

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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

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.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1867.

THE WORLD AS IT IS.

THERE has been no time, perhaps, for many years when all the world seemed more inclined for peace than the present; in Europe there is no cloud upon the political horizon worthy of notice, the potentates who delight in huge armaments and who every now and then "square off" at each other seem at the present moment to feel a fraternizing influence, and, while being mutually complimentary, promote the great ends of peace. Indeed War, as we understand it at the present day, is a game too terribly expensive to be entered upon without the most careful consideration. The last tremendous encounter between the two great German powers has done more to promote peace than all the conferences, congresses and conventions that have been held for fifty years. To one who is accustomed to note the signs of the times there is something painfully ominous in the assembling of these conferences in times of peace, for they are over the certain forerunners of strife and battle. The Emperor of the

French whose ideas are as lofty as his personal ambition is incalculable, and who is perhaps the greatest of living statesmen, despite his having been outwitted in one instance by the astute Bismark, has brought about him in his own capital an array of Royalty never before witnessed since his uncle invited the pet actress of Paris to play to "a pit full of crowned heads" in Dresden. Put in the midst of all this hobnobbing of kings and emperors, a very significant incident occurs in the English money market; Russia comes quietly begging a heavy loan for the ostensible purpose of building a railway. And when we come to enquire what railway, we find that it is the very same for which they procured a loan before the last Russian war, and which was applied to the destruction of British life and property. Thus was English money devoted by the English people to their own discomfiture, and the "gentlemen of England who stay at home at ease" read the newspapers, rejoiced over the glories of Alma, Inkerman and Balaklava, and drew their dividends which were drafts payable with their own heart's blood. The "sick man" is still sick—very sick, and the remedy he must take is of the kill or cure kind, and as likely to be the one as the other; but when the accumulated evils of ages culminate, then we must be prepared for severe and sweeping remedies, and this we fear he cannot long defer. Spain which for a short season gave signs of a better life, is fast relapsing into her old ways of bigotry and retrogression. Her miserable attempts to coerce the South American Republics has added nothing to her laurels, and by defeating the Moors she only raised a more subtle enemy among her own turbulent soldiery. The Eternal City with its eternal troubles crops up occasionally, and Garibaldi hovers over it like an eagle ready to pounce upon its prey at the first convenient opportunity. In the far East we find the French endeavoring to lay the foundation of an eastern empire which to their fond imaginations will rival the riches and glory of British India. Returning to America we find our irrepressible neighbors, though gorged to a surfeit with territory which they are unable to govern, still, straining to gobble more and talking of taking Van Clouver's Island in liquidation on the "Alabama claims." In this matter we think the people of the Dominion have a right to be heard, and we have no fear of the Americans stealing a march upon our border, but knowing as we do their great predilection for "flank movements" it behooves us to keep a close watch upon their doings; and to exert ourselves to bring those outlying parts of our country into a closer union with ourselves, nor rest satisfied till we have extended the Confederation to all parts of the British North American Continent, and secured to all our fellow subjects the glorious inheritance of British laws and institutions.

THE 'LADIES' PRIZE.

Among the numerous expedients adopted in England to make rifle shooting an interesting and popular amusement, as well as a serious training for the exigencies of war, none, apparently, has met with greater favor than the lately instituted "ladies' prize," and we in Canada might introduce it to our rifle tournaments with great benefit to ourselves. The object of the prize seems to be to render rifle matches of greater interest to ladies than they are at present, by offering a prize for which the fair sex compete. The ladies are not, however, expected to do their own firing, but having entered their names as competitors for the prize, select a representative to do battle for them in the contest. By this means a double interest attaches itself to the match, the lady having a decided interest on the success of her champion, and he, having not only his reputation as a marksman at stake, but also the interest of his fair patroness. We have no doubt that if some of the corps would take the initiative in establishing "ladies' prizes" that they would soon become the most popular institution of the force, and the rifle range, on match days, instead of being visited by a few individuals particularly interested in the proceeding, would become a place of fashionable and popular resort. Now that the Volunteer movement has carried the rifle into almost every Canadian household, ladies no longer think it necessary to show particular fright or aversion on seeing them, and if some means were taken to render the proceedings of a rifle match interesting to them, our rifle ranges would not long be as dull and solemn as they are now at our best matches. The promoters of the Rifle Associations in the mother country, have never lost sight of their original project, to make every Briton a rifleman, as every Englishman was formerly an archer, and knowing that this could not be accomplished by giving the men an interest in the work beyond doing their duty well, no effort has been spared to make target practice the popular sport of the English nation. To be able to use his rifle with skill is the main test of a soldier's value under present circumstances, and whatever amount of drill he may practice, he but throws away his work, unless he follows it up with steady practice at the butts. This part of the Volunteers' education is the most difficult to acquire, and the hardest to keep up. To become a good marksman requires no small amount of practice and perseverance, and steady practice is required in almost every case, to keep oneself up to the mark. During the last year rifle matches have been more frequent in Canada than at any other period since the establishment of the force, and no means should be neglected that will foster the interest which is springing up in regard to this all important part of the Volunteer's work. There is no reason why we should