

with a view to the protection of all parts of the Dominion. The House could not expect that he, as Minister of Militia, being necessarily acquainted with all that military men suggested to do, would make known what it was intended to do. He thought that the money which it was proposed to ask for would be amply sufficient to carry through the works contemplated. The sum of £440,000 sterling would be quite sufficient to erect works at Montreal satisfactory to the Imperial Government, and £200,000 sterling at St. John, so that it would be seen that nearly one half the whole sum would be available for expenditure in Ontario. The chief expenditure would be at Kingston, and the balance would be laid out at Toronto and Hamilton, and either Paris or London, probably at London. He then went on to show that it was our duty to fence our country as a man would fence his farm or private property by doing so, and at a reasonable cost too. We should give an authentic and emphatic manifestation of our desire to maintain our connection with the mother country. He then noticed some of the objections which might be raised to the scheme of fortifications. 1,256,000 will be the charge of the fortifications. When once these fortifications are built there will be a great feeling of safety, and one effect of his feeling of security will be that our militia expenditure can be safely cut down. A feeling seems to be gaining ground in Europe, that by the use of Armstrong and other powerful guns fortifications are almost useless as defences. That, however, is contrary to fact and actual experience. Their uses in defensive warfare has never been doubted, how great so ever has been the force brought against them. Indeed, the least cover is of advantage to the soldier, to say nothing of those vast, extensive, and grand works now produced by the aid of military science. The possibility of being attacked by our neighbors of the United States, very few will doubt, during at least six months of the year when the navigation is open; the probability is another thing. It will certainly make it a matter of more serious consideration, whether it is expedient to make an attack upon us, if our vulnerable points are very much less than they now are. Great armies may easily overrun countries and desolate them, but it takes time even with the best appliances to take forcible possession of a great fortress. It is well known how long the conquering General Grant was delayed before Petersburg and Richmond, and fortifications, whether according to modern notions, may or may not be impregnable, but yet enable us to hold out long enough for England to assist us with all her force, all her means, with her navies and her armies. He did not believe the Americans would ever resort to war again, as they now well knew the cost. The temptation would certainly be less, if the trouble and cost to them should be rendered treble what it is. When the French had possession of Canada they well knew the value of fortifications. Every assailable point from Quebec to frontenac, or Kingston, along the lakes and down the Mississippi were protected by fortifications and they then defended themselves by these works against the then much more numerous English Colonies to the South of them. This example then so successful, entirely successful, against invasion from the then English Colonies—now the United States—no simply propose to follow. Notwithstanding the Emperor Napoleon's III success at Magenta and Solferino, even after these two great and crushing victories, when he saw the unilateral, that great Austro-Italian fort-

ress, with his usual adroitness, he at once proposed a truce, and immediately concluded a peace. He had heard that the hon. member for Lambton would make a motion in amendment with regard to his motion, and he would doubtless keep his word, but he also knew his British feeling, his love of country, his pride of birth, his sterling loyalty, and the regard which he cherished for the land of his adoption, and he had no apprehension of any opposition from him likely to impair the usefulness or destroy the actuality of the chain of fortifications with which it is proposed to defend and maintain this country to ourselves and to England forever.

CANADA.



PASSPORTS FOR NATURALIZED SUBJECTS.

DOMINION OF CANADA

Copy

Circular.

DOWNING STREET.

25th April, 1867.

Sir,

With reference to the Circular Despatch from this Department dated the 5th of June, 1866, relative to the case of Foreigners naturalized in any of Her Majesty's Colonies who wish to obtain British Passports for foreign travel—I have the honor to inform you that different cases have occurred lately in which such naturalized Foreigners have applied in this Country for Passports without being in possession either of a Passport from the Governor or of any Official Document from the Colony to establish their identity and character. You will readily perceive that this is calculated to embarrass this Department and also to cause much private inconvenience to the persons concerned if they should find themselves unable to produce a sufficient evidence of their quality.

I have therefore to suggest that, in every Colony containing naturalized Foreigners who are likely to travel in Europe, it would be convenient that notice should from time to time be given in public newspapers of the necessity of such persons providing themselves before leaving the Colony with some official evidence of their identity and description.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

Signed BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

The Officer administering
the Government,
&c., &c., &c.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Ottawa, 5th May, 1867.

[With reference to the foregoing Circular Despatch]

NOTICE is hereby given that parties requiring Passports must apply until further notice, to this Department, transmitting at the same time a certificate of identity, accompanied in each case with a description of the applicant, signed by a Justice of the Peace and also the fee of one dollar.

H. L. LANGEVIN,

Secretary.

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