

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

All Communications regarding the Militia or
Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Depart-
ment, 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 com-
munications. 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 in-
formation of this kind as early as possible, so that
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 11, 1862.

—At the Rose banquet in Montreal Sir
G. E. Cartier, in responding to the toast of
Her Majesty's Ministers, took occasion to
express the sentiments of himself and col-
leagues. He said:—

"That the Dominion would ever remain
under allegiance to the British Crown. At
any rate, as long as the present Ministry re-
mains in power they would ever be Her
Majesty's Privy Council of the Dominion of
Canada.

This is plain speaking and we are glad to
hear it from the lips of the Minister of
Militia. Sir George expresses, we believe,
the sentiments of his own section of the
Canadian people, but we are sure he inter-
prets exactly the sentiments of the men of
Ontario.

—We would call the attention of our Eng-
lish exchanges to the advertisement of the
Militia department of Canada in this issue
enquiring after Sergt. Ward, late of the
Coldstream Guards, to whose credit some
money remains in the hands of the Depart-
ment.

—Doubtless the Volunteers of Toronto
and neighbourhood experienced great dis-
appointment at not being allowed to hold
the proposed review in honor of Prince
Arthur. We have been assured that nothing
would give the Minister of Militia greater
pleasure than to allow money for the pur-
pose proposed but he really had none at his
disposal. This may be considered altogether
aside from the fact that the Adjutant-Gen-
eral was not consulted as to the proposed
gathering.

At the present time the presence of His
Royal Highness, Prince Arthur in Canada
affords an excellent opportunity of ascer-
taining how far the people of Canada have
been weaned from their traditions of loyalty
to the British Crown which have ever been
considered their distinguished trait; and
which the recent controversy about Inde-
pendence and the future relations of the
colonies to the empire seems to have called
in question. But the enthusiasm which
everywhere greets the son of our Queen
gives the lie direct to the discontented few
amongst us who are now striving to weaken
the attachment we bear to the British crown.
The progress of the Prince through the Do-
minion may be fittingly described as an ova-
tion. But it must be borne in mind that
the feeling displayed upon this occasion is
only the pure and simple expression of loy-
alty to the throne and of admiration for
her who so nobly fills it. Of the Prince per-
sonally we know little, and our curiosity
about him is limited. The ancient idea of
loyalty perished long before our day. When
the head of Charles rolled in the dust the
executioner who struck it off rudely put an
end to the dream of "Right Divine." Since
that time loyalty amongst Englishmen has
assumed a different, more rational, and we
may add a purer character; attachment of
a free people to a worthy sovereign. Actuated
by this sentiment we tender Prince
Arthur our hospitality. The fortune of
birth has placed him in a lofty position. If
during his stay amongst us he fills it as he
should we will regard his presence with
pleasure and, when he is called upon to
leave us, we will view his departure with re-
gret.

The question of our loyalty to the crown,
may very properly be considered as some-
what apart from the question of colonial
policy at present agitating the public mind
in England, as it is more with a party, who
rule for party ends, that we will have to
deal with in the coming changes which it is
plain to be seen will be forced upon us be-
fore long, than with the crown or people.

And while we regard the Monarch
with the deepest sense of affection we
hold ourselves free to speak with all simpli-
city and directness to and about her ad-
visers.

It does not follow that because Lord North
may have pursued a mistaken policy towards
the thirteen colonies in former times, that
a directly contrary line of action would be
wise at the present. Nor is it logical to
suppose that because the undue
severity employed to retain the States
alienated them forever from the crown, that
to force national virility upon us would
make a lasting friendship. If Lord North
committed an error in one direction, Lord
Granville perpetrates as bad a fault in the
other. Our desire is to remain a part of the
Empire, and if a veto of our people was tak-
en to-morrow an overwhelming majority
would prove the truth of our assertion. It
has been urged that we are a source of
weakness and danger to England. No
greater fallacy was ever uttered. Were
this great limb of the empire stretching from
ocean to ocean and affording the best high
road to the East, cut away, what element of
strength would Great Britain gain by the
operation? Could a present paltry com-
mercial advantage make up for the per-
manent loss of many millions of brave and
devoted citizens? would the removal of the
possible danger of a war which may never
occur compensate for the loss of an increas-
ing and energetic people who have never
been beaten on their own ground? To these
questions there can be but one answer. If
the expense of retaining troops and garri-
sons in Canada be one of the causes for
separation we are willing to bear our share
of the burthen. It is well known that we
already maintain a large army composed en-
tirely of officers.

If the Gladstone administration continues
the line of policy they have adopted, it
must inevitably have the effect of estrang-
ing the Colonies, which are young giants
rising rapidly in strength and greatness, and
must eventually become powerful. And
now, before they become rivals or enemies,
the liberal statesmen of England have grant-
ed to them the opportunity of making them
lasting friends and allies. The opportunity
may pass with to-day; if it does it can never
return. It may be a comparatively easy
matter to dismember the empire now. To
destroy in a few days what it took centuries
to build with the hands and cement with
the blood of many generations. Senator
Sumner may then be forgiven for being un-
civil when he spoke of the dismemberment
and destruction of the British Empire. The
question is one of less vital importance to
us than it is to the people of England. Our
future is assured, we must go on increasing
in wealth, power and greatness, and many
many ages must pass before we will have
reached the summit of national grandeur.
Separation from the motherland would in