

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

ON account of the liberal patronage extended to the REVIEW since its establishment we have determined to add fresh features of interest to the forthcoming Volume so as to make it every way worthy of the support of the Volunteers of the Dominion.

On account of the great increase of our circulation we have been compelled to adopt the *CASIR* IN ADVANCE principle. Therefore, from and after the 1st of January next the names of all subscribers who do not renew their subscription will be removed from the list. The reason for this will be obvious to our friends, as it will be readily understood that a paper having so extended a circulation must be paid for in advance, it being impossible to employ agents to visit all the points to which it is mailed.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address.

All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the Provinces are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice, &c.

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that may reach us in time for publication.

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The Volunteer Review,
AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1870.

THE third letter of "A Colonist" to the London *Times* appears in our present number, and closes the discussion of the Colonial relations to Great Britain by an able, effective, and exceedingly clever analysis of the sentimental emotions which binds individuals to the traditionary glory, and honor of the country that gave them birth, or the people from whom they have descended—described by our fathers as *patriotism*—the most noble and dignified of the principles governing mankind. It remained for the *Times* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* to find out that it did not pay, and that the manufacture of cotton was of more value to England than her Colonial possessions. There is no accounting for tastes, but it is safe to say that if those enlightened cotton spinners set the Colonies adrift they may follow the example which John Bright is reported to have afforded them "*and build mills in the United States*" as soon as possible. For it is quite clear that British manufactures will be met by hostile tariffs of such magnitude as will effectually neutralize all the advantages she possesses as a manufacturing country.

The *Times* comments in the usual half sneering and wholly supercilious tone (adopted since it fell into the hands of the Radicals) when discussing a "Colonial" question to the last letter of "A Colonist," and flippantly quotes some grandilo-

quence of the Vice-President of the Council on the subject of "One Great Confederation" of English speaking nations, including the United States, as a "test of the one suggested by 'A Colonist,'" entirely overlooking the facts that the United States are peopled by *aliens*, either by choice, diversity of descent, or long separation. That the Colonies are peopled by British subjects and the question is whether the faction that journal represents will be allowed to force a separation between them and the parent State.

The illustration offered by the *Times* of a confederation between the German States is totally different and distinct from any union that could be effected between Great Britain and her Colonies, because the conditions are not the same. Austria and Prussia were rivals for supremacy, having totally different interests, commercial as well as political. The same may be said of the Northern and Southern States, aggravated by the fact that the population of the former, through admixture with and constant accessions from the different nationalities of Europe, had gradually become aliens to the steady and almost stationary population of the Slave States, and it was in a struggle for political supremacy the internecine strife began. Those examples, therefore, prove nothing against the views proposed by "A Colonist." The *Times* next states that it would be impossible to establish a customs union except by the Hibernian process of abolishing customs duties altogether," and in reply it may be asked what is the legitimate end of free trade doctrines but that very object. But in reality no need could or would arise for the equalization of customs duties at all. It is asserted by the *Times* that "the United States and the United Kingdom have each grown to a greater eminence in perfect independence than they would have reached had they been bound together or if one remained dependent on the other," an assertion for which no proof has been furnished, and which is directly contrary to fact, for which Canada can furnish a test. The war of separation cost England £250,000,000, that of 1812-15 nearly £100,000,000, and since 1782, in years of peace, over £150,000,000, not taking into account the direct loss arising from the disturbing element, a new and unscrupulous rival power introduced into the political arena, and its effect on commercial development, for, be it remembered that it would cost Great Britain no greater outlay to supervise and protect the whole American continent than it has done since the revolution to protect the West Indies, her Colonial possessions in North America, and to keep Yankee fleets from contesting the supremacy of the seas in the British Channel.

The ridiculous example of the copyright law illustrates the false logic of the *Times* as well as the stilted eloquence of the Vice-President of the Council, while actual experience does not at all prove that England's