

## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, C. W., by GEORGE MOSS, Proprietor.

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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.



## The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1867.

### HAND HIM ROUND.

ORDERLY ROOM, Q. O. R., }  
May 10th, 1867. }

To Lt.-Col. GILMOUR, Q. O. R. :

SIR,—I have to inform you that Private HORTON has been dismissed by his employer, Mr. WM. HAMILTON, Toronto, for attending parade last Wednesday afternoon.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obed't serv't,

J. T. R. STINSON.

Capt. No. 7 Co.

The above we clip from the Toronto 'Leader' of Tuesday last. Capt. Stinson deserves the thanks of the force for making the fact public. Some means must be taken to prevent our only resource in the hour of danger from being destroyed by such mean spirited men as Mr. WM. HAMILTON.

### OUR DUTY IN OUR NEW POSITION.

ALL thinkers, in both the old world and the new, seem now to agree that connection between Great Britain and her colonies, especially those of North America, cannot long continue under the present terms. The complete revolution which modern science has worked in military and naval warfare has compelled every great Power in the world to remodel both branches of the service, and destroyed at one blow what had taken generations of toil and millions of treasure to construct; and in the general uprooting of old ideas, the present army

and navy of Great Britain must share the fate of those of other countries. The nations of the world have begun a fresh race for supremacy—one in which the preparations of bygone years will prove of little avail, and to keep the foremost place in which will tax heavily the resources of the glorious old fatherland. The wooden walls of England, so long the nation's pride and terror of her foes, will soon be things of the past, and her army, which has carried the banners of the empire victoriously over the world, unfit, in its present numbers, to cope with any Power of weight among the community of nations. The graceful frigate and majestic liner in which NELSON fought and of which DIBDEN sung, must give place to the low black floating battery, the standing army to an armed population. Seeing the vast preparations making in these points by her neighbors, and knowing her troops to be spread over every clime and section of the globe, we can not wonder that England now seeks to centralize her scattered forces, and calls on the colonies to whom, in their youthful days, she extended a helping hand in every difficulty, to contribute as far as they have power to the support of the honor of the United Empire. Nor can we colonists, after our repeated boasts of loyalty to England's Queen and love of British institutions, neglect to respond to that call without forfeiting all claim to respect among the nations of the world. When first the English public awoke to a full appreciation of the great changes going on about them in the policy of war, we are not surprised that many overrated the danger that threatened the nation, or that the colonists, judging the mind of the British people from the articles in the Thunderer of Printing House Square, feared that the home government would lay upon them burdens greater than they could bear. Fortunately for all parties, the hour of misunderstanding has passed away; we have acknowledged the justice of the Imperial demands, and it only remains for us to show, by cheerfully carrying them out, even though it involves loss of time to the individual, and bears somewhat hardly on the revenue of the country, that the confidence accorded to our zeal by the home authorities has not been misplaced. We are aware that some cravens in the country—thank heaven, few and far between—would sooner submit to any national disgrace than risk their precious limbs in battle, or surrender a dollar of their golden idol for the country's good; but of their influence we can afford to make light, knowing the tone of the Canadian mind. Every thinking man in the colonies is well aware that the ideas of perpetual peace and good-will among nations, so loudly talked of by the Manchester school of politicians, are the idle dreams of visionary minds, and that so long as pride, avarice and passion have a place in human nature, so long will the curse of war desolate the world. Man, with all his boasted advancement in art and civilization during six thou-

sand years, has made no progress in mitigating the frequency or the horrors of war. The weapons and tactics of various ages may differ widely, but envy, the lust of power, and disregard of each other's rights, now lead to bloodshed and misery as surely as they did in ages past. Such is the lesson taught by history; and it will be a sad day for Canada when she turns her back on the lessons of experience to listen to the theories of dreamers in the present. We may, by neglecting the time we have to prepare for defence, render ourselves incapable of maintaining our rights when the hour of trial comes; but no neighborly or trusting conduct on our part can ensure for us a similar line of action from others. The wolf never yet wanted a pretext for devouring the lamb; and if we do not show ourselves prepared to confront promptly any trespasser on our rights, we must make up our minds to fall victims to the first political beast of prey that chooses to attack us. That these preparations will be conducted with the strictest economy that is compatible with efficiency, the country has a right to expect; and on the other hand, it is only justice to the government to insist on party feelings being sunk when the subject of national defence is under consideration. The exigencies of the times demand that provision should be made for training the whole manhood of the country to the use of arms, and that fortifications should be constructed at various points. This will involve a heavy outlay—one which will seem doubly great to us who have hitherto been used to no expenditure for such purposes; but the Ministry that faces the task boldly will receive the support of the vast majority of the population. We may regret that it is necessary to expend so much of hard-earned wealth in such ways, but knowing the choice rests between preparation in the present or disgrace in the future, no Canadian worthy of the name will hesitate to make the required sacrifice. Our neighbors need take no umbrage at our activity in military matters: while preparing for war, we earnestly pray for peace. "For God and our right" is the motto under which the soldiers of the empire have for centuries marched to battle and to victory. May Canada never be engaged in a struggle in which her sons cannot justly echo it as the mainspring of their action.

### MONARCHY VERSUS REPUBLICANISM.

WE have before pointed out the difference between the execution of the laws in monarchical and republican States, as affecting the social polity of those States, showing that while the former created public confidence arising from an enforced respect for vested rights, or such rights as might be lawfully acquired, the latter gave the rein to individual will, the aggregate of which, when directed toward the accomplishment of any object, however hateful or unholy, it had no power to oppose. Thus we have seen that