

CONTENTS OF No. 43, VOL. VI.

POLITICS.—	
Rulers of England.....	516
EDITORIAL.—	
International complication.....	512
Lord Chief Justice Cockburn's Protest.....	512
English criticism on late War.....	513
Tactics of Prussian and French armies.....	513
News of the Week.....	507
RIFLE MATCHES.—	
Sherbrooke Rifle Association.....	515
CORRESPONDENCE.—	
From Montreal—B.....	515
SELECTIONS.—	
The Autumn Manœuvres.....	508, 517
The Prussianized French Army.....	510
The Middelburg.....	515
Tactics of the Prussian army.....	515
What was Stonehenge?.....	518

S. M. PATTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row
New York.

G. D. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, New
York.

Are our only Advertising Agents in that city



The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

"Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw,
To guard the Monarch, fence the Law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1872.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WAINSWRIGHT GRIFFITHS, at present on a tour through British Columbia, has kindly consented to act as the Agent for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW in that Province.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as Communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be *pre-paid*. Correspondents will also bear in mind that one end of the envelope should be left open, and in the corner the words "Printer's copy" written, and a two or five cent stamp (according to the weight of the communication) placed thereon will pay the postage.

THE policy of complete isolation inaugurated since the decease of Lord PALMERSTON, the leading idea of the Whig Radicals, bids fair to place England in a most humiliating position, and must eventually lead to a fierce, trying and bitter contest to establish her lost supremacy in the councils of the civilized world.

So far has the principles of utter separation from the political concerns of Europe taken hold of the English mind, that the London *Times*, the *Daily News*, and other Journals of that stamp, have taken upon themselves to act the part of Sibylline oracles, and have told the people of Belgium that no political significance must be attached to the visit of the English Volunteer Brigade to the *Tir Nationale* at Brussels; and goes out of the

way to declare that the Volunteers do not represent England, and are no part of the forces of that country, but are merely individuals holding no public or recognised position.

The article from the *Times* on this subject is published in another column, and is suggestive of the depths of degradation to which the greatest and most powerful nation of modern days can descend at the bidding of a faction and the presumed necessities of a mere section of its people.

In order to fully understand the drift of this disgraceful and disastrous policy foreshadowed by the *Times*, it must be recollected that last month the Belgian National Rifle Matches were held at which a well organized brigade of English Volunteers commanded by Colonel CHAMBERS and a most efficient staff attended—that this brigade was received with all honor and great enthusiasm by the municipal authorities of Ghent and Antwerp—that the King of the Belgians came to meet and compliment them; and, in fact, they were treated with distinguished courtesy and consideration, due to the fact that they were allies and friends, and that their country had guaranteed the independence of Belgium.

Forthwith the Whig Radical organs give utterance to a series of solemn and portentous warnings, the inferences to be gathered being that the present rulers of England will repudiate her solemn treaty obligations on the first convenient opportunity, and with that event the independence of Belgium ceases. Antwerp can be made a Gibraltar bridling the British channel by Prussia, and England will have descended to the level of Holland.

That this picture has not been overdrawn the history of British connection with Belgium will suffice to show. In 1831 it was erected into a separate and independent kingdom, at the instance of the late Duke of Wellington, its independence was solemnly guaranteed by treaty, for the express purpose of preventing French occupation, as Antwerp could and would be made a standing menace to England. This treaty was renewed in 1839, and it is within the recollection of our readers how eloquently and graphically the *Times* and Whig-Radical Press described the agitation of Mr. GRADSTONE when he was compelled to announce the French declaration of war against Prussia in 1870, and the color of his face was not heightened when he endeavoured, disgracefully, to evade the conditions imposed by the treaty, by what even his admirer the *Broad Arrow* calls quibbles; on the debate for the immediate vote of £2,000,000 sterling in addition to the Army Estimates to cover the loss of 20,000 good soldiers disbanded two months before by that great Army Reformer, CARDWELL; the voice of the nation compelled the dishonest and cowardly Minister to hold ships in readiness to throw 20,000 soldiers into Antwerp, and we have no doubt that despite the warnings of the Radical Press, it will be potent enough

to redeem the honor of Great Britain and vindicate her people from the charge of bad faith and meanness which the Whigs are so anxious to have recognised as the national characteristics.

Looking at the question as one of hospitality as well as political significance, it offers no hopeful intimation of the favor with which our proposition of sending a Brigade of Canadian Volunteers to take part in the Autumn Manœuvres of 1873 would be received, and it gives us a poor idea of English hospitality to find the *Times* insinuating the reluctance of the people to seto their guests.

Our duty, however, is plain, the Whig Radicals are merely a faction whom accident has pitchforked into power, the interests of the Empire are infinitely greater than those of Manchester or Birmingham, and we mean to show these people that whatever meanness may have been accumulated at home it has not yet been imported into the Colonies, and we have not yet learned to measure good faith by the yard, or estimate national honor and independence by the pound sterling.

Our contemporary the *Broad Arrow* treated its readers some time ago to a lecture on *Sham in Excelsior*, which, if not actually edifying or just, was at least amusing. In the issue of the 28th September, there is another lecture on the science of hygiene, the subject this time not being a Royal Field Marshal, about whose moral welfare our contemporary is exercised in mind, but no less a personage than "the great Army Reformer of our day," excites solicitude lest his health should suffer and his valuable services be lost to a too grateful country by too arduous application to the heavy duties of his office.

We should not have noticed a matter relating to a question of taste between the *Broad Arrow* and the people of Great Britain, if it is the will and pleasure of a chance majority of the latter to allow themselves to be duped it is no especial business of any one else, but we protest against what our contemporary would be the first to call the *sham* of claiming for Mr. CARDWELL or any other member of the Whig-Radical Government credit for public services with which he or they had nothing to do.

The very first act attributed to the Minister of War was one with which he had nothing to do, at least so far as this country is concerned, and that is the creation or organization of the *Colonial forces*.

In Canada the exigencies of Great Britain, caused by the aggressions of those dearly loved friends of the Whig-Radicals the Yankees in 1861, arising out of the *Trent* affair, compelled us to look to our own defence, as it was clearly beyond the power of the Mother Country to do more than aid us.

At that time, if we recollect aright, Mr. CARDWELL had not emerged from those classic bowers where his pursuit of literature and novel writing was not interfered with by such weighty matters as the dismemberment