

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

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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 it 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, OCTOBER 12, 1868.

THE Nova Scotia Legislature seem determined to push their obstructive policy to the utmost, and have recently passed a Bill declaring that the Militia of that Province cannot be enrolled to serve outside its limits. Now we cannot conceive anything more foolish than this Bill which is in direct contradiction to a British law and precedent. In the three Kingdoms it is well known that Militia, when embodied serve anywhere. The Irish regiments in England or Scotland, and the English and Scotch in Ireland. Distinctions arising from provincial divisions is altogether unknown; the Militiamen of the three countries being simply regarded as British soldiers, equally at home in either country. Besides it is well known that when Volunteers or Militia are embodied, they always render better service outside their own district than within it.

The passage of this Bill implies on the part of the Nova Scotians, that they consider their own military resources sufficient to protect them from foreign aggression: and to complete the idea they should pass another Bill—that the Militia of the other Provinces will not be allowed to serve in Nova Scotia. By this they would take a long step towards the fruition of their cherished idea of isolation. That policy of isolation was, unfortunately, too long pursued by the Home Government towards the North American colonies, which remained to the British Crown after the revolution, and we are tasting its natural bitter fruit to-day in the sectional jealousies which so greatly retard our progress as a nation, and tend to defer the realization of our homogenousness. Looking at this question in its true light we are struck with the illogical, almost unreasonable, nature of the case set up by those impracticable provincials. As a portion of the British Empire, and from its geographical position Nova Scotia is important, not from anything arising from its resources, which are small, or manufactures which scarcely exist, but simply as the Atlantic seaboard of the great Canadian nation. Now the inhabitants of that seaboard province have enjoyed for a great number of years the protection of British arms by land and sea, their commerce has been fostered and fisheries protected by those arms; and by them have they been secured in the exercise of freedom. After all this, if a war should unfortunately break out between Great Britain and the United States, the paltry handful of men which Nova Scotia would be compelled to place in the field for her own defence, must not forsooth cross the borders of their own little Province in defensive retribution, perhaps of their outraged homes and families. We cannot believe the people would endorse so contemptible a policy, or allow themselves to sink into the condition of paltrons unworthy of exercising those rights which are of the dearest privilege of a British citizen.

Had the people suffered any wrong, had their sons been compelled, as is the case in many European nations, to serve in a manner odious to their feelings, then we might see in the passage of this Bill a tangible show of justice, but the contrary being the case, and the act being altogether uncalled for, we cannot but regard it in the light of a defiance cast at the central authority; such we believe it to be, and so the issue will be tried.

THE rumor prevalent some time ago turns out correct; we are to have a new Governor. Lord Monck goes home and his successor is on his way to Rideau Hall. During his administration of the Government, Canada has passed from the condition of a province into a young and vigorous nation containing all the elements which naturally point towards a magnificent

future. If Lord Monck was not a brilliant or very popular Governor, he was at least possessed of sufficient sound sense to keep himself aloof from party politics in which his interference could do no possible good. Amiable in his manner he won the good opinion of all whose business brought them in contact with him; and it speaks well for him that now on his departure, the worst that can be said is that he lived quietly, unostentatiously, and did not mix with the people.

In our sphere we have always been careful to avoid mixing ourselves with the political questions of the day, save when the interests of the class we represent were involved. That class—the Volunteers—have not received the encouragement they deserved; but we hope our new Governor will find time and opportunities to aid the efforts of the defensive element of our people in creating and fostering the military spirit in Canada.

The following, in reference to the new appointment, is from the London Times.—

"We have reason to believe that Sir John Young, Governor of New South Wales, has been appointed Governor-General of Canada, Lord Monck's term of service having expired. Sir J. Young was formerly Secretary for Ireland, and Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. He is a Liberal in politics, and his selection by the Duke of Buckingham for the important post to which he has just been appointed so far indicates a desire on the part of the Government to exercise their patronage irrespective of party consideration."

From the London Express.

"The appointment to the Governorship of Canada rises far above the sphere of party politics; and the selection of Sir John Young will probably give satisfaction to the thinkers of both sides. A trained official—a politician whose Parliamentary career dates from the year before the passing of the first Reform Bill—a statesman who has graduated in public business and in the art of governing men in the several offices of Lord of the Treasury, Secretary to the Treasury, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and finally as Governor of New South Wales—Sir John Young is well qualified to discharge the duties of his new post. The merest sciolist in politics knows how delicate those duties are, and how much depends upon the tact, temper and skill of the representative of the English Crown in Canada. A private despatch to the Home Government from Sir John Young, while Lord High Commissioner, led, it has been generally believed, to the cession of the Ionian Islands, and there has been no reason to doubt the soundness of the opinions he then expressed. Indeed, it would have been difficult to have found a new Governor for Canada to whom the word safe would more emphatically apply; and the appointment announced to-day is in every way a direct antithesis to the ridiculous attempt to fast Lord Mayo upon India. Sir John Young is a Liberal of the earnest, thoughtful type, and, like Mr. Gladstone, commenced public life as a Conservative, afterwards holding prominent place in the Peelite section of the House. The new Governor assumes the reigns of office when the horizon is happily clear, and when none of the con-