

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

All Communications regarding the Militia of 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.

CONTENTS OF No. 15, VOL. III.

POETRY.—The Enchanted Isle.
NAVAL OPERATIONS OF THE WAR OF 1812-14.
WHY BRITISH AMERICANS ARE OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.
RIFLE MATCHES.—8th Battalion, at Quebec. At Quebec, O.
CORRESPONDENCE.—Montreal Cavalry School. Quebec Squadron of Canadian Hussars. From Quebec.—Naval Operations. From Toronto. "Infantry."
LEADERS.—Memorial to the Minister of Militia. The Northwest Question. Naval Hero. Mr. Halliburton on the Men of the North. Signs of the Times. Lt. Col. P. Robinson Ross. No. 2 Company, 13th Battalion. Requiem Mass. Metropolitan Rifle Association. Elora Rifle Company.
SELECTIONS.—Marching Past. Sensational War Anecdote. The Duke of Cambridge. General Grant. Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart. 3rd Brigade Division. Rifle Association.
MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.
REVIEWS, &c.
REMITTANCES, &c., &c.
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, &c., &c.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1869.

MR. G. B. DOUGLAS of Toronto is appointed General Agent for THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW in the Province of Ontario.

We understand that, as at present arranged by the National Rifle Association of England, it is intended to hold their next annual meeting at Wimbledon, commencing on Monday the 5th of July.

The 100th Royal Canadian Regiment, at present stationed in Glasgow, Scotland, has given 100 volunteers to the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 14th Regiment.

The present session of Parliament it is intended by the Ministry, shall not last over sixty days, as it is thought the amount of public business to be transacted can be got through with in that time. Amongst other matters it is intended to make an amendment in the Militia Law in reference to the Volunteers.

THERE is no quality so certain of respect as courage, every one admires it, even those who have it not strive to make people believe it is their distinguishing trait. To many it supplies the want of income for it animates them with the force of persistency and enables them at one time to manfully endure misfortune that they may rise above it at the first opportunity to higher and greater objects. As this principle applies to individuals in its less extensive sense, so does it also to nations in that broader meaning which, when contemplated in history, gives character to a people and permanency to their institutions. Since the first establishment of a colony amid the majestic solitudes of New France this quality of courage has been a distinctive trait of the people of Canada. The heroic annals of our country contain a moral fraught with the deepest meaning to all those who have made them a study, therein we behold, as if written by the finger of destiny, records of such deeds as have not been surpassed in the most chivalrous periods, while, in contemplating them we are lost in admiration, and the current of events set forth in our history, bearing us onward, shows at each successive turn that the spirit has been transmitted unimpaired from father to son unto our own time. The unflinching firmness and unhesitating determination of those whose names are, and ever will be, connected with the brightest and darkest period of our colonial history, has been displayed on many memorable occasions by those who have succeeded them in the direction of the destinies of this country. Sir E. P. Taché, when he gave utterance to those words which have passed into a proverb expressed in the best possible manner the idea of courage allied to loyalty, which animates the people of the old Province of Quebec. In the representation of that people, he has been succeeded by Sir G. E. Cartier, who, upon a late occasion, during his mission in England, gave expression to a sentiment that must endear him to every class of the people of the Dominion no matter what may be their political opinions. Heretofore he has not unjustly been considered the representative man of the French Canadian element in the Dominion, but by assuring Mr. Reverdy Johnson that he "was equally willing to stay at peace or go to war," he became at once the representative of every section of our people. An embodiment in fact of that very spirit of courage and loyalty which has been the guiding principle of Canadians since the days of Champlain.

Taking this expression of Sir George Cartier's in connection with the recent cant about annexation, no better reply could be hurled at the heads of the flagitious writers for the United States press, and the unprincipled scamps who malign the people of Canada by daring to attribute to them the contemptible idea of harbouring a desire for political alliance with the mob ridden Republic. From the lips of Sir George Car-

tier the people of Canada have spoken in terms that cannot be misunderstood. We do not want anything from the United States but honest'y and fair dealing, and it is a needless piece of impudence to even hint at such a thing as the annexation of this country. We would like to see the constituency throughout the extent of the Dominion that would return a son as representative who was even suspected of entertaining annexation proclivities. Even in Nova Scotia, where discord has been fomented to the verge of sedition, those men who have so far forgotten themselves and the true sentiments of the people as to speak of such a contingency are politically doomed, and not all the talents and influence they may be presumed to possess can save them from the merited fate of rene-gades when they again present themselves for election. Styles, at Washington, may make a good thing out of the balderdash he has had the effrontery to publish with reference to Nova Scotia, but Cudlip at St. John will discover that treason is a dangerous game to him we recommend a careful study of the words of Sir George Cartier and the moral they imply.

We are perfectly willing to remain at peace with the Republic, but if they talk of war we are equally willing to fight, and moreover we are not in the slightest degree alarmed about the consequences. But annexation! never. They may bully and talk of overrunning our country and taking forcible possession of our soil; more than one American paper has advanced the idea that Grant's policy towards the Dominion will be "the most aggressive on record. But has he considered that the people of this northern Dominion have sprung from a conquering not a conquered race, and that they are unanimous in their detestation of the political filthiness of New York and Washington, as they are unanimous in their love for their own land and devotion to the institutions of their forefathers, the wisdom of which every day's experience demonstrates. To those would be political wise-aces who blather such senseless twaddle as "manifest destiny," "gravitation," &c., and who have we are grieved to say, admirers at present in the councils of the nation in England, we would say, even should the colonies be cut adrift and the Dominion of Canada be left to shift for itself, ere then the very last thing we would think of doing would be to join the Union. "Manifest destiny," since the settlement of both countries has ever been to keep them asunder. There is repulsion, not gravitation between them, and unless some extraordinary revolution takes place they never can be united. It is indeed time that the Goldsmiths of England and the "Resolutionists" of the United States were told in the plainest possible terms that we will have none of them, that we will not annex, and furthermore will not be insulted by reference to such a contingency. No man in his senses, per-