

# THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

And Military and Naval Gazette.

VOLUME V.  
1871.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW enters on the fifth year of its existence. When it was first projected fears were entertained for its ultimate success, as two efforts of a similar kind had been made and failed for want of support; but we are happy to say those fears were groundless, and that the VOLUNTEER REVIEW may now be said to be firmly established, thanks to the support it has met with from the hands of the Volunteer Force of the Dominion. It now circulates largely through Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and even the new Province of Manitoba has extended its generous support. Nor is it confined to these Provinces only, but in the Mother Country, and even the United States it has subscribers and supporters. No other Journal in the Dominion has so wide and extended a circulation as the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, and therefore it offers unparalleled facilities to general advertisers. Our terms for advertising will be found liberal on application, either personally, or by letter *post paid*.

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## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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We shall feel obliged to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

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

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871.

THE published details of the debate in the House of Lords on the Washington Treaty must be very unsatisfactory to the people of Canada—called on to make a territorial sacrifice in the interests of Great Britain and for the express purpose of purchasing a peace, it would have been some small satisfaction to know that the promoters of that false policy could give at least a tangible reason for their governing motives, or that those noblemen who opposed the measure on principle, thoroughly understood its merits. The speeches on Earl Russell's motion were powerful enough to make any administration pause before ratifying a measure so fraught with evil to the peace of the world, and so full of danger to the very interests for which they are so anxious. While the replies of Earls Granville and Kimberley betray an ignorance which, if studied, is insulting and, if real, pitiable as to the relations existing between Canada and the United States, and the motives which should govern a negotiation having the interests of the Empire to subserve. It will be remembered that the excuse for the surrender of the fisheries is not that Canada has got an equivalent, they were forced to confess that those had been bartered away to soothe the suscep-

tibilities of the Yankees, and Earl Granville made the astounding assertion that any attempt to negotiate for an equivalent would indefinitely postpone reciprocity as between Canada and the United States by bandering the Western and Southern people against free trade.

Either the noble lord must be deliberately engaged in the game of throwing dust in the eyes of the English people or very badly informed as to the real facts, and if the latter is the case he has to blame himself or the ambassador at Washington; and, by the way, a much more incapable man could not possibly be selected to fill that post. It is not necessary to allude to the sycophantic falsehoods which his celebrated congratulations to President Grant, put forth to the world on the occasion of the late Fenian raid; but his course since he took office has been marked by imbecility, ignorance, and indecision, and it is to be hoped when the Canadian Parliament meets measures will be taken to compel his removal, as his course has been inimical to this country. He may be a fit representative of Manchester at Buenos Ayres, but he is in no case a representative of the British Empire at Washington. The real facts are notorious, the South and West would be a unit, as the Yankees say, for *free trade*, while the Eastern and Middle States live by protection and monopolies at their expense, and the Treaty of Washington, by *cheapening fish*, will retard instead of promoting free trade, as its great consumption in the South and West makes it a matter of considerable moment to the people, while the Eastern States are thus thrown a sop at our expense to enable Massachusetts traders to live a little longer on prohibition and monopoly. Instead of the Western and Southern States being against Canada in forcing reciprocity on the States by means of the fisheries and the St. Lawrence, they would have been our staunchest allies. The ignorance of what will be likely to follow as a consequence of the surrender of our rights to the fisheries is deplorable, if it is not wilful, and we have had such experience of English diplomatic imbecility that we are warranted in believing the worst. The acquisition of territorial rights on our shores is sure to bring about the gravest complications. President Grant is reported to have said lately that the Yankee fishermen were a *law unto themselves*—the euphuism of lawlessness. As they therefore will acquire a *right to land on our shores*—a right, by the way, they never had or claimed. Who is to enforce order amongst them, or how are the coast police to be maintained? Those are questions closely affecting our social policy, inasmuch as it will vastly increase the expense of the maritime police to our people, and as a consequence the manifest danger of collision, while it will retard settlement on the coast to a great extent. No farmer will willingly hold his land subject to trespass from men who "*are a law unto themselves*,"