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The Volunteer Review,

HAND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1872.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WAINSWRIGHT GRIFFITHS, at present on a tour through British Columbia, has kindly consented to act as the Agent for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW in that Province.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as Communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be *pre-paid*. Correspondents will also bear in mind that one end of the envelope should be left open, and in the corner the words "Printer's copy" written, and a two or five cent stamp (according to the weight of the communication) placed thereon will pay the postage.

ENGLISH Statesmen appear to be realising the position in which the Whig Radicals have succeeded in placing the social politics of the Empire, and the fruits which are likely to flow from the policy of the Manchester school of Liberalism with its cosmopolitan political creed.

The great Conservative party have been led away by the financial sophistries of the Bright school of politicians, and stultified their own principles by giving their adhesion to the doctrines which would lead to the disintegration of the Empire.

Taught by experience, however, that party has rallied at the crisis of British constitutionalism, and have to a considerable extent succeeded in carrying with them the mass of the intelligent working class.

Party politics in England may be classified by the monied interests and the agricultural interest—the former embracing the great mass of traders and those engaged in commerce or manufactures whose whole aim and object would be—cheap labor—and peace at any price—whose patriotism was measured by profits—and theory of Government by that form which would enable them to buy the greatest share of honor—and consequently were ardent admirers of Yankee institutions and Republicanism.

The great mass of the working people were entirely at their controul, and for over forty years have been persuaded as a rule of faith that all the evils afflicting them were caused by the landed aristocracy.

Events, however, have taken a different turn to that intended by the disciples of the Manchester school—the inevitable conflict of capital and labor gave the first rude shock to the power of liberalism—the working man saw that he was better off than the agricultural labourer, and very little reflection proved the Liberal leaders to be but lying prophets—the logical sequence of events forced measures from that party giving the working men more political power, and the ballot has capped the climax by emancipating him from the control of his employer.

The Conservative, or as it should be more properly called the *Tory* party—and it is a step in the right direction to re-assume an ancient and honorable distinction, the word being derived from the Gaelic *Tui Rhi* and simply means "for the King"—have always been the patriotic and constitutional party of Great Britain, and in the present movement are taking their stand against the universal tide of anarchy and communism which the Liberals are endeavoring to bring upon the Empire—in this they appear to be supported by the majority of the masses and the issue is hardly doubtful at the next general election.

The great Tory leader D'ISRAELI has been lately most active in placing before the people of Great Britain the views of the "Constitutional party"; at a *Conservative* banquet held in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on the 24th June, in reply to the toast of "the Constitutional cause" that gentleman admitted that the Conservative party, some years ago, had experienced a great overthrow, which, in his opinion, was not undeserved. The party who seized the helm of affairs, and who "baptized their new scheme of politics with the plausible name of *Liberalism* had introduced a new system into English political life. The fault had been that those who acted for the Conservative party had built their policy on a contracted basis, for the Tory party, unless it is a national party, is nothing." He then went on to point out

that the party he belonged to had three great objects. "The first to maintain the institutions of the country—not from any sentiment of political superstition, but because we believe that the principles upon which a community like England, can alone safely rest—the principles of liberty, of order, of law, and of religion, ought not to be entrusted to individual opinion, or to the caprice and passion of multitudes, but should be embodied in a form of permanence and power."

The second great object was "the maintenance of the Empire of England." And the third great object was "the elevation of the condition of the people."

This programme is undoubtedly the true policy of Great Britain, and the support of the outlying dependencies of the Empire will be enthusiastically given to the party carrying it out.

That the British Tories have made fearful mistakes is placed beyond doubt by Mr. D'ISRAELI's admissions, they assisted to jeopardise the Colonial connection on which the whole prosperity of the Empire depends—it was with them the policy of withdrawing the troops which has culminated in leaving England without an army originated, and they were at best but very lukewarm advocates of those measures which the energy and ability of Colonial Statesmen forced on English politicians and adduced a new political element in compelling unwilling attention to "the consolidation" of the Empire.

The heresay of disintegration is not to be laid at the door of the manifold sins and short-comings of English Toryism—it was and is the policy of the Liberals, but their opponents coquetted criminally with the question and shirked responsibility in every way connected therewith.

It was not till Canadian Statesmen solved the problem of *Federation* under a constitutional Monarch, and insisted on supporting that form of Government with the cordial assent and approval of the people that the great light fell on the English Tories—the principles of which they have crystallized in their second article of their political creed.

The people of this country are glad to welcome back to a sound state of mind the great Tory party of Britain, and will cordially support every movement having the honor and glory of Britain, the good of her people, and the tightening of the bonds which connect them with her.

Mr. D'ISRAELI's able sketch of the *Liberal* policy on this subject is worthy of attention, —speaking of the three great objects of the Tory party, he says:—"If the first be to uphold the institutions of the country, the second in my opinion, is to maintain the empire of England; and if you look to the history of this country since the advent of Liberalism forty years ago, you will find that there has been no effort more continuous, more subtle, supported by more energy, or carried on by more ability and acumen than