

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.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

All Communications regarding the Military 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. 18, VOL. IV.

POETRY.—	Page.
The Soldier of Auvergne.....	281
THE REVOLT OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES—Chapter 69.....	273
THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.—No. 9.....	284
LEADERS.—	
The Fenian Raid.....	280
Red River enroute.....	281
Gunboats.....	281
Torpedos vs. Ironclads.....	281
Red River Expedition.....	282
Fenians and United States Neutrality.....	282
Answer to "Bushwhacker".....	282
The People and the Fenians.....	282
Red River Delegates.....	283
Reviews.....	283
CORRESPONDENCE.—	
From Brockville.....	277
From Montreal.—B.....	278
Huntingdon Frontier.....	278
"Company Drill".....	279
"An Enquirer".....	279
RIFLE MATCHES.—	
90th Rifles vs. Queen's Own Rifles.....	275
A Mount Forest.....	175
Eighth Battalion vs. 90th Regiment.....	275
SELECTIONS.—	
A Strange Story about the Sinking of the Onondaga.....	275
Pay of Volunteers to Red River.....	275
Habeas Corpus Act.....	275
21st Battalion.....	275
A Deserter.....	275
Our Volunteers.....	276
The Dominion and the Fisheries.....	276
The English and American navies.....	276
The March.....	277
The Trade via Suez Canal.....	277
French Breechloaders.....	279
The Queen's Own.....	283
The Napoleon Garrison Artillery.....	283
The River Amazon.....	285
Ireland's Liberator.....	285
For Red River.....	285
The Tipperary Election.....	286
Speech of General Lindsay.....	286
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.....	286
REMITTANCES.....	283
MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.....	



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1870.

THE question of the relations between Great Britain and the Colonies has at length attracted the attention of the people of England. In the House of Commons a motion by Mr. Torrens to investigate the relations between the Home Government and the Colonies, though stifled by the Administration, bids fair to bear good fruit. Mr. Torrens alleges that the Colonies, particularly New Zealand and Australia, have been unfairly treated by the Imperial Executive, and that Earl Grenville has attempted to bully Canada—an operation of small profit to the noble Lord, as he will be sure to get a Rowland for his Oliver. As British subjects we know full well that while he represents the feelings and wishes of the Radical Cabinet, neither himself or colleagues represent the people of England, so we can afford to laugh at rudeness and folly. Knowing the precise limits to which we will allow it to be carried,

The conservative party in Britain are the only people who understand the value and importance of the Colonies, and it is from that party the subjects of the British Empire will receive that attention which of right belongs to them.

With liberty on their lips, social rights as their battle cry, Whigs, Liberals, and Radicals of England have always been the oppressors of the people, the mismanagers of the national resources, and the men who lowered English prestige, trailed her honor in the dust, and inflicted losses not to be measured by the area of territory involved, but by the consequences to humanity, morality, civilization and religion. Associated with and controlled by traitors, and that class whose knowledge of public life is drawn from the counting house or factory, their ruling idea and axiom of political economy is briefly *cheap labor*—and to effect this they would turn Great Britain into one vast union workhouse, by severing the ties which bind the Colonies and the Parent State together, for the nominal saving of £2,000,000 sterling per annum, or what portion of it their peculiar pets, the Yankees, will allow them to economise. It is a strange fact that the military force required for the maintenance of social order in Great Britain and Ireland during the Gladstone-Bright tenure of office has been larger than at any other period of her history.

Mr. Torrens and those acting with him will do good by agitating this question, and by compelling the Government to confine themselves to facts in dealing with a subject of such importance, and not allow them to indulge in speculative theories about independence, which the Colonies neither ask nor want, being perfectly contented with their position as British subjects, and scouting the idea of change.

It is a safe prediction to venture if we say that out of nearly 5,000,000 of people in the Dominion of Canada Lord Grenville's newly created Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Sir A. T. Galt, with probably two dozen others, all told, are the only speculators on independence, which in their case means annexation, while the remainder of the people are astounded at the insane and besotted folly of any English statesman discussing an event beyond the probability of ever happening, and the absolute wrong done the people of England by the barefaced attempt to barter away their inheritance, which on this continent alone covers an area of 3,000,000 miles, either because they lack the brains to govern it or are more anxious to secure their own lease of power at the expense of the country.

It is evident the importance of the Colonial Empire is not understood in Great Britain, discussions thereon will have the effect of awakening interest amongst the people, and as their resources are unfolded that feeling will be intensified. If the English people were fully alive to the importance of those outlying dependencies, the poli-