

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.

To new subscribers for 1870 the paper will be sent free for the remainder of the present year.

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.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

CLUBS of Ten at the same rate, the sender of the names to receive one copy free for the year.

No Volunteer officer can be well posted concerning the condition, movements, and prospects of the Force unless he receives the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

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 Province of Quebec.

MR. ROGER HUNTER, for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

REMITTANCES should be addressed to DAWSON KERR, Proprietor VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

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.

DAWSON KERR PROPRIETOR.
CARROLL RYAN.....EDITOR.

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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, DECEMBER 6, 1869.

SEM-ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.—We understand that Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, Brigade Major, 8th Brigade Division, will inspect, during the present week, as follows, viz:—

This (Monday, 6th inst.) the four city Batteries, Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery, at 8, p.m.

Tuesday, 7th.—Goulburn at 2, p.m., and Richmond at 4.30, p.m.

Wednesday, 8th.—Ottawa Field Battery and Rifle Company at 8, p.m.

Thursday, 9th.—Russell Infantry at 3.30, p.m.

Friday, 10th.—Vernon Infantry at 2, a.m.

All men who cannot be present must send in their arms, accoutrements and great coats for inspection.

—No. 3 BATTERY Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery, under command of Lieut. Perry, relieved No. 2 Battery of the same corps at Fort Wellington, Prescott, last Wednesday. So far this corps has enjoyed its turn of service greatly and has won a high character for its soldierlike bearing and the manner in which the men performed their duties. No. 2 returned home in excellent health and spirits.

—The following from the Ontario Assessment Act should be known to all Volunteers in that Province. We wish the other Legislatures, which are neither very brilliant, or useful institutions in a general way, would copy the handsome example set by that assemblage which may fairly be considered the most practical and important among the "Locals."—

"No person in Her Majesty's Naval or Military Service on full pay, or on actual service,

shall be liable to perform statute labor or to commute therefor; nor shall any non-commissioned officer or private of the Volunteer Force, certified by the district staff officer as being an efficient Volunteer; but the last exemption shall not apply to any Volunteer who may be assessed for property. 32 Vic., Cap. 36, Sect. 79."

MILITARY EDUCATION in Canada has now become so general that it would be a hard matter to find a man who has not got a certificate from what, by way we suppose of a grim joke, is called "the schools." It is now a question whether it is not better to discontinue these institutions as it is considered that they have amply served the purpose for which they were established and are no longer necessary. There can be no doubt but they have been the means of spreading throughout the country an immense amount of military knowledge of a certain superficial sort, which, although exceedingly limited, is valuable as the A. B. C., absolutely necessary for the attainment of higher knowledge. Some journals have touched upon this subject and have treated it from an economical point of view which we think is about the weakest argument that could be used. The question is not one of money but of usefulness. The dollars will be spent anyway, so we should look more to the manner of its application than to the idea of saving? There are very few persons who have lately had opportunities of observing the schools as they are at present but will acknowledge that they are no longer of any practical benefit to the country. It may be presumed without any exaggeration that we have now in Canada enough certified cadets to answer every possible contingency of service, and we believe the majority will never make the remotest return to the country for the attention and money they have received. All those connected with the Force who cared to enter the Military Schools from a real desire to make themselves efficient and competent to perform the duties of their position, have done so, and it has been asserted publicly in the press and without contradiction that the majority of those who now take advantage of the institutions are mere boys and persons who in all likelihood will never be called upon to serve the country. Whilst conversing the other day with an esteemed friend, who is a member of the Force and one who takes a deep interest in its welfare, an anecdote was related to us which well illustrates this idea. A young man who had emigrated to this country found himself in Toronto without employment shortly after his arrival. A friend advised him as he had nothing better to do to enter the Military School. Some time after he met his adviser who enquired how he was getting along. "Oh," said he, "I have gone through the Infantry School, to-morrow I shall enter the Cavalry squad, after that I will go through the artillery and then if nothing turns up, I will go to the States or return to