

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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We number amongst our Correspondents and Contributors some of the ablest writers on military subjects in America.

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, 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. LOVELACE, 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 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, hence the law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1870.

Our Subscribers in Ontario will be called upon by our Agent, LIEUT.-COL. LOVELACE, (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.

On Wednesday, the 17th of August a public meeting was held in the city hall of the capital of the Dominion of Canada, the object of which was to bring a project of very great importance before the public. A very respectable display of provisional directors, with the Hon. John Young, of Montreal, at their head, in forcible and eloquent language portrayed the advantages likely to accrue to Canada by the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal, connecting the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, and changing the point of distribution for Western traffic from New York to Burlington in Vermont.

It is true most of the provisional directors were citizens of the United States, and most of them directly interested in the investment of money for the construction of the proposed canal, which it is intended to be built by private subscription, but, nevertheless a good deal of the facts elicited at this meeting have a positive and direct bearing on the present and perspective interests of British North America.

As usual, whenever a number of American citizens, as they call themselves, are con-

gregated, the opportunity was improved to laud the value of their institutions, (and by inference, the depreciation of others) to the skies. No matter how contrary to facts or reason, everything inside the Great Republic was perfect, and everything outside naught. Conspicuous on the occasion under consideration was a Mr. E. H. Derby, who is connected with the Boston Post, and who earned a reputation by his celebrated "Report on the Reciprocity Treaty," only inferior to that of George Francis Train. With a total disregard of facts Mr. Derby, whose personal appearance reminds one of a plothoric codfish in broadcloth, indulged in assertions, the pith of which were, that the Eastern States eat more fresh meat and actually manufactured to a greater extent than the people of Great Britain. That the taxation of the United States was in reality less than that of Canada, and at the end of the century would be a mere nothing. That the inevitable course of events made annexation in the near future a certainty, and that there was no more enterprising, intelligent, generous, or free people in the world than his own countrymen. It was no matter that in his gasping endeavors to prove this the perspiration actually rained off his face, or that he travelled from Burlington in Vermont to Boston, and from that "Hub of the Universe" to Minnesota, Oregon, Japan, China, Cape Horn, Mexico, Cape of Good Hope, Suez Canal, India, Asia, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, California, Alaska, and finally home by way of New York, and all this to prove that those very Eastern States could not raise food sufficient for their own population and were dependent on the Western States for their supplies, and on Canada for the means of receiving them at a minimum of cost—conveniently hiding the facts that his own enlightened Government, acting on the suggestions of such men as himself, were answerable for all the evils under which the heavily protected manufacturers of the Eastern States were lubricating. In order to make this more apparent we publish in another column an article from the *Globe* of the 22nd ultimo, which gives a direct contradiction to Mr. Derby's Absurd rhapsody. Another gentleman truly remarked that Boston was an exception to the great seaports generally, inasmuch as it did not stand at the mouth of a great river, but that its railway system made good the deficiency. At the time it struck us as a queer contrast to scenes which were actually enacted in the aforesaid City of Boston one hundred and twelve years ago. In 1758 the English General, Amhurst, after the capture of Louisburg, transferred his army to Boston for the purpose of reinforcing Abercrombie, who with 16,000 British and Provincial soldiers, allowed himself to be beaten by a handful of gallant French-Canadians behind a brush fence at Ticonderago. The country between Fort George and Boston was then