

## 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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CLUBS of Five and upwards will be supplied at \$1.50 per annum for each copy.

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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.

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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. LOVEACE, for the Provinces of Ontario and 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

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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, DECEMBER 10, 1870.

Our Subscribers in Ontario will be called upon by our Agent, LIEUT.-COL. LOVEACE, (Agent for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec,) during the present month, and we will feel obliged by their promptly meeting the demands made on them for subscriptions due this office on account of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

THE President of the United States has delivered his periodical message on the state of the foreign and domestic relations of the great country which he governs. Most of these documents hitherto issued, both by General Grant and his predecessors, have been marked with extravagant absurdities, but none, so far as we recollect, indulged in down right bullying bravado to the same extent as the document lately made public. It is in fact a bad copy of Ben Butler's buncombe speech at Boston, and seriously compromises the dignity of the Executive head of the United States.

The message opens with an inflated description of the domestic peace and prosperity of the United States, followed by the announcement of the very efficient action of the representative of that power at Paris, in affording the protection of the American eagle to a multitude of petty states, and the not very creditable admission that the moment the Paris mob, with Gambetta and Jules Favre at their head, had overturned legislative rule there, the President of the United States directed the Minister representing that power at the French capital to recognize the self-elected government. He puts in

what the world knows to be a direct falsehood, that "the people acquiesced in the change," as a sort of excuse for this scandalous act. This is followed by the usual spread eagle buncombe about "the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France." Passing over the attempt to make the most of American diplomacy which follows, we next come upon the Monroe doctrine in connection with the purchase of San Domingo, or at least the Bay of Samana in that island. Then follows a notice of some complications with the Republics on the Spanish Main and the Chinese massacre, in which President Grant quietly ignores Great Britain altogether, and puts himself forward as the chief negotiator for the protection of European life and property, when it is well known the United States don't possess as much force in Chinese waters as would defend their own commerce, if they possessed any, from the river pirates of the Celestial Kingdom. Next is a glorification over a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, which he says "has been settled in accordance with the principles always contended for by the United States." The next paragraph nearly concerns the interests of the Dominion:

"In April last, while engaged in locating a military reservation near Pembina, a corps of Engineers discovered that the commonly received boundary line between the United States and the British possessions at that place is about forty-seven hundred feet south of the true position of the 49th parallel and would leave the fort of the Hudson Bay Company at Pembina within the territory of the United States. This information being communicated to the British Government, I was requested to consent, and did consent that the British occupation of the Fort of the Hudson's Bay Company should continue for the present. I deem it important, however, that this part of the boundary line should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the two governments, and I submit herewith the estimates the expense of such a commission on the part of the United States, and recommend an appropriation for that purpose. The land boundary has already been fixed and marked from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Georgian Bay. It should now be in like manner marked from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

This will involve the expense of a joint commission, as the President points out. The Alabama claims come next, and are used in a most dishonest way, the object being to get up and keep warm a cause of excitement against Great Britain. But as long as she pursues her present dignified course President Grant must take nothing by his clap-trap.

The question of the fisheries furnishes a fruitful subject for the imagination of the President, in which it is not too much to say that he distorts facts, perverts the language of treaties, and makes himself thoroughly ridiculous. This is followed by an impudent and impertinent claim to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, in which it is hard to decide whether his logic, geogra-