

and 5th years he should receive a bar for each year in addition, and be entitled to compete for a gold medal, the gift of the Province to each Military District every five years to those who have gained from three to five bars. They will be required to clothe themselves as hereafter described.

It will be asked how these men are to be remunerated for their time given up to the service of their country? Each young man without property has, by law, to give two days in the year statute labor, of eight hours each day and on the Queen's Birthday he must attend the muster; he is likewise liable to be called for juror or constable. I propose, that the captain's certificate of his due attendance should exempt him from road duty for two days, jury, or any other civil duty already mentioned; and after five years' faithful attendance of eight hours in each day, on a proper certificate from his Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, to which such company is attached, shall be entitled to a free grant of 100 acres of land, subject to the regulations of other free grants of actual settlement and settling duties. At the end of the five years they may remain in the company, remove to the land, or join the battalion, and muster as usual on the Queen's Birthday. Some may object to the quantity of land this may take from the public domain. I would ask the question, who are more deserving than those who are willing and ready to defend their country? Their claims are paramount to all others. In old settlements the young men have to move away when they become of age, and this grant would be an inducement for them to settle in Canada, which would be a most desirable object. Many of the young men go to the United States when they leave their parental roof, which is a national loss. One man from us is two against us. And if the flankers did not do the settling duties, they could not get the land, therefore there could be no loss to the Province.

Emigrants get free grants without any previous service, some of whom left their country for their country's good, and why not our farmers' sons, who have prepared themselves as living bulwarks for the defence of the country. It is only carrying out the wise policy of England to a much greater extent than it is possible for her to do. The ranks of the militia of England are all poor men, and have not an interest in the soil; but a man cannot be a captain of the militia in England unless he be a landed proprietor. Here, more than nine-tenths of our rural militia, that are of the age of twenty-one, are landed proprietors, like the field-officers and captains of the militia at home, and the moment any one enters as a flanker, he becomes in a measure interested in the soil, for it is, to all intents and purposes, a contract made and entered into for the purchase of 100 acres of land of the public domain to his own benefit and behoof on certain condi-

tions as above stated. In the next place, I would ask, who are likely to make better settlers than the farmers' sons, born in the country, acquainted with its climate and capabilities, also know how to overcome obstacles that would discourage emigrants in new settlements? In the State of New York, a reduction on the rate bill of \$500 is made to enrolled militia, so long as they strictly perform their duty.

But it will also be objected—the expense. This puts me in mind of what Lord Palmerston said to Mr. Bright in the Imperial Parliament (for we have our Brights and our Cobdens in Canada with their Manchester tactics): if the hon. member for Salford was sure that England was going to be invaded, he would take a sheet of paper and reduce the question to pounds, shillings, and pence; and if the defence of England would cost more than he thought would be the damage, he would let them take it. Of course our rifles and accoutrements would cost \$16 per man, as it would be extreme folly to arm them with muskets, which cost within 22s. 6d. as much, — a far inferior weapon, especially for militiamen, who must fight in position, and seldom come to close quarters; there would also be the cost of a place to keep them in where there is no public building, and a small sum for cleaning and keeping them in order. How many rifles would have been furnished for the sum expended in bringing out the troops and taking them back again? and how much will the British Government lose by desertion? They deserted during the last war, although the punishment was death; and, when in front of the enemy, our pickets had to be chequered so as to plant double sentries—men of two different regiments put together with orders to each to shoot the other if he attempted to desert. And now there is such a chance for enlisting in the American service at high wages, and a large bounty, with a promise of land, many poor ignorant fellows will be tempted to desert, as there will be no want of agents in time of peace, to encourage, instruct, coocele, and convey them over the lines. I have served on the lines in war and in peace, and am acquainted with the subject on which I am writing.

The best British troops for service in this country are the Canadian Rifles; a second and a third battalion, if they have the men of the certain description, would be the most economical and efficient on the lines. A black corps might likewise be enrolled for frontier service; they would not desert, but swear enmity to the Americans like young Hannibal to the Romans. Seventeen hundred were enrolled and disciplined and proved of no small service to the British on the attack at Washington and New Orleans, in 1814. The value of a man drilled and equipped in the field is a problem no man can solve; but in time of peace, men frequently get their discharge for £20 stg. Thus, each man who de-