

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

1868.] THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. [1868.]

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

FOR THE

FORMATION OF CLUBS.**LARGE CASH PRIZES OFFERED!**

The Proprietor, in order to increase the circulation and thereby add to the usefulness of

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW,

offers the following liberal terms to persons who will exert themselves in getting up clubs for the paper during the months of January and February 1868:—

1st prize—For the largest club, \$50 in cash.	
2nd do	2nd do. . . . 25 do
3rd do	3rd do 15 do
4th do	4th do. . . . 10 do
5th do	5th do. . . . 5 do
6th do	6th do. 'Review' 1 year.

It will be understood that from the number of prizes offered no one need despair of securing at least some return for his time and trouble in getting up a club; for besides the prizes enumerated above, we allow 12½ per cent on all subscriptions sent to us in this way, which the person raising the club will deduct from the total amount of monies received by him on account of subscriptions in forwarding the same to us.

Our terms for the paper are \$2 a year, payable strictly in advance. It is not necessary that the address of persons sent us in a club should be all at one Post Office.

An hour or two a day for a week spent in canvassing for subscribers by one person in each company throughout the Dominion will be certain to secure a very profitable return for the time expended.

Persons desiring to act as agents will be furnished with show bills and further particulars, by applying as below.

Post Office orders, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance.

Address,

DAWSON KERR,
"The Volunteer Review" Office
Ottawa, Ont.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, 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 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.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. DAWSON KERR, on the 1st day of February, instant, having purchased THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW from Mr. GEORGE MOSS, will henceforth conduct the paper on the same principles as have been observed by its late proprietor, and hopes by strict attention to it, to secure in the future a continuance of that success which the paper has met with since its commencement.

NOTICE.

IN connection with the sale and transfer of the "VOLUNTEER REVIEW" to Mr. Dawson Kerr, the undersigned begs to give notice that all money due to the paper on account of subscriptions are payable to the said Dawson Kerr; but that all accounts for advertising, up to the 1st of January, 1868, must be settled with

GEORGE MOSS.

* Ottawa, February 1st, 1868.

**The Volunteer Review,**

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1868.

NAVAL DEFENCE OF CANADA.**NUMBER 5.**

Having in the preceding papers fully discussed the naval defences of Canada on her lacustrine frontiers, it will be necessary to notice the offensive operations to which those previously described are fitting corollaries. It is hardly necessary to remind the readers of the REVIEW that the whole system is based on the fact of British naval supremacy, about which there cannot be any possible question, for the good and sufficient reason that the moment the sovereignty of the seas is lost the British Empire ceases to

exist, and the independence of Canada would be a matter of negotiation. Without, however, speculating on theories or their final development, the fact is incontestible, that in the event of hostilities with the United States an English fleet would command the seaboard from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico; and on its offensive operations the successful defence of Canada depends. The sea coast of the United States is singularly accessible to naval operations for aggressive purposes, and these are further facilitated by the river system of that country; approaching within comparatively trifling distances of the great lakes, generally navigable for vessels of the largest class to the principal strategic points. Thus, the Hudson is navigable to Albany, within sixty miles of Lake George, from which point one hundred and twenty-four miles of navigable water through that lake and Champlain reaches Rousse's Point, on the southern frontier of Canada, forty-five miles from Montreal. These lakes are connected with the Hudson and St. Lawrence by canals. The Champlain Canal, from Albany to Lake George, has twenty locks, of one hundred and ten feet extreme length by eighteen feet extreme width, and can be navigated by vessels of ninety tons burthen, the depth of water on lock sills being four feet. The Richelieu River, at the confluence of the Lakes Champlain and St. George, joins the St. Lawrence six miles below Montreal: it is rendered navigable by an artificial canal twelve miles in length; at Chambly it has ten locks, each one hundred and twenty feet in length, twenty feet wide, with six feet water on the sills: it passes vessels of one hundred and fifty tons burthen. A system of railway communication, centring in Albany, passes along the east shores of the lakes and terminates at Montreal: it penetrates the States of Vermont and Massachusetts. From Albany, northward, the Erie Canal continues the navigation to Oswego, on the southern shore of Lake Ontario, over three hundred miles westward of Montreal. Its length is two hundred and three miles, and it has sixty-five locks, each one hundred and ten feet in length by eighteen feet wide, with seven feet water on sills of locks: it is navigable for vessels of two hundred tons. The main branch of this canal extends to Buffalo, on Lake Erie, three hundred and fifty miles from Albany and one hundred and eighty-five from Syracuse, where the Oswego line branches off: it has twenty-four locks of similar dimensions, and affords access to the Upper Lakes. Main lines of railway run parallel to this line of navigation, and the naval occupation of the Hudson would place the whole communication of New York and the Eastern States, with the Western States, in the hands of the aggressors. Two thousand miles southward of the Hudson, the Mississippi discharges its mighty volume of water into the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable for large vessels to St. Louis, 1330 miles from