

## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

## VOLUME IV.

1870.

ON account of the liberal patronage extended to the Review since its establishment we have determined to add fresh features of interest to the forthcoming Volume so as to make it every way worthy of the support of the Volunteers of the Dominion.

On account of the great increase of our circulation we have been compelled to adopt the CASH IN ADVANCE principle. Therefore, from and after the 1st of January next the names of all subscribers who do not renew their subscription will be removed from the list. The reason for this will be obvious to our friends, as it will be readily understood that a paper having so extended a circulation must be paid for in advance, it being impossible to employ agents to visit all the points to which it is mailed.

## CLUBS! CLUBS!!

CLUBS of Five and upwards will be supplied at \$1.60 per annum for each copy.

CLUBS of Ten at the same rate, the sender of the names to receive one copy *free* for the year.

No Volunteer officer can be well posted concerning the condition, movements, and prospects of the Force unless he receives the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

We number amongst our Correspondents and Contributors some of the ablest writers on military subjects in America.

Full and reliable reports of RIFLE MATCHES, INDEPENDENTS, and other matters connected with the Force appear regularly in our Columns. Also original historical reviews of America, and especially Canadian wars.

## AGENTS.

Liberal terms will be offered to Adjutants, Instructors, and others who act as agents for us in their several corps. The only authorized agents for the REVIEW at present are

LT.-COL. R. LOVELACE, for the Province of Quebec

MR. ROGER HUNTER, for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

REMITTANCES should be addressed to DAWSON KERR, Proprietor VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR Proprietor, to whom all *Business Correspondence* should be addressed.

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 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 may reach us in time for publication.

## CONTENTS OF No. 11, VOL. IV.

POETRY.—	Page.
British Connexion.....	220
THE REVOLT OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES—Chapter 40 .....	209
THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.—No. 5.....	220
LEADERS.—	
Canal Systems of Canada.....	216
Report on the State of the Militia.....	217
General Lindsay's Mission.....	218
Reviews.....	218
NOTES AND QUERIES—By "G. W.".....	214
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.....	218
CORRESPONDENCE.—	
Notes from my Crimean Journal—R. L.....	214
Colors for the 60th Regiment "Huntingdon Borderers" and 51st "Hemmingford Rangers".....	215
Rifle Associations in the 2nd Brigade Division.....	215
RIFLE MATCHES.—	
At Ottawa.....	219
At Tilbury.....	219
SELECTIONS.—	
Military Funeral.....	210
Gunboats for Red River.....	210
"The Trade follows the Flag".....	212
Retrenchment in the Army.....	212
The Canadian Marine.....	212
Our Northern Neighbors.....	213
Sad Accident to Col. Whithead.....	213
Fatal Accident to Mr. J. Hennessy.....	213
The great Boat race.....	213
Eighth Battalion.....	213
The "City of Boston".....	219
The Fenians.....	219
Canal—Oswego Canal.....	219
Withdrawal of the Troops from Canada.....	219
Anecdotes of Waterloo.....	221
Assassination of a Quebec Papal Zouave at Brest.....	221
The South.....	221
An Old Veteran.....	221
Kalsomning Parlor Walls.....	222
Invention of Watches.....	222
Trade in the United States.....	222
TELEGRAPH NEWS.....	211
REMITTANCES.....	219
MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.	



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870.

GREAT BRITAIN furnishes the extraordinary spectacle of possessing the largest and most fertile territory in the world, with the most unequally distributed population. This applies more especially to the British Isles, which on an area of 122,483 square miles has 27,000,000 of inhabitants, or 220 to the square mile. Her North American possessions cover an area of 3,020,314 square miles with 4,000,000 inhabitants, or about four persons to every three square miles. As this territory offers the natural means of absorbing the surplus population of Great Britain, it will not be necessary to take into consideration the facilities afforded by the West Indian and Australasian possessions. As the consideration of the means by which the North American Colonies should be strengthened ought to be a primary object of Imperial policy, so it has been entirely neglected by the present Radical administration. The interests of the Empire de-

mands that the whole subject should be kept before the public with the view of having the mutual duties of Great Britain and her Colonies placed on a proper basis—the relations of each fairly defined and the exact position of the Colonies in the autonomy of the Empire established.

It is beyond question the interest of Great Britain to maintain a close political connection with her Colonies. All nations that have achieved a place in history have recognized what would be called by the utilitarianism of the present day certain sentimental feelings known as patriotism and national honor, which are more or less intensified according to physical temperament and self-interest. Such feelings generally animating the masses are the agents by which good and much evil have been wrought in the world when properly or improperly directed; those feelings instinctively lead the people of Great Britain to insist on the maintenance of the connection between the Colonies and the Mother Country, and to this must be added the considerations that the trade derived from the dependencies is far more valuable than that derived from a foreign state inasmuch as there are no discriminating duties to contend with, nor no competition in manufactured goods.

The large amount of raw material produced in and derived from the Colonies to be manufactured in Great Britain and returned with a vast profit on labor, and shipment would be lost in case of separation, by which both populations would suffer, the Mother Country by the crippling of her commerce, and the Colonies by being compelled to assume the status of nationality without being able to bear its burdens. A separation would weaken the parent state, inasmuch as in the case of Canada it would deprive her of the material and moral aid of 600,000 soldiers in the event of a rupture with the United States, while it would leave her open to attack in what is and has been always her most vulnerable point—Ireland. It would neither lessen her expenses, diminish her danger, nor assure a continuance of peace, but on the contrary would be to her rival a signal for provoking a hostile issue, which would be fought out not on the shores of North America, but in the British Channel. Under those circumstances it is the duty of every Englishman to see that no Radical sympathies with Republicanism shall be allowed to play away this Great Empire. Already England has made a very awkward step in the downward course by the withdrawal of her troops from those Colonies under the pretext of lessening the taxes of the British ratepayer, but has that been effected? We think the answer would be in the negative. The material force of Britain has been weakened and a supposed sum of say £1,000,000 reduced from the previous year's military expenditure or about nine pence sterling per head saved to every individual in Great Britain and Ireland. So far so good, but the pauperism of that country costs the people