

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Mr. Cayley moved that the House receive the report of the Committee of Supply.

The first item—£6940 for salary of clerks, militia department—having been read.

Mr. Brown said he thought the ways and means ought to be expounded to the House before voting these supplies; but he would, in any case, oppose this item, and he was in favor of diminishing the expenditure as much as possible.

Atty. General Macdonald said the House must vote some of the supplies, before going into considerations of ways and means. With respect to this item he would say it was necessary. There had been a reduction in the militia department already, and the House might be sure that the Government would exercise due economy in relation to it.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald said the whole policy of the militia system had been a wrong one. The militia was a complete sham from beginning to end, and the cost had been enormous. There had been the grossest favoritism shown in all the appointments, none but party men receiving commissions.

Mr. Drummond said he had to admit, as a member of the Government which introduced the militia system, that it had been a serious and lamentable error. (Hear, hear.) He was convinced that the only good nucleus for a military power hereafter was the establishment of a constabulary force. He would have preferred seeing a bill carried through the House. But when he gave his consent to the militia bill, he had not the least idea of the frightful expense it would entail on the country. He would suggest to the Government the propriety of establishing a good polytechnic school, where not only military but scientific knowledge might be acquired. The moneys arising from the Ordnance lands would be much better applied.

Mr. Bellingham said a constabulary force would be found a greater failure than a militia force. They had had an example of the working of the constabulary system in the eastern Townships. The force there cost \$20,000 a year and yet not a single case had been reported by them. Having accepted the donation of property from the Imperial Government he thought they were bound in honor to continue the militia organization, and to render it as efficient as possible.

Attorney General Cartier said there was a reduction in the militia estimates of nearly £25,000. In two or three years the income from the Ordnance lands would be sufficiently large to reduce the militia charges to £7,000 or £8,000, as they stood before the last militia act.

Mr. Thibandean said that it had been at first asserted that the lands to be given by the Imperial to the Provincial Government would defray the whole of the expenses of our militia. He had believed it, and voted accordingly. Now, however, he found that the promises made in 1854, and renewed in succeeding years, were fallacious, and he would have to change his vote.

Mr. W. F. Powell said, that if the Government had offered these lands for sale, at a previous time, they would have done wrong. The Government had a quantity of very valuable lands in Ottawa which must have been sacrificed if they had been placed in the market. He differed from their opinion, that the country did not approve of the militia, for he thought the Province generally would sustain the volunteer troops. But there were other modes in which the question ought to be regarded. He knew not what complication might arise between England and other European countries; some difficulties seemed imminent. And if it might be necessary for Britain to remove the regiments hence, would it not be advantageous for us to have a trained force to garrison cities? Again in the case of risings in cities which were every now and then occurring—of how much service are not the militia companies! The training which they received was sufficient to discipline them, so that they compared not unfavorably with standing forces. Eventually the Ordnance lands we had received would be sufficient to defray all the expenses.

Mr. Foley said it was remarkable that, whenever any extravagance was contemplated in connection with the militia, we were "just on the verge of a crisis," "on the eve of a war with the States." This time he

[Mr. Foley] saw no danger.

Attorney General Macdonald said this amendment was so vague that it could not be carried, he acted upon. He had understood that most of the expenditure had already been incurred. As to the efficiency of the militia, he fully concurred with the member for Carleton. He could not agree with Mr. Foley as to the enrolled pensioners; but he had the satisfaction of informing the house that yesterday their services ceased. Henceforward they would not be chargeable on the country. The militia was considered sufficient for the defence of the country, and the pensioners would no longer be enrolled. Their pensions, of course would still be paid by the Imperial authorities and many of the pensioners were going to settle at Sault Ste. Marie. With respect to the value of the Ordnance lands, he might say that sixty thousand acres given to the Province were exceedingly valuable. At Penetanguishene and Isle aux Noix there were cut stone buildings available for the purpose of reformatory institutions. There was a great number of buildings available for public institutions. Of course this was all exclusive of the valuable lands at Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa and elsewhere, the proceeds of which would far more than meet the expenses of the militia service. The principal expense connected with the militia had been incurred, and he was sure they ought to be satisfied with the bargain they had made with the British Government.

Col. Playfair was sorry to see a desire expressed to put down the militia. The militia alone must be relied upon for the defence of the country. If, unhappily, difficulties should arise with the United States, they could not rely upon the Imperial Government for the number of troops which would be required. The British army, although the bravest on the face of the earth, was small compared with her colossal colonial possessions. He therefore raised his voice in favor of the maintenance of the whole of our voluntary forces.

Mr. Dorion said so far from there being a reduction in the estimate for the militia service there was an actual increase on one of the items of \$3,948. He hoped only such a staff would be kept up, the cost of which should not exceed £2000 a year. This had been formerly sufficient and would be sufficient, entirely adequate now. It was no use spending all the income of the Ordnance lands to keep up an organization which was not required, and which so far from being productive of any advantage, was attended with evil results, inasmuch as a large number were trained up in the habits of idleness.

Mr. Mackenzie said he would be perfectly willing to vote for the amendment, as it would prevent taxation on tea. He considered, however that it was a little reduction of the militia expenses that would save the country, when the system of borrowing and swallowing was still being carried on, when there was a deficiency in the revenue, and the farmers' products were only worth half as much as they used to be.

Mr. Bureau was disposed to effect as many reductions as possible, although he did not wish the country to be defenceless against our bellicose neighbors of the States. England had found it useless to maintain a great standing army. It had been her policy to induce the colonies to maintain militia, instead of garrisoning them with her own regiments, so as to save expense. It was ridiculous, however to pay £49,000 for about 4,000 men who were not enough to replace the 7,000 troops which had been kept here before the Crimean war. Canada was not ungenerous. She had given her sons to assist England when she wanted men. But she should not be unreasonable. We had but 2,000,000 of population and 4,000 active militia, while the States had an army of 8,000 with their 20,000,000. If we were to have the same proportion of soldiers as they had, we need only maintain some 800, and the charges on our revenue would be but small. We had however, a frontier 200 miles, which 4,000 men were inadequate to defend. At least 10,000 would be required, and if we were to be obliged to defend ourselves alone, we should soon have a charge on our revenue of £100,000. There were more important matters than the defence of country which needed our attention. There was its settlement, and he would be ashamed to vote only £25,000 for this, if he had not resisted the appropriation of £49,000 for the militia.

(Hear.) All that was wanted was patronage, and he would be sorry to be reproached by his constituents with voting to maintain lazy pensioners on the state.

Mr. Gowan before alluding to the subject under debate, quoted an article from the *Globe*, of this morning, which stated that all the members who still supported the Administration had "received some consideration for his vote." He said that he, at least, had received no favors from the Ministry, but had, on the contrary, received hardly his dues.

Mr. Mackenzie—\$17,000. (Laughter.) Mr. Gowan affirmed that his support of the Government was based on sentiments of regard to the country. He protested against an attack lately made on Baron de Rottenburg, who, he said, was an honest, brave, and scientific man, and should not be assailed when he had gone to fight his country's battles. With regard to what had fallen from the member of Shefford (Mr. Drummond) he would say that it was very pleasant to see him get up and find faults with his own acts. He, however, had forgotten to say that the Ordnance lands had been surrendered to Canada on condition that the militia should be organized.

Mr. Drummond—No, no.

Mr. Gowan—I ask the member of the Cabinet if I am not right?

Attorney General Macdonald—Yes, yes yes you are.

Mr. Gowan said it would then be a violation of faith to deviate them to other purposes. The value of the Ordnance lands ceded to us was £1,000,000 cy.

He added—The interest on this is £60,000, so that, since the militia is only to cost £49,000, we were to be the gainers. (Hear.) With respect to the management of these Ordnance lands, he thought they were wrongly administered in being under the control of a distant office. They ought to be under the charge of the Crown Lands office, along with the rest of the lands of the Province. (Hear, hear.) The militia force was popular in the country, else there would not be such a flow of volunteers from the flower of our youth.

Mr. Patrick said this was the question on which he first broke with the present government, and he was not less disposed to oppose them now in regard to it. It was absurd to talk that the Ordnance lands defrayed to cost of the force and of their breaking faith with the Imperial Government if they did not maintain it. Why, the sum which they were asked to appropriate to it this year was not less than \$160,000. (Hear.) If there was one system with which they could dispense it was this. It had never been asked for by the people—only by those who derived advantage from it.

Mr. Drummond understood the government proposed a considerable reduction.

Mr. Foley—No, no.

Mr. Drummond asked the Government how stood the fact?

Attorney General Cartier replied that the estimate last year amounted to £40,000; this year it was proposed not to expend more than £25,000.

Mr. Drummond proceeded to say that when the militia organization was prepared he had no idea that it would entail such an enormous cost on the country. The attempt to raise a war cry was uncalled for. It had been raised before, but in vain. He did not apprehend that a war would ever take place between this country and the United States. But what he rose to say was that he never conceived that it was made a condition with the Imperial Government, for giving up the Ordnance lands, to pass a particular militia bill. The bill was not passed until the basis of the arrangement had been laid down. It would be remembered that when the bill passed the Legislative Council a clause was introduced, the object of which, was to throw on the people of this country the responsibility of their own protection. When the bill came back again to the Assembly he objected that clause, and rather than have assented to it, he would have left the Government. But an amendment was immediately introduced doing away with that clause.

Mr. Loranger thought a militia force was necessary. It was their only safeguard.

Mr. Merritt said no true Canadian would wish to see the militia disbanded. The only question in his mind was: it not the best that could be adopted. He thought.

Mr. Cauchon proposed an amendment, to the amendment, that it was expedient, in the

present condition of the finances of the Province, to curtail as much as possible the expenses of the militia, be inserted in the amendment.

The members having been called in, Mr. Cauchon's amendment was lost by 61 to 48 votes.

BRITISH ARMY.

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS AND DEPOTS.

(Corrected for Military Gazette.)

Where two places are mentioned, the one last named is that at which the depot of the Regiment is stationed.

CAVALRY.	25th—Gibraltar; Pembeked.
1st Life Guards—Regent's Park.	26th—Bermuda; Birm.
2d do.—Hyde Park.	27th—Bengal; Buttevant.
Royal Horse Guards—Wind- sor.	28th—Malta; Fermoy.
1st Dragoon Guard—Madras.	29th—Bengal; Chatham.
Canterbury.	30th—Dublin; I Wight.
2d do.—Bengal; do.	31st—Gibraltar; Pemkroke.
3d do.—Bombay; do.	32nd—Bengal; Chatham.
4th—Aldershot.	33rd—Bombay; Fermoy.
5th—Manchester.	34th—Bengal; Colchester.
6th—Bengal; Maidstone.	35th—Bengal; Chatham.
7th—Kurrachee; Canterbury.	36th—Aldershot; Athlone.
1st Dragoons—Dublin.	37th—Bengal; Colchester.
2d do.—do.	38th—Bengal; Colchester.
3rd Light Dragoons—New- bridge.	39th—Quebec; Timpire.
4th do.—Aldershot.	40th—Melbourne; Belfast.
5th do.—Newbridge.	41st—Jamaica; Jersey.
6th Dragoons—Brighton.	42nd—Bengal; Perth.
7th Hussars—Bengal; Can- terbury.	43rd—Madras; Chatham.
8th do.—Bombay; do.	44th—Madras; Colchester.
9th Lancers—Bengal.	45th—C. Good Hope; Pak- hurst.
10th Hussars—Sheffield.	46th—Corfu; Timpire.
11th do.—Hounslow.	47th—Portsmouth; Cork.
12th Laac.—Madras.	48th—Gibraltar; Cork.
13th—Lgt. Drg. Dundalk.	49th—Barbadoes; Birm.
14th do.—Lt. Dg. Bombay.	50th—Ceylon; Parkhurst.
15th Hussars—Norwich.	51st—Bombay; Walmer.
16th Lancers—Edinburgh.	52nd—Bengal; Chatham.
17th do.—Bombay.	53rd—Bengal; Chatham.
18th Lt Drg.—York.	54th—Bengal; Colchester.
MULBARRA CAVALRY.	55th—Dublin; Colchester.
1st Batt.—Aldershot.	56th—Bombay; Colchester.
2nd Batt.—China.	57th—Bengal; Cork.
3rd Batt.—Shorncliffe.	58th—New Zealand; Bel- fast.
4th Batt.—Curragh.	59th—Hong Kong; Athlone.
5th Batt.—Woolwich.	60th—1st Batt. Bengal.
6th Batt.—Aldershot.	2nd Batt. India.
Depot Horsefield Barracks.	3rd Batt. Madras.
4th Batt. Aldershot.	4th Batt. Aldershot.
5th do.—do.	61st—Bengal; Chatham.
6th do.—do.	62nd—N. Scotia; Birm.
7th do.—do.	63rd—do.
8th do.—do.	64th—Bengal; Canterbury.
9th do.—do.	65th—New Zealand; Bel- fast.
10th do.—do.	66th—Madras; Colchester.
11th do.—do.	67th—Plymouth; Athlone.
12th do.—do.	68th—Madras; Fermoy.
13th do.—do.	69th—Madras; Fermoy.
14th do.—do.	70th—Bengal; Chatham.
15th do.—do.	71st—Bombay; Stirling.
16th do.—do.	72nd—Bombay; Aberdeen.
17th do.—do.	73rd—Cape G Hope; Jersey.
18th do.—do.	74th—Madras; Aberdeen.
19th do.—do.	75th—Bengal; Chatham.
20th do.—do.	76th—Dublin; Birm.
21st do.—do.	77th—Hong Kong; Jersey.
22nd do.—do.	78th—Bengal; Aberdeen.
23rd do.—do.	79th—Bengal; Dundee.
24th do.—do.	80th—Bengal; Buttevant.
25th do.—do.	81st—Bengal; Chatham.
26th do.—do.	82nd—Bengal; Canterbury.
27th do.—do.	83rd—Bombay; Walmer.
28th do.—do.	84th—Bengal; Chatham.
29th do.—do.	85th—India; Pemkroke.
30th do.—do.	86th—Bombay; Buttevant.
31st do.—do.	87th—Bengal; Buttevant.
32nd do.—do.	88th—Bengal; Colchester.
33rd do.—do.	89th—Bombay; Fermoy.
34th do.—do.	90th—Bengal; Canterbury.
35th do.—do.	91st—Cephalonia; Pem- kroke.
36th do.—do.	92nd—Bombay; Stirling.
37th do.—do.	93rd—Bengal; Aberdeen.
38th do.—do.	94th—Bengal; Chatham.
39th do.—do.	95th—Bombay; Fermoy.
40th do.—do.	96th—Aldershot; Isle of Wight.
41st do.—do.	97th—Bengal; Colchester.
42nd do.—do.	98th—Bengal; Canterbury.
43rd do.—do.	99th—Aldershot; Cork.
44th do.—do.	Rifle Brigade—1st Det.
45th do.—do.	Glasgow; Winchester.
46th do.—do.	2d Batt.—Bengal; do.
47th do.—do.	3rd Batt.—Bengal; do.
48th do.—do.	4th Batt.—Shorncliffe.
49th do.—do.	COLONIAL CORPS.
50th do.—do.	1st W. Ind Reg.—Bahamae,
51st do.—do.	Chatham.
52nd do.—do.	2d do.—Jamaica; do.
53rd do.—do.	3d do.—Demerara; do.
54th do.—do.	Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon.
55th do.—do.	Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Good Hope.
56th do.—do.	Royal Canadian Rifles—Kingston.
57th do.—do.	St. Helena Regiment—St. Helena.
58th do.—do.	R1 Newfoundland Compa- nies—Newfoundland.
59th do.—do.	Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.
60th do.—do.	Gold Coast Corp. Coast- Medical Staff Corps—Brom- ton, Kent.
61st do.—do.	Royal Engineers—do.

ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Bradford, Commanding.
Capt. W. H. Sharpe.
W. H. Humphreys.
P. G. Hibbert.
Lieut. W. L. Melville.
Ens. R. W. Barrow.
Surgeon John Maitland.
Adj. G. M. Innes, Lt. Quarter. Master A. Cook.
Strength all Ranks, 202.

AT KINGSTON.

Bt. Major Fitzroy Walker, Commanding.
Capt. R. M. Moffatt.
C. W. Grange.
Lieut. Weyland.
Ensign W. P. Butts.
P. C. C. Savage.
Strength all Ranks, 293.