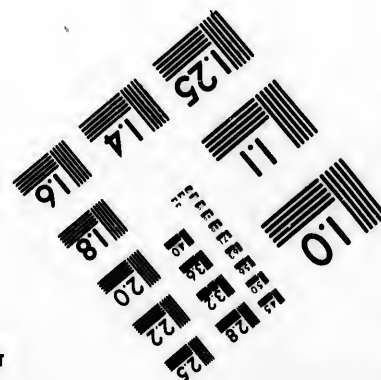
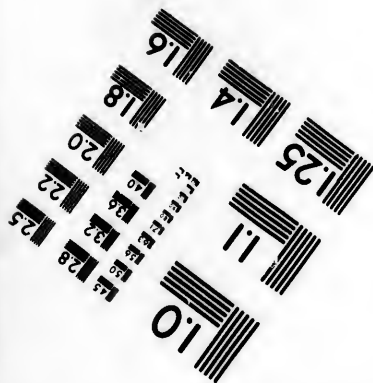
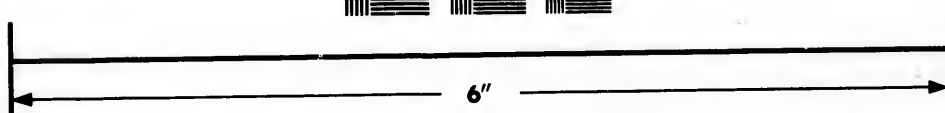
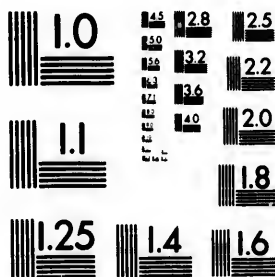


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1984

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- ☐ Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- ☐ Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- ☐ Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- ☐ Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- ☐ Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- ☐ Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- ☐ Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- ☐ Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- ☐ Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- ☐ Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- ☐ Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- ☐ Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- ☐ Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- ☐ Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- ☒ Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- ☐ Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- ☒ Showthrough/
Transparence
- ☐ Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- ☐ Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- ☐ Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- ☐ Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
							✓				

exemplaire
Les détails
uniques du
uvent modifier
at exiger une
le de filmage

d/
es

boxed/
pliquées

/
entaire

red by errata
ffilmed to

lement
ta, une peiure,
de façon à
ble.

OX



32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

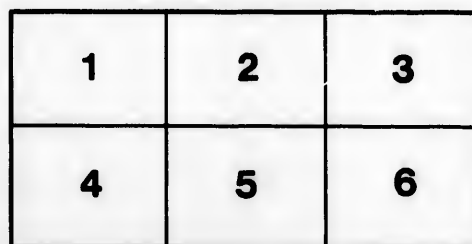
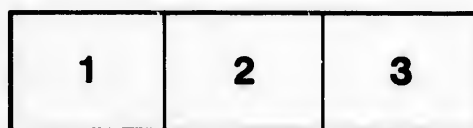
Seminary of Quebec
Library

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol ➡ (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▼ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

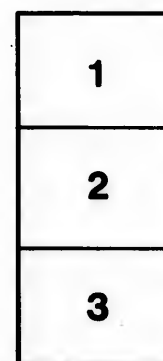
Séminaire de Québec
Bibliothèque

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole ➡ signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▼ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



171 184 Art mil- Marine
n° 3

SUGGESTIONS

Bibliothèque,
Le Séminaire de Québec,
3, rue de l'Université,
Québec 4, QUE

MILITARY RESOURCES OF CANADA,

AND THE

MEANS OF ORGANIZING A SMALL PROVINCIAL ARMY IN THE EVENT OF ITS
BEING DETERMINED BY THE IMPERIAL AUTHORITIES TO DIMINISH
OR RECALL THE ROYAL TROOPS SO AS TO RENDER
SUCH AN ORGANIZATION ESSENTIAL TO THE
DEFENCE OF THE COLONY.



REPRINTED from the letter of the Canada Correspondent
of the London Morning Post, Sept. 9th 1853.



t
t
c
o
e
o
n
d
in
or
of
m
th

SUGGESTIONS

ON THE

MILITARY RESOURCES OF CANADA.

At a moment when the great Powers of Europe are mustering their forces and counting their means of attack and defence, in expectation of their being called upon, if not immediately, at no distant period, to take part in a general European war, it may be of some importance to England to point out to her how she could avail herself of resources now employed in those colonies, which Mr. M'Culloch and others of the Cobden school have described as pernicious encumbrances in times of peace, and as unfailing sources of weakness in times of war. Of the colonies, which have been thus slandered, the British North American provinces stand first in regard to their position, their means, and their willingness to aid the mother country in the hour of trial ; and, now that that hour may be near, it is no less due to Canada and her sister provinces, than it is to England, to make known their condition and disposition, which place those resources at the disposal of the latter.

These provinces now contain a population, sprung from the two most enterprising races of Europe, considerably larger than that of Denmark, or the population of other States which have occupied an important place in European affairs ; they have an overflowing and a rapidly increasing public revenue, while they exhibit throughout their wide extent a most extraordinary amount of individual enterprise and prosperity ; their general advancement is going on, by the construction of railroads, by the gradual development of their magnificent resources, and by the pouring in of immigrants and capital consequent upon their present state of political quiet, at a speed never yet exceeded in any portion of the United States ; and there is not one question of any moment unsettled, one matter of serious dispute existing between them and England ; this state of their relations to the mother

country being due as much to the forethought and perseverance of the provincial authorities, as to the timely concessions and wisdom of the home Government. Nor are there many serious questions of local difference remaining to impede the good work upon which the local governments and the colonists generally are cordially united, of making the best use of the means which the country affords for its material and lasting improvement. Of the progress of Upper Canada some idea may be formed by a knowledge of what is taking place in Toronto, where four railways have been commenced since the end of 1851, one of which is in operation for 43 miles, and in another fortnight will be so for 65 miles on its route to Lake Huron, and other lines are in course of survey; and where the population of the city has increased by upwards of 9,000 persons within the last year, it now amounting to 40,000. A farm in its vicinity, of 325 acres, which was purchased last spring for 30,000*l.*, was disposed of again within two months to a company for 103,000*l.*, realising a profit of 73,000*l.*, and this company are about to make a much larger profit upon their purchase, by laying it out and selling it in building lots. This account, which would also do for what is going on at Hamilton, London, and other places in Upper Canada, and partly for what is occurring in Montreal and other places in Lower Canada and in the lower provinces, almost rivals the descriptions which we receive of Australian progress, with all its glitter and noise; but the progress of our North American provinces, which do not attract one-half the attention in England which is eagerly given there to the former, is of a much more healthy growth, and will lead to more solid results.

These provinces, which are so much despised by a large party in England, and so little known by all who have not visited them, contain a population of nearly 3,000,000, of whom 2,000,000 belong to Canada. The latter will this year have a revenue of about 1,000,000*l.*, which will exceed her expenditure by upwards of 400,000*l.*; and yet she continues to be the least heavily-taxed country in the world. The other provinces present, in proportion to their resources, nearly the same activity and prosperity as Canada exhibits, but they are necessarily more generally alluded to in this communication, and what follows will apply more directly to her than to them.

The immediate help which these provinces are now in a condition to afford the mother country is to relieve her of the charge of their military occupation. This relief would place at her disposal a lieutenant-general, five regiments of infantry, seven companies of artillery, and a large staff of officers belonging to the general staff at head-quarters, the Royal Engineers, the commissariat and ordnance departments, and a number of civil *employés* at each garrison from Canada, and nearly as large a force from the lower provinces, making together a division (with the exception of cavalry) equal to that assembled at Chobham. An efficient body of this strength, of which so large a proportion are artillery (an arm constantly being improved, and becoming of more importance), would be a very valuable addition to any army about to take the field; and such a force British North America is ready to place at the disposal of England. For some years the home Government has, in despatches to the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governors of these provinces, been preparing the colonists for this charge; so it would be quite in accordance with the declared policy of that Government towards the colonies, as well as agreeable to the colonists themselves, who desire such an opening, limited though it would be, for their sons, to allow them to assume it, now that they have the ability to do so, that they require no imperial troops to keep them loyal, and that they are under no apprehension of foreign aggression.

With a view to meet the contemplated gradual withdrawal of the troops from the province, Canada took the first step towards paying for her own protection, through its Legislature at its recent sittings, which voted 10,000*l*, for the arming and equipping of volunteers. None of this grant has yet been made use of; but it is probable (as circumstances have since arisen likely to make the early withdrawal of the troops from the province a more important matter to England) that it will be retained in hand until a further sum can be granted by the Legislature to provide for a larger force than that which was at first contemplated. This force should consist of two regiments of infantry, each of 10 companies of 80 men, and two companies of artillery of 100 men each; a number quite sufficient for the good order and

protection of the province, so long as we continue upon our present excellent terms with the United States, the only country from which Canada could be assailed while in alliance with England. Of any serious misunderstanding between England and America there is now no more prospect than there is of Canada, in her existing prosperous state, and her entire freedom to manage her own affairs, wishing for complete independence of the former or for annexation to the latter. The manner in which the American press have taken up the subject of the Russo-Turkish quarrel, in favour of the course pursued by France and England, and the earnestness with which they have repelled the insinuation that American privateers would attack the commerce of the latter in the event of a war, and have declared that any American taken prisoner on board a privateer fitted out against England should be hanged as a pirate, show the feeling with which they now regard their parent country—a feeling which is increasing every day, as their intercourse increases, and their interests become more firmly bound up together, and which, in any future European war of principles entered into by England, will lead America to fight by her side. Canada, which, it is to be hoped, will then be able to prove herself a source of strength, and not of weakness, to the former, can no longer require the arms of the mother country to protect her against such a sister as the latter has become.

The force of two regiments of infantry and two companies of artillery, forming a brigade, which is here proposed to be maintained by Canada for the charge of her fortified posts and for her internal quiet, particularly in regard to the neighbourhood of her railways and great public works, now in course of construction, should be organised, in all essential respects, in accordance with the British articles of war, and be commanded by a major-general appointed by the Horse Guards, in the same way as officers of the Queen's service are appointed to command the armies of the East India Company. The lieutenant-colonels, and all the other officers of the three corps would, of course, be appointed by the provincial authorities. Beyond one aid-de-camp to the major-general, who would act as military secretary, brigade-major, &c., taken from the subalterns of one of the corps,

there would be no brigade staff required ; any further assistance the major-general might desire being given by the adjutant of the regiment which might happen to be at head-quarters. The duties of the commissariat could be easily divided between the paymasters and quartermasters ; and the officers of artillery should act as engineers, and also take charge of the ordnance stores, &c. Thus all would be fully and suitably employed, and rendered more efficient, and the expense of one branch and of two departments of the army be saved. The senior officers of each corps would no doubt be taken from those who had already served in the British Army, many of whom are now residing in Canada, and the juniors be appointed from the sons of the leading colonists, French and English, who, from their great predilection for a military life, would eagerly enter, as well as cordially act together, in such a service. The races, both officers and men, might be mixed up in the several corps, or be divided, as they generally were in the war of 1812, when they both behaved remarkably well ; one infantry regiment and one company of artillery being raised in Lower Canada, and filled up by French Canadians, the other half of the force being formed in the upper part of the province, but each corps serving in rotation in both sections of the country. Though the former plan might be the wiser one, the latter would certainly be the more popular, particularly with the French Canadians, whose national feelings would be gratified by the distinction. With regard to the men, they could be raised much more easily among the French Canadian population than among the British, few of whom have that military ardour which would induce them to embrace the profession of a private soldier while any other pursuit, with less restraint and more profit, was open to them. The former inherit their military qualities and aspirations from France ; they are both by habit and nature, obedient, and therefore easily disciplined and led, and they have proved their efficiency and bravery upon every occasion that they have been required to take up arms in defence of their country, whether under the rule of France or England. But, with a short period of service, and certain advantages held out at its termination, according to the conduct of the soldier (which could be easily given in a new

country possessing boundless limits and very great resources,) there would be very little difficulty in procuring the small number of recruits required either from the English or the French population. The expense of the transport of troops between England and Canada alone costs the Imperial Government an immense sum, which, with many other expenses would be entirely avoided, by Canada, under the proposed system, of raising and maintaining her own troops. To add to their efficiency, it would be advisable that the provincial authorities should make an arrangement with the Imperial Government for the admission of a certain number of youths from Canada to the academies at Woolwich and Sandhurst, who, as vacancies occur, and they should be declared qualified, would be appointed to fill them. In respect to candidates for commissions in the artillery corps, this arrangement would be a most desirable one. It would also be as important in a political as in a military point of view. Should England become involved in hostilities, of which there is every probability sooner or later, a certain number of officers belonging to the Canada force, of different grades, might be allowed to join any army she may have engaged in the field, and be attached as supernumeraries to various of its regiments; and, in the event of a long period of warfare ensuing, the whole of the officers of the former might have the benefit of such a service in succession. Thus the Canada army would practically benefit from the experience of the British Army in the field, and participate in all its glories. As every true soldier would be most eager for such an opportunity, and as his availing himself of it would be a great advantage to him, no additional expense need be incurred by the province in conveying these officers to or from the scene of operations—such expenses, no doubt, being cheerfully borne by the officers who volunteer for the service. With its commanding officer appointed by the Horse Guards, its senior officers taken from the British Army, or having been employed with that army in the field, and with many of its younger officers having been educated at Woolwich and Sandhurst, it would not be unreasonable to ask, in the course of a few years, that the small, but probably efficient, army of Canada, should be placed towards the former upon the same footing as

that of the East India Company. At that period the advancement of the province in population, in wealth, and even in extent, will have been so great, that it may then be justifiable and advisable to augment it. Whether in respect to the present military wants of the province, or to any future contingency requiring a sudden or large augmentation of our defences, such a force as is here recommended to be maintained by the Provincial Government would be found both economical and efficient. But it is now time to point out how it should be disposed of.

With certain alterations in the defences of several of the positions necessary to be occupied, this force (to consist of two regiments of light infantry of 10 companies each, and two companies of artillery) should be distributed as follows :

By pulling down the now useless works, encumbered with houses, that enclose the upper town of Quebec, and retaining only a few open batteries there for defence against shipping, with the admirably-situated and constructed citadel, the place would become less vulnerable, and much more easily defended ; and, instead of two regiments of infantry and two companies of artillery, which constitute its garrison (not half of which are quartered in the citadel,) six companies of the former and one company of the latter would be sufficient for every present purpose. At Montreal, where, in consequence of its central situation, there are the head-quarters of the whole force serving in Canada, with one regiment of infantry and two companies of artillery, and where there is only a small field work upon the island of St. Helen's, two companies of the former and 20 artillerymen should be stationed there, its garrison having been hitherto principally employed as a constabulary in the absence of an efficient police. This want the city itself should be made to supply. At Kingston, a military position second only to that of Quebec, and the head-quarters of the brigade serving in Western Canada, there are some strong permanent works, now occupied by the 54th Regiment, two companies of Canadian Rifles, and two companies of artillery. These should be replaced by three companies of infantry, and the other company of artillery, less the 20 men to be left at Montreal, which could easily perform the ordinary duties of that garrison. At Toronto, where

there are two companies, and the head-quarters of the Canadian Rifles (the two remaining companies of that corps being stationed on the frontier, and divided between Niagara, Prescott, and Isle aux Noix, the latter on the Richelieu,) and where there are no defensive works, the old mud fort having been abandoned for the new barracks, one company of infantry would be sufficient to occupy the latter. There is still a company of artillery further to the west, at the flourishing town of London, situated nearly in the centre of the thickly-settled portion of the large peninsula formed by Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, to each of which it has easy and rapid access; and the facilities for conveying troops from London to any point upon these lakes will soon be much increased by the completion of the railways now in course of construction, branching out of it in every direction, and by the additions made each season (which will be multiplied by these works) to the fleets of powerful steamers traversing each of these lakes. Twenty years ago this town was a mere collection of log-houses in the midst of a wilderness of forest: it now contains about 9,000 inhabitants, has a finer and more regularly built main street, and a better hotel than Quebec possesses, is about to be lighted with gas, and is surrounded by a thickly settled and highly-cultivated country, equal to any in North America. It has its River Thames, its London, Blackfriars, and Westminster Bridges, its Piccadilly, its Covent-garden Market, and even its handsome and spacious St. Paul's, containing a beautifully toned organ and a fine peal of bells. It has moreover, its Hyde-park Barracks and parade ground, which formerly accommodated two regiments of the line, and two companies of artillery, but which are now alone occupied by one company of the latter, and this company is about to be withdrawn without being replaced. The last body of infantry stationed there (the left wing of the 23d Regiment) was withdrawn about two months ago. Considering its situation, in the centre of a large and populous country bordered by the three lakes, and its existing and rapidly increasing facilities of communication with all parts of it—from Toronto and Hamilton, on Lake Ontario, to Port Sarnia and Goderich on Lake Huron, and from Niagara, on the river of that name, and Fort Erie, lying

opposite to Buffalo, to Amherstburgh, at the head of Lake Erie, and to Windsor, lying opposite to Detroit—and regarding the means of rapid communication from such a centre with every port upon the three lakes, and also looking to the number and description of men that are and will be employed upon the railways, the plank and Macadamized roads, and other public works, throughout the fine region above described, London should not be abandoned as a military station, but should be made the third *point d'appui* in the province, Quebec being the first, and Kingston the second; the three covering a line of about 900 miles in extent. It should, therefore, be garrisoned by four companies of infantry of the proposed provincial force, which would be available over so large a district of country, containing, besides a large agricultural population, many rising manufacturing towns, such as Paris, Dundas, &c. After furnishing all these garrisons, there would be four companies left to relieve the remainder of the present force in the province, the two companies of the Canadian Rifles divided between the frontier posts of Niagara, Prescott, and Isle aux Noix. Two companies of the former should relieve the latter at Niagara and Isle aux Noix, but the subaltern's detachment now at Prescott should be withdrawn altogether, there being little more necessity, beyond its possession of a tolerably-constructed earthen fort, and its being opposite the American town of Ogdensburgh, for a garrison being kept there than at Brockville or Cornwall, or at any of the many places which formerly had garrisons, lying on the same line between Kingston and Montreal. Bytown, however, which could be easily fortified, and might be rendered second only to Quebec in the strength of its position and works, should be occupied by the remaining two companies of the proposed provincial force, which from that point could at any season, within a few hours, reach Montreal or Kingston (to both of which Bytown would form a support,) or any place on the line of frontier between those cities. It lies directly in rear of Prescott, at a distance of 40 miles, upon the Ottawa, which connects it with Montreal, and at the head of the Rideau Canal, which connects it with Kingston, and a railroad is now in course of construction between it and Prescott. Besides the thickly-set-

tled and flourishing country in its front, Bytown commands a fine and extensive country in its rear, and to its right, which is fast filling up, the agriculturist rapidly taking the place of the lumberer, as the latter recedes into the forest, or up the many fine rivers which flow into the Ottawa; and it also forms the depôt of supply for all these parties, as well as the rendez-vous where the lumberers and raftsmen congregate in great numbers from immense distances, to accomplish various transactions connected with their operations, and to convey their produce to Quebec. Serious riots have several times taken place at Bytown through the assembling and proceedings there of such parties at periods of political excitement; and, if there were no other object in view, a small force should be stationed there to keep these parties in order. But when a communication shall be established between the Ottawa and Lake Huron, by means of the chain of lakes and rivers extending from the former above Allumette Island to Georgian Bay, and the country along it being to attract settlers, which, at the present rate of progress of the province, will be at no distant period, Bytown must become a place of very great commercial importance, and by its facilities in one direction for moving troops to Montreal and Quebec, with both of which it will soon be connected by railway, and in the other for moving them to the northern shores of Lake Huron, which are being fast occupied by the miner, the lumberer, the farmer, and the merchant, and will be ultimately connected with Bytown by railway as well as by a water communication; while it is already within a few hours' reach of any point upon a line of frontier 150 miles in length, it would offer a most favourable position for a moveable reserve much larger, could it then be afforded, than that of the two companies here proposed to be quartered there. Considering its situation and the natural strength of its position, it is strange that Bytown should not have been long since made, not only a military station of some strength, but a strongly fortified post. Notwithstanding the present appearance of internal and external quiet to the province, it might hereafter be desirable to erect additional fortifications; in which case permanent works might well be constructed both at Bytown and upon Burlington Heights, in rear of and commanding

Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario. The latter position would be a most admirable one for a reserve to any troops engaged in the Niagara or London peninsulas, as, indeed, it proved upon several occasions during the war of 1812, when our army, in reduced numbers, retired upon it, which the enemy dared not attack, and continued in undisturbed possession, though in the presence of the enemy, until the arrival of reinforcements, when it again advanced, and drove everything before it. When the position thus proved of so much importance in a totally unfortified state, and at the most critical periods in the war of 1812, how much more valuable it would become were it occupied by permanent works and a small garrison. Though its shelter twice saved the upper province from being entirely overrun, and led to the release of that portion then already in the possession of the enemy, it has ever since been utterly neglected by the military authorities.

Having shown how the duties of the present army quartered in Canada could be performed by a small provincial force, and how the latter should be distributed for performing them efficiently, it now remains to notice one or two further arrangements depending upon the withdrawal of the former.

Many may imagine the Canadian Rifle Regiment to belong to the province, and be surprised at any recommendation for withdrawing it; but, beyond its name, and it having been formed for service along the Canadian frontier, chiefly as a check to desertions from the other regiments, it belongs no more to Canada than they do while stationed in the province, and should be withdrawn with the rest, for the chief object for which it was raised will then no longer exist. It is paid by the Imperial Government, at the same rate as the Guards; its officers are appointed by the Horse Guards, the same as other regiments, without consideration to applications from Canada for commissions (there only having been two or three Canadians appointed when it was first organised); and the men are taken from the line, in which they must have served for 10 years. It is, in fact, a veteran corps, employed principally as a military police. As troops belonging to the province, and enlisted for a short term, with certain advantages held out to them at the end of that term,

either to re-enlist or to become settlers upon newly opened outland, would not be liable to desert, there would be no occasion for a corps of this description, and if there were, the Imperial Government should not be put to the expense of maintaining it. It should, therefore, be withdrawn with the rest, and be formed into a reserved battalion of the 60th Rifles, whose facings it wears. Like every other regiment of the British Army, whether in Canada, or in any other part of the world, it has behaved admirably, and would do full credit to that distinguished corps.

There are still about 600 enrolled pensioners in Upper Canada, principally in the neighbourhood of Toronto and London, to be disposed of. As they are only paid when they assemble for a few days' drill in the course of the year, or upon any sudden emergency, such as a riot, or the expectation of one, they are little expense beyond their pensions (which they would receive whether employed or not,) and their little plots of land provided by the Imperial Government, and also the expense of the two or three officers in charge of them. The Imperial Government might, therefore, very well afford to leave them in the province as a reserve, and an example to the small army of the latter, in drilling which they might be made of much use. But, while employed upon this or upon any other duty, the Provincial Government, no doubt, would willingly pay them, should the former Government object to the expense of retaining them in their present organised state. It was formerly intended to increase their number in the province to 1,000. Even this number England might well afford to maintain in Canada, considering that, by withdrawing her forces from the provinces together with all the expensive departments and establishments connected with them, she would save about half a million sterling annually.

The militia of Canada consists of nearly three hundred thousand men. With a little expense to the province, this large, and, in times of invasion, truly valuable force, might easily be divided into classes of different degrees of efficiency, so as to make a portion of it available for immediate service upon any ordinary emergency, and the whole of it available for any very great emergency, such as an invasion, or a threatened invasion, of any part of British North America. It might also be made a school

for the regular army of the province, the more efficient class (which should be trained for a month, at least, in the course of the year) supplying volunteers for the former, and the number of officers that might be required beyond those who should have obtained admittance to Woolwich or Sandhurst under the arrangement to be made by the provincial authorities for their admission to those academies. The existing state, however, of the Canada militia is no subject for boasting; for the annual muster and drill of one day is worse than useless, bringing the whole force into ridicule and disrepute. There are certainly some volunteer corps of cavalry, light infantry, and artillery in various parts of the province, which turn out oftener, and make a little noise and show; but their doing so depends entirely upon their officers—upon their having a taste for soldiering, and the pecuniary means necessary to enable them to indulge it, and not upon the system, or upon any assistance or encouragement from the Government. During the height of the Oregon dispute, in 1846, when a war with the United States was looked upon as inevitable, and little but hard knocks could be expected, some of these corps became very efficient, entirely through the zeal, the unremitting exertions, and the pecuniary resources of their officers. From these corps alone a force for permanent service might be formed. With so large a militia as Canada now possesses, placed upon a proper footing and animated with the spirit which led her militia, in the war of 1812, to repeatedly defeat the regular forces of the enemy twice their number, Canada of herself would not be quite so powerless as she is generally represented to be. Her means of defence increased, by the presence of a few regiments from England, or by a small regular army of her own, which, after a few years service, could be made quite as efficient for every purpose as any British force of the same strength, she would be a formidable country to invade, even to her powerful neighbour—it being borne in mind that she would be fighting upon her own ground and for her own hearths. Though the people of the United States inherit and show upon all occasions the bravery of the English, the people of Canada ought to become better soldiers than the former. Their fine healthy northern climate; their fearless exposure to it; their more power-

ful frames and healthy bodies ; their powers of endurance, and even their more simple and wholesome tastes in food, &c., should make them capable of becoming so. Give them time, and they may yet prove themselves the true Northmen of this continent, should any attempt be made to bring them under the American eagle. The people of the United States will not lightly quarrel with England or invade Canada ; but if they should, they would get from the latter as warm a reception as they experienced in 1812. The Canadian militia then behaved as loyally and as gallantly as any troops could behave ; and, with vastly increased strength and resources, it will be ready to do so again whenever another occasion may occur. At their present rate of progress Canada and her sister provinces will soon be able to command attention and respect everywhere. The latter, whose militia amounts to nearly 100,000 men, could well afford to place it upon an efficient footing, and also to maintain between them a permanent force equal to that proposed to be raised by Canada. But it is probable that the whole of these provinces will soon be united by a federal or a legislative union, when one militia and one regular force for all British North America should be organised. The interests and wishes of the provinces all point to their union, which will be much accelerated by the railway now about to be constructed between Quebec and Halifax.

Another expense which the Imperial Government might save in Canada is that of the charge and management of the large property it possesses in the province, in unoccupied barracks and other buildings, with extensive and most valuable ground attached to them, and lands (generally in the most valuable spots) reserved or purchased for military purposes, which are neither used nor ever likely to be required for those purposes, but which occasion a great expense, by the necessity for employing persons in each locality to look after them, besides the general supervision of the ordnance department. In Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Bytown, Kingston, Toronto, London, and upwards of 50 other places along the frontier and throughout all parts of the province, almost always in the most valuable situations in each locality, the Imperial Government possesses such property, which could well be disposed of, and which, from

the general rise of property in the country, has risen to an enormous value. Were it judiciously disposed of, it would realise at least upwards of a million sterling; a sum which, if invested in provincial securities at the usual interest of six per cent., would bring in upwards of 60,000*l.* annually. At Three Rivers, half-way between Quebec and Montreal, there are large barracks, and five acres of ground attached to them, in the heart of the town, which have not been occupied for upwards of 10 years. Even there, property has much risen in value, through the increase of the lumber establishments up the fine river St. Maurice, which flows into the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers; such increase being consequent upon the late improvements in its navigation; yet this property is about the smallest, and the least valuable, for its size, of any possessed by the Imperial Government in the leading towns of the province. In some of them it has several hundred acres of land, each acre being worth ten times the value of an acre at Three Rivers. Such are those which compose the extensive military reserve at Toronto, and the large purchases made by the military authorities in Montreal a few years ago. The fortifications, barracks, and land, &c., necessary to be retained might be handed over to the Provincial Government, which would leave for sale property to an immense amount. Were the useless walls of the upper town of Quebec levelled, which would admit of the town being enlarged and improved, the ground which they cover could be divided into building lots, and be sold for several hundred thousand pounds. Even Quebec, which has been so long stationary amid the general progress of Canada, has taken a start, and will, upon the completion, in about a couple of months, of the railroad from Point Levy, on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence, to Richmond, in the eastern townships, have communication by railway with Montreal, and with Portland, Boston, New York, and all the principal cities of the United States. By the railroad about to be commenced to connect it with Halifax, the terminus of which is also to be at Point Levy, it will become an important post on the line of a vast traffic between Europe and Upper Canada and the Western States. Property, both there and at Point Levy, is rapidly increasing in value. The latter should

properly be considered a part of Quebec, and be called "South Quebec." The Halifax Railroad, by running from this point along the shore to Trois Pistoles about 130 miles from Quebec, to which vessels can come at all seasons, will give Canada an open port all the year round, which will be an immense gain to the whole province. Upon the commercial and general progress and prospects of British North America, much might be added here; but for an article professing to treat of military matters only, sufficient has been said upon those heads to show that Canada, at least, is in a condition to provide for what military protection she may require, so long as no extraordinary events shall occur to disturb all that is working together for her good—all that is tending to make her one of the noblest countries in the world.

A. R.



on the
point
pec,
an
a to
ress
led
ters
hat
ary
nts
l—
in

