calvin in Church and State; London Topography and Street Nomenclature; Veitch's memoirs of Sir W. Hamilton; the Pre-Christian Cross; The Irish Land Question.

THE *ILLUSTRATED CANADIAN NEWS* for Feb 19th contains a portrait of the late Gen. Sir Charles Ashe Windham, K.C.B., from a photograph by Notman; the Ico Velocipede; Dominion Snow Shoe races; a portrait of Sir J. A. McDonald, K.C.B., from a photograph by Notman; Desdemona, and Othello —after a painting by Hildebrands; Iron Architecture; Mr. Bessemer's conservatory; What can it be, from a picture by Madame Thuillier; the cartoons, "the history of a Genius." As usual the letter press of the news is excellent.