

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.

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Full and reliable reports of RIFLE MATCHES, INSPECTIONS, 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, Inspectors, and others who act as agents for us in their several corps. The only authorized agents for the REVIEW at present are

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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.

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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, JANUARY 24, 1870.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has advertised for six fast sailing schooners to be employed during the incoming season in police duties on the coasts of British North America. It is evident our friends over the lines will not be permitted any longer to enjoy a monopoly of the fishing trade at the expense of the people of the Dominion. This is the natural result of the policy sketched out by Sir G. E. Cartier in his admirable speech at Quebec,—a policy in exact accordance with the interests of the country and the wishes of the people.

Towards the close of the last season the Press of the United States were encouraging their fishermen to resist any attempt at keeping them from trespassing on British fishing grounds, and in doing so to spill blood if necessary for the purpose of carrying out their piratical proceedings. In this view of the case it is to be hoped those schooners will be heavily armed and well manned, so that if force or violence is attempted they may be prepared to resist. There ought to be a squadron of the North American fleet cruising near the fishing grounds, precaution in all those cases being the surest and most effectual way of preventing after complications.

It is to be hoped that this spirited action will be followed up by others which will have the effect of bringing the Washington Government to their senses. This country has

borne too long with the bullying of United States politicians, and a bitter feeling of exasperation is being awakened in the minds of the people which the Government of the Dominion is striving to allay by taking steps to enforce the respect and courtesy due to the nation.

If the people of the United States will not extend to the people of Canada that courtesy which good neighborhood and friendly feelings demand, is time that measures were taken to compel them to do so, and as a beginning the abrogation of the Fishery privileges is a proper step.

It is not indispensibly necessary that the people of Canada should contribute to the United States revenue by purchasing coal. Nova Scotia can supply all the Dominion requires in that way, and a prohibitive duty on coal produced in the United States would place the whole trade in the hands of the people of Nova Scotia. A duty on agricultural produce in favor of the Canadian farmer would also be a boon of great value to the agricultural class, while the withdrawal of the privileges of register would effectually shut the ports of the Dominion to the merchant marine of the States.

This programme is so ultra protectionist that it would not be countenanced for a moment by the people of Canada except as a measure of self-defence against a people who are always on the watch to take every unfair advantage, and whose whole course has been so unfriendly towards this country as to leave no other alternative. It will be as well to show the people and citizens of the States that Canada can exist without their trade or courtesy.

The enterprising citizens of Detroit are most anxious to find new outlets to the seaboard for the vast and rapidly developing trade of the Western States, and the North western Territory of the United States. It is highly to their credit that they have proved themselves the most far-sighted political economists amongst the commercial communities in the United States, as has been evinced by their inauguration of the first great Commercial Convention, held at Detroit in July, 1865, for the purpose of preventing the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, or, as that was a foregone conclusion, to take preparatory steps for negotiating a new one; foremost amongst the many great men there might be named Joy, Stewart, and Aspinall, whose exertions were directed to shew their countrymen the value of unrestricted commercial intercourse and the evils which had arisen from the close, restrictive policy advocated by the leading politicians of the United States.

On that memorable occasion the great necessity for and full value of the natural outlets to the seaboard were discussed and demonstrated. Although this convention, respectable in point of numbers and fully representing the commercial interests