



Vol. XIV.

The Press

The main purpose for which the Provinces is now set on the purpose of military defence of providing against, as it was urged by all the editors of the St. John banquet, is the papers that favour a peace which speak and write in this way given this part of the substitution it deserves. We have a familiarization of Taffin would be Brunswick. Let us try to fix the real magnitude of this military defence about which some of the *London Times*, of September plainly that in case of United States we must be prepared part of the work of defence it says—

"We have stated that Germany would if she supposed the invasion from America, any violation of the burden of her defence by this country," and *Salisbury* said—

And again—

"All and more than all, spare would not suffice and we do not say of a campaign great battle conducted on principles." Whatever may be our opinions, it is absolutely to give Canada efficient assistance in the event of war."

And again :—

" Were we to hold out our unbounded topics of the most acute case of invasion; they will know that it is quite out of place to expect them to give effect to them. They see we cannot help; but as they promise in the world would succor Canada by land if no serious contest with even the British American Republic."^{said}

This is not the language which is used to people who turn against us. It is not such language used were the possibility of an invader from India discussed. It is language as any British Minister has openly addressed to these Provinces precisely the language we are in the very first despatch after Colonial Office to the Governor Viceroy of the new Confederation of the Provinces now in British Ministry; yet openly the Empire is unable to protect territory from hyphenated battles against ourselves. The people may fairly be regarded and treated under the protection of the Empire as an integral part of the Empire. A British Minister may not be aware that we must protect although the cause of our being invaded be a quarrel between the United States, with the intent we had nothing to do.

The Times tells us also what action we must make for this war.

1863, in 1863, in order to
 pay movement, increased to
 on militia from \$200 to \$48
 the Times thus ridicules the m
 paration as follows:—
 "In a letter signed 'An Old
 have an authentic account of w
 doing for the purpose of self-de
 very deliberate and uncalculated
 measures satisfactory to her, we
 say; but certainly, if British tro
 to be called upon to make a
 Canada, such a statement would
 unsatisfactory to us. The Can
 tions, on paper, amount, it we
 twenty-one thousand, of these al
 have been sent to the front. In
 Again, of that ten thousand a
 we say six thousand;—and how
 wise regular troops, and gave
 them the field day. Fifty of the
 Volunteers have been inspected,
 maintaining six thousand have been
 armed. If the General who is to
 gallant were not to make them
 them by division and subdivision
 our correspondent has done on
 probable he has discovered it
 meeting with twenty thousand
 against him with two hundred t
 unfortunately, the total remains a
 we may accept the figure of
 thousand men are all that Cana
 due to way of disciplined troop
 of the great American civil
 and sure, boys of the '61-62
 Militia—that is, it is proposed
 them and enrol them in battalio
 to the commander, but organized
 and drilled, and at the same
 thoroughly instructed in the mil
 tion. Nothing is wanting our o
 of the annual discipline of all
 of these men but the voting of a
 by the Assembly for the purpose,

And then it adds:—

"As our opinion is challenged or arrangements, we can have no hesitation in saying that they are far from adequate to the demands of the present. We are really sorry that we should be put forward with any suggestion. A Canadian and action British provinces on the coast of N. C. would seem a primary and an essential for anything like an efficient and complete organization. It is equally important. Being unable to their neighbors with a force of like commercial quality, and artists should strive to compensate this in defect by superior drill and discipline, by an army somewhat on the European model. Canada can long to maintain independence. As long as the country is so constant with more militia organization was no very urgent reason why Canada should not be able to maintain its things is altered. In the times the thing we shall probably find America into at least two Confederations; and organization will maintain their high pitch of efficiency, and it will Canada to suffer herself, as seems probable, to be outcome in discipline numbers."

If we are to undertake this work of defence a regular army must be organized, says the *Times*; so says common sense. We have already shown how difficult to defend a country which all fronts are available in so many places, but to oppose veterans, such as the United troops even now are, with our raw militia-men, would be madness, and the madness of assuming the task before us.

is to be the strength of this army
of invasion is to form the nucleus
of the Confederacy! which is to
raders in check until the militia
tered and armed and drilled? Eng
could send out thirty or forty tho
more in a few weeks, thinks it a
or twelve thousand men, brave and
any it ever sent out, would be a m
induce invasion and to establish