

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by GEORGE MOSS, Proprietor.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

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 doing 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.

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 2, 1867.

THE ELECTIONS.

Our exchanges come to us filled with almost nothing but election items, and the interest felt in the contests now progressing, seems to have swallowed up all other considerations for the present. It is with great satisfaction that we notice that almost all the candidates for parliamentary honors and their supporters, have avoided dragging the subject of the Militia and Volunteers as party questions into the political arena. It is true that the various candidates, almost without exception, have freely and openly pledged themselves to support any fair proposition made to place and keep the force in a thoroughly efficient state; but beyond this scarcely any allusion to the matter has been made by any of our public men. This is all the more satisfactory when we consider how many of our representatives of all political creeds occupy pre-eminent positions in the Volunteer Battalion. These two circumstances should be doubly cheering to the brave fellows who have so long cheerfully and manfully borne their

part in the present organization, for it shows that while their wants are not forgotten by those aspiring to represent the people in Parliament, a strong desire prevails to consider the matter in no personal or party light. If the men sent as members to the first Canadian Commons meet prepared to discuss the question of our national defences in this spirit—and we firmly believe they will—there is not the least doubt but that the coming session will see such a Militia bill passed by the Legislature as will do full justice to the requirements of the case. To provide means to properly equip and fairly remunerate the men for their services, has always been the great difficulty, the public, with a false economy, having demanded a large amount of work for almost no pay. We believe that now the eyes of the people are fully opened to the folly of such a course, and feel sure that the Minister of Militia, knowing he can rely on the people to supply means for the fair and adequate support of the force will, with the assistance of the Adjutant General, lay before the House such a measure as will meet the approbation of the members and the public at large. Considering the many obstacles with which he had to contend, we consider that the Adjutant General has achieved great things for the force, and we are proud to know they have every confidence in him. That more has not been done in the past is no fault of his or of the Minister of Militia. Large as the sums may seem that were voted for the maintenance of the force, they were really small considering the immensity that had to be done, and for the discretion manifested by both these gentlemen, they deserve and have the highest respect and best wishes of the volunteers. Past experience has taught our people that niggardly supplies for military purposes is but a waste of money, and though we may feel hurt that we have neighbours, upon whose good faith we can place so little reliance that it makes thorough military organization necessary, for us—still recognizing the necessity which still exists for the expenditure, we know the supplies will be forthcoming. The lust for power which has hitherto prevented a fair and dispassionate consideration of the bills brought before the House, will not be able to effect much in the new parliament, and the Volunteers may look for a speedy termination of the drear, night of disappointment through which they have been toiling. Bravely, patiently and well they have done their duty in the past, and we hope they will long continue under more favorable circumstances to be their country's pride in peace, its safeguard in the hour of danger.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A sad spectacle is again presented to the world in the war raging on the borders of the frontier states between the United States troops and the Indian tribes. The

cause of this war has, and very justly we think, been traced to the greed and avarice of those traders well named "border ruffians," who diversify their more legitimate calling by occasional robbery and murder, and to those settlers who made large capital by supplying the commissariat which must be largely maintained at the various posts and forts along the northern frontier. Some American papers do not scruple to say that the generals and other officers engaged in the war are striving to protract it for their own selfish purposes; this we very much doubt, especially as we are aware how prone those journalists are to raise a cry against any one in office, whose ideas do not tally with their own. However, be the cause what it may, there is good reason to believe that the red men are not altogether to blame, that they have been grossly deceived and imposed upon there is no doubt, and we cannot consistently blame them for taking the only means in their power to redress the wrongs under which they suffer. If the officials of the United States were less repacious in their dealings with these wild and jealous people, there would be less of those frightful scenes of which we read in the daily telegrams. The Indians in the United States have never been treated with, in a just or equitable spirit, it has ever been a case of paltry double dealing or of forceable victimizing. There is something inexpressably sad in the story of such wars as this. Surely the great ends of civilization could be as well advanced by better and more christian means; but so long as fraud can rely upon force, we fear the "poor Indian" has but a slender chance against his enemies.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

If there is anything which tends to keep alive the spirit of volunteering in England more than the direct necessities of the hour, it is those associations which foster a spirit of emulation among the Volunteers, and which stamp a character of permanency upon the institution. The best conceived and carried out of these is the "National Rifle Association," and by its means, more than any other, the Volunteer movement in England has gained its greatest support. There we see them steadily improving from year to year, and as the science of "shooting" advances, their efficiency and training goes with it, till now we find them one of the great bulwarks of the nation. Our American cousins, keenly alive to anything which tends to the national advantage, see and acknowledge the great good to be obtained by such an association, and in the last number of the *Army and Navy Journal*, published in New York, there is an article advocating the establishment of such an institution, which, like that in Great Britain, would be the best means to prepare and educate the people for defence or resistance. Some time ago we urged upon the