

they reach American soil they cease to be dangerous, for the means at their immediate disposal for easily obtaining all the necessities of life with many of its luxuries, place them above the temptations which formerly rendered them dangerous. The British system of government originally started on the principle that but few were competent at that time to exercise the right of sharing in the national councils, which was then doubtless true, and since that period has gone on improving from generation to generation, till we see it at the present day the firmest, most solid and equitable of all the governments of the world. The United States starting from a directly opposite principle, declare all men fit to take a part in the management of public affairs, and the consequences are what we daily see in the turmoil and instability of their institutions and all connected therewith. Man, unenlightened and uneducated, is an animal more to be avoided than admired, and we apprehend the newly acquired millions of citizen negroes will prove to a demonstration what we have now advanced, and perhaps supply the United States with a "dangerous class," which up to a late day they did not possess.

Turning from these two great distinctions we find that Canada, while embracing many of the features of both the British and American systems, has adopted one of her own, eminently adapted to the idiosyncrasies of her people, and the peculiar relations which she bears to both. It has before been demonstrated in the columns of the Review, that Canada proper, so long as its people desire to remain distant from those of the United States, they cannot be compelled to unite with them; that is supposing they retain their connection with the British Empire.

Were we, like our neighbors, to adopt an idea, and then go to work to demonstrate it, then might we indulge in glowing anticipatory pictures of the future power, extent and greatness of the New Dominion, but this is not our object. What we wish to prove is that, although we may be of the same origin as the people of the United States, we are totally distinct from them, not only as a nation, but in our institutions, principles and feelings; and that our destiny is separate from theirs with regard to our nationality. Although we have very many grave difficulties to contend with at present, they are not so great but what they can be overcome, by being fairly and openly met, those difficulties are domestic more than foreign in their bearings, and as such can be more easily settled; so that we entertain no fears whatever for the future of our country. The aggressive impertinence of what is known as the Monroe Doctrine is only deserving of the contempt of Canadians, for if ever history clearly displayed anything, it has illustrated what is, by the way, another favorite American idea, the "Manifest Destiny" of the northern portion of this

continent to remain a nation distinct and separate from that laying to the south of the great Lakes.

THE LATE COL. DUNN, V. C.

It is our painful duty this week to chronicle the death of one of Canada's brightest heroes, Colonel Alexander Robert Dunn, V. C., at the early age of thirty-five, with a career opening before him that has seldom appeared to the most favored, guaranteed by a record of past heroic achievements, unsurpassed in an army of heroes, there was no position in the army of the Queen, however exalted, that he might not justly hope to attain. The special correspondent of the *London Times*, writing from Senafe, January 28th, says:—

"I found Senafe on my arrival yesterday full of a terrible tragedy which has cast a gloom over all the camp. One of the most popular and promising officers attached to the Abyssinian force, Colonel Dunn, of the 33rd Regiment, had two days before shot himself. He had gone out with his rifle after game, and from the account of his native servant, who was the only person with him when the accident happened, it seems that as he was stooping forward over a ditch to get some water, both barrels suddenly went off, and lodged their contents in his left side. His death must have been instantaneous. He was just able to say, 'Run for a doctor,' and then dropped dead. There is not an officer of the same rank in this force whose loss would be more severely felt. Indeed, the whole army has sustained a heavy loss in the death of Colonel Dunn. He was the youngest Colonel in it, and his career had already given sufficient promise of distinction to justify the belief of his friends that the highest military appointments were within his reach. In the ever memorable charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava he won the Victoria Cross, conferred upon him by the unanimous vote of his comrades who saw his gallant bearing in the peril which they shared with him; and partly in consequence of this achievement, but more as a reward for the great share he took in raising the 100th Regiment in Canada, when the Indian mutiny broke out, he obtained his promotion so early. Though a strict disciplinarian, he was greatly beloved by his soldiers and all under him. The servant with him when the accident occurred—one of a race which rarely shows itself to be betrayed into the outward display of any violent emotion—was so overcome that in the first frenzy of grief he broke to pieces the rifle which had killed his master, and even those who did not know Colonel Dunn well enough to appreciate his good qualities cannot but feel a keen pang of regret at the thought that so gallant a soldier, in the prime of manhood, and with fresh hopes of distinction just dawning upon him, should have died so inglorious a death."

All who ever had the pleasure of knowing Col. Dunn will deeply regret his untimely death. Brave, chivalrous and kind-hearted, he possessed all the qualities that endear an officer to those under his command. He was the son of Mr. Dunn, for many years Receiver General of Canada. At the time of his death he was commanding the 33rd Regiment, to which he exchanged from the 100th Royal Canadians in 1864. To those who served with him in the latter Regiment

he was endeared by many associations; and by them his memory will long be cherished in connection with many pleasing incidents of service. Among the many Canadians who have distinguished themselves abroad, there were none of brighter promise than he who has been thus suddenly called away from "the field of his young renown."

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

While cordially endorsing the sentiments of our esteemed correspondent *Civis*, whose letter will be found in another column, we would again refer to a subject upon which we have before touched in recent issues. In our last impression we remarked that "the Military School system had been sadly abused by some of those who had partaken of its advantages."—A typographical error omitted the word *some*—which error we would correct before proceeding further. In any remarks we have made it was far from our intention to cast any slight upon the Cadets, the great majority of whom are doubtless excellent men; but there can be no doubt of the necessity for calling attention to the working of the Schools, as the letter in our last impression signed *CADET* clearly proves. We know it is out of the power of the Government to prevent passed Cadets leaving the country and entering, if they will, into a foreign service; nor do we object to their entering thus into foreign armies when they go for the purpose of completing a military education, the mere rudiments of which are to be acquired in the Schools; for we know of some young men who did so, who by their bearing and professional knowledge reflected great credit upon our country, and who on their return became valuable members of the Volunteer Force. What we wish to prevent is the admission of ineligible candidates; or, as our correspondent *CADET* writes, "Young men who are intellectually, socially, and many of them physically unfit for the honorable position to which they aspire." The better a thing is the more likely is it to be abused, our Military School system should therefore be carefully protected from falling in public opinion and thereby failing in the object for which it was established. It is our earnest desire to see these Schools flourishing and well attended, but, to be so, their character must be upheld and no possibility of their privileges being abused should be permitted to exist. We understand it is the intention of the Minister of Militia to take this matter in hand in connection with the new Militia Bill, then it is to be hoped we will hear no more complaints on the score of their advantages being misapplied.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

During the week ending March 14th, we have received, on account of subscriptions, as follows:—

BELLVILLE.—Capt. F. C. R., \$2.
ST. CHARLES, Q.—Capt. D. P. McN., \$2.
MORPETH.—J. M. D., 75 cts.
DELAWARE.—Major W. J., per Capt. C., \$2