

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

1808.] 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.

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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 may reach us in time for publication.

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

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1868.

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.

NAVAL DEFENCE OF CANADA**NUMBER 3.**

The events of the war of 1812-14, demonstrate the impossibility of conquering or even overrunning Canada while British supremacy on the High Seas was maintained, and the possibility of preventing a lodgment on her territory in any force, by a blow judiciously delivered against the Western States. As the event of that contest was determined by the capture of Michillimackinac, so the fate of any future struggle will be decided by a repetition of the same operation, which would place the whole country to the banks of the Mississippi at the mercy of the conquerors.

While Lake Michigan, lying exclusively within American Territory, is advantageously placed as a *mare clausum* whose fleets could be fitted out without interruption, it is liable to the objection that it has no communica-

tion with the Seaboard and all operations carried on therefrom would necessarily be isolated. Because, presumably, the dominant naval power would command the Mississippi in its rear, while the front would be threatened by another force in direct communication with the Seaboard through the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. A defeat on Lake Michigan would be annihilation to the American flotilla; to the British it would be a repulse and nothing more. As all the coasts of Lake Michigan are accessible and could not be easily defended while possession of Chicago and Milwaukee would deprive the States of five-fifths of their resources. No such effects would follow the defeat of a British squadron in those waters. Lake Nipissing, the basin for refitting, would be inaccessible, a landing in force on the shores of Lake Huron at the mouth of French River impossible, while the navigation of the river would be totally impracticable; moreover, no cities of importance, as lines of communication, would be affected by the defeat, a dispersion of the squadron and an invasion of Canadian soil would be as unprofitable as its retention would be impossible.

Seizing Collingwood or Penetanguishene might possibly imperil Toronto, but the retention of either points as a base of operations is what no soldier would attempt. Any one acquainted with the shores of Lakes Huron, St. Clair and Erie will be satisfied that invaders would get little beyond hard blows if they surmounted the difficulties of the first fifteen miles inland, and altogether the operation would not be a paying one. Meantime the supposed defeated squadron was quietly refitting, at a few hours steaming distance from the scene of operations, ready to put in an appearance at the opportune moment; which would be when the invading force was irretrievably committed to an advance.

Taken altogether it may safely be asserted that the invasion of Canada never will be seriously contemplated by the people of the United States while British supremacy in Naval affairs is so manifestly apparent. During the last war with Great Britain the United States had the controul of Lake Champlain, twice of Lake Ontario, and exclusively of the Upper Lakes after Barclay's defeat, but it brought them no advantage, simply because the possession of Michillimackinac enabled the British through their Indian allies to imperil the lines of communication with the Ohio and Mississippi, as the British fleets threatened that by the Hudson. These were the agencies by which Macdonough's victories on Lake Champlain, Chancey's on Lake Ontario and Perry's on Lake Erie were rendered valueless except as questions of honor alone. It is well worthy of remark that none of those, decisive as they were as far as the annihilation of the British squadrons were concerned, secured for the United States army or navy a single permanent advantage—and it was more than