

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by GEORGE MOSS, Proprietor.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

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 send to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

For the purpose of extending an advantage to the NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN of the FORCE, we have decided to send "THE REVIEW" to BATTALION and COMPANY CLUBS of TEN and UPWARDS at the rate of \$1.50 per annum for each copy.

Any NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER or PRIVATE sending us 15 names at the above rate, will receive a copy of "THE REVIEW" for one year, free of charge.

"THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW OFFICE,"
Ottawa, August 1st, 1867.

OTTAWA SUBSCRIBERS TO**"THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW"**

Are respectfully informed that arrangements have been made with Mr. DAVID FULTON, News Agent, 37 Rideau Street—who is our sole Agent for the city—for the delivery hereafter of their copies of the REVIEW, at their residences or places, instead of through the Post-office, as formerly. It is hoped this arrangement will insure the regular delivery of the paper, and consequently do away with all complaints in that respect.

GEO. MOSS.

Ottawa Nov. 18, 1867.

"DOMINION" NEWS DEPOT!

MILES' OLD STAND, 37 RIDEAU STREET.
OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

THE undersigned, seeing the need for a News Depot in Lower Town, for the better convenience of a part of the reading people of our city during the stormy winter season—have this day, MONDAY, 18th Nov., opened the "DOMINION" NEWS DEPOT, in Miles' old stand, opposite Workman & Co., Rideau street, where they will, in co-operation with their Depot in Centre Town, keep on hand all the general publications of the day, and endeavor to satisfy the reading public. They will furnish the following periodicals at the earliest convenience:

AMERICAN:

N. Y. Daily Herald, N. Y. Weekly Herald,
Boston Pilot, Irish American,
Irish Citizen, now, Irish People,
Scottish American Journal, Musical Review, new,
Harper's Bazar, now, Harper's Weekly,
Chimney Corner, Literary Album,
Frank Leslie's Illustrated News, N. Y. Ledger,
N. Y. Weekly, Fireside Companion, new
Pen and Pencil, now, Police Gazette, Police News,
N. Y. Clipper, Sporting Times,
Waverley Magazine, Harper's Monthly,
Godley's Lady's Book, Frank Leslie's Lady's Mag.,
Madame Demorest's Monthly Magazine,
Budget of Fun, and other Comical Papers,

ENGLISH:

London Journal, Family Herald,
Bow Bells, now, Englishwoman's Magazine,
London Illustrated News, and other Periodicals,
London Punch, and other Comical Papers.

CANADIAN:

Toronto Globe, Toronto Leader,
Montreal Gazette, and our City Papers.

STATIONERY ALWAYS ON HAND.

HOUSER & FULTON.

Ottawa, Nov. 18, 1867.

CAUTION.

The public are hereby cautioned against paying any monies, on account of "THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW," to

ALEXANDER RIGGS,

as they will not receive credit for the same, he having been DISCHARGED by me, FROM MY SERVICE, on the 3rd of August last.

GEO. MOSS.

Ottawa, Dec. 2nd, 1867.

**The Volunteer Review,**

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1867.

VOLUNTEER EXPENSES.

There is no people as a class from whom more is expected or to whom less is given in return than soldiers. True, the successful warrior is nearly always certain of reward, and the glory of mighty achievements light up his path to fortune; not so is it with the humble instruments by whose strength and blood he acquired his greatness; they must be content with the honor bestowed upon their chief and be thankful if permitted to share a little of its reflection. Nor is this to be wondered at. Hero worship is an inherent passion of the human heart and often takes the form of a mania. As yet in our young country we have had no instances of this; we have had no Washington, no Wellington, no Napoleon. The annals of our Dominion, or, more properly speaking, the countries which now compose the Dominion, although abounding in examples of the loftiest heroism, have never yet been graced by a name of transcendent greatness—one who takes the first place in the popular heart of the people, and whose form occupies the proudest niche in the national Hall of Heroes. This is only natural seeing that we have never yet been called upon to endure the fiery baptism of revolution; but although we have been so far fortunately exempted from this terrible ordeal in its most extensive form yet we have known much of public suffering, and "ruin, flame and blood" were more than once familiar to our people. Upon those occasions arose the indomitable spirit of the freeman, which will not succumb to the mightiest power until the last hope has failed and the last struggle overcame and defeated. But there is a subtle danger which menaces the freest and bravest people; a danger which men are too apt to overlook or underate, a danger which has led to the destruction of nations and

powers once the mightiest on earth, and that danger is prosperity. It would seem very strange indeed if this were to menace us at this early period of our history, but it is not the apathy which arises from prosperity which we have to fear and guard against, but the unwillingness to provide for the defence of the country, which springs from an overweening dread of taxation; whereas if we were really alive to our true interests we would consider this our first duty and all expenses incurred in this respect as an eventual saving. Nations as well as individuals must make provision for the future if they would perpetuate that prosperity on which their happiness and well-being depend.

Under existing circumstances there is another source from which danger of no common order, may arise and that is the shirking of a duty owed by all upon the shoulders of a willing portion of the population. None but these who have been active members of the Volunteer Force, in Canada can form any conception of the trouble, labor and expense attending it; and we honestly believe there is no class of men who so perseveringly and faithfully discharge the duties of their position, or who devote more time and energy to the service of their country and receive therefor less thanks and remuneration than the Volunteers, and more especially volunteer officers. The merest village tout as well as the self-important city soloman think and speak as if they had a perfect right to criticise the appearance and doings of the Volunteers, as if they were competent to judge of what it may fairly be presumed they can neither comprehend nor imitate. Take the experience of any one officer who has been an active working member of the force for a reasonable period of time and it will be found that were there not higher and purer motives to influence him, the annoyance and expense attending his position would be cause sufficient to make him resign his commission in disgust. We have on many former occasions alluded to the loss the country has sustained by officers of experience and ability having been compelled to leave the force for reasons such as we have stated. A case in point has lately been brought to our notice of how "the willing horse" may be worked, while the sordid and unwilling stand aloof. This gentleman has been an active member of the volunteer force for over twelve years, during which period he has taken every means within his power to become acquainted with, not only drill, but the details and routine of a soldier's life, by undergoing frequent courses of instruction with regular battalions in Her Majesty's Service both in England and Canada. This voluntary sacrifice of time was made not alone to gratify a strong predilection for the profession of arms but to obtain all available knowledge that he might render himself fit to occupy his position as a volunteer officer, if ever called upon to engage in active service. As soon as the military schools were established this officer