

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

All Communications regarding the Militia or
Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Depart-
ment, 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 com-
munications. Correspondents must invariably
end 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 in-
formation of this kind as early as possible, so that
may reach us in time for publication.

WANTED,

Agents for "The Volunteer Review,"

IN EVERY

CITY,

TOWN,

And

BATTALION,

IN THE DOMINION,

TO WHOM

LIBERAL TERMS WILL BE OFFERED

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OTTAWA.

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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 15, 1866.

The United States Army and Navy Journal
is edited with skill and more than the aver-
age ability which distinguishes the leading
journals of that country, it is also singularly
free from that local prejudice which mars
the literary, political and scientific efforts of

its contemporaries, but it cannot get quite
clear of that national spirit of selfishness
that peddling habit peculiar to the land of
wooden nutmegs and basswood hams—that
tone of bully and bravado which are so
characteristic of the true Yankee. Without
the slightest desire to interfere with the
gasconading outbreaks of our contemporary
which are perhaps a necessity of his position,
we are nevertheless of opinion that a great
mission, such as our contemporary fills to
his country and its Naval and Military ser-
vice, requires above all things enlarged views
of national duties, obligations and courtesy,
as the peculiar organ of a class essentially
the first in the national economy, it is its
imperative duty to inculcate lessons of mod-
eration, patience and thorough political
honesty.

The seaman or soldier brought up in a
school which inculcates lessons of bombast
and vain glory, is not unfrequently a bully
and a coward—it is needless here to refer to
very notorious instances of such being found
where the United States Army and Navy
were at the mercy of the Press of that coun-
try—and it is easily understood that the
effort to keep well with an excitable people,
filled with an undue idea of their own pro-
wess and importance, has led the United States
officers into more than one complication from
which they did not withdraw with honor. It
is essentially necessary that seamen and
soldiers should be taught that their country's
honor is the first consideration, and that is
always compatible with that country's inter-
est—personal considerations should be in
all cases entirely ignored—this and this only
is the legitimate teaching which will prevent
seamen becoming pirates, or soldiers brig-
ands.

The leading article in the Army and Navy
Journal of 26th December last, entitled "the
Northwest boundary dispute," is one of those
calculated to stir up ill feeling amongst the
classes whose interests that journal so admi-
rably represents, and is suggestive of aggres-
sion similar to what occurred relative to the
same question some ten years ago; fortu-
nately the Harney's and Wilkes's have dis-
appeared from the scene, a new race with
harder experience, and, it is to be hoped,
higher aspirations, must try whatever issues
may arise out of this matter, and therefore
we deprecate the idea thrown out by the
Journal that any intention has ever been
entertained of taking any unfair advantage
by Great Britain of the "Treaty of June 15th,
1846. It must be recollected that Mr. Web-
ster and the United States authorities shame-
fully suppressed evidence in the question of
the Eastern boundaries, and that the hands
of that country's politicians are not clean
from the charge of doing even worse. It
therefore becomes a duty in those who
should repudiate unfair and unmanly filching
to let those matters rest on their true basis
without trying to prejudice the minds of that
class who will have most to say in its ulti-

mate decision. As the settlement of the San
Juan affair is referred to the decision of the
"President of Switzerland," who, if a "very
obscure potentate," is at least as respectable
as the President of the United States, the
people of Canada, who have quite as much at
stake in the matter as the people of the
States, are content to await the issue of his
decision.

The next fault our contemporary is guilty
of is that of abett' the intrigues of those
unprincipled scoundrels who are stirring up
disaffection in Cuba. Nations can no more
than individuals transgress the moral law
without punishment. Thou shalt not steal,
is a stringent command, and the efforts to
acquire Cuba will bring their own punish-
ment. The following paragraph is sugges-
tive.—"A correspondent on board the Pen-
obsco reports her arrival at Aspinwall, N.
G., December the 12th, four days from San-
tiago de Cuba, at which place every courtesy
was shown by the Cubans who welcomed the
American flag as that which was soon to be
theirs"—the italics are ours, but the whole
is suggestive of a loose political morality
eminently disgraceful in a national point of
view. Another paragraph is even more flag-
rant.—"A Honolulu correspondent of the
New York Times, says that a good deal of
excitement exists in the political circles of
Honolulu respecting the proposed reciprocity
treaty between the United States and the
Sandwich Islands—the feeling of the com-
munity is predominantly American," (what-
ever that may be) "and this feeling had
reached a very high point in July last when
the agitation of the treaty checked the growing
desire for annexation to the United States!!!
for the island so enriched could better afford to
remain independent than heretofore."

The article then goes on to state that the
people were in favor of annexation, but the
King, from some insult received, seven years
ago on account of his colour in the free and
enlightened United States, was prejudiced
by insidious advice of Englishmen, would
sooner cede the kingdom to Great Britain
altogether as a gift than receive any price
for it from the United States—thereby evi-
dently solicitous of the happiness of his
people. The next is very suggestive:—
"Commercially indeed it may be questioned
whether the islands are worth either buying or
stealing!!! but there can be no doubt of
their stratagetic value." The remainder of
this hopeful article is filled with reasons why
they were all essential to American suprem-
acy, and they should be prevented falling
"into the hands of rivals who will one day
compete with them upon this ocean for the
control of the most enormous commerce of
the world.

Mr. Consul General Potter must have
found his way to the Sandwich Islands—he
tried his little game at Detroit in 1865 with
Canada and made a disgraceful failure, but
his policy is still that of his countrymen.

We have been under the impression that