

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

1868.] 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,

GEO. MOSS,
"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 it 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, JANUARY 27, 1868.

NAVAL DEFENCE OF CANADA.**NUMBER 2.**

In considering the system of Naval defence best adapted to the physical conformation of our Frontier above tide water, it was stated to be naturally separated into THREE DIVISIONS. The first from Montreal to Prescott, covering the St. Lawrence Canals and Grand Trunk Railway, must be maintained by a combined system of Naval and Military operations in which Gunboats will be enabled to take a comparatively small share. Vulnerable above or below Cornwall any movement from the American side could only be made by the aid of the Northern N. Y. Railway, and then at great hazard to the invaders—it is very doubtful whether any permanent advantage could be gained in the event of success, and it is to be hoped the day has gone by when war will be levied for the mere pleasure of doing mischief—especially as a fearful retribution might be looked for as the natural consequence of such proceedings. The SECOND DIVISION, including all the open river above the St. Lawrence Canals and Lake Ontario, is susceptible of Naval defence alone, and affords an ample opportunity for the display of naval tactics and strategy as any other equal extent of coastline. In fact the duty to be performed would be of the most onerous description, consisting of covering and protecting the

exposed Grand Trunk Railway; supporting the important military position at Kingston and defending the entrance to the internal line of the Rideau Canal, as well as all the cities and towns on that exposed Frontier. Between the second and third divisions 32 miles of Frontier is wholly beyond the power of Naval defence, and will constitute the actual battle ground of Canada in any future contest. The military positions are good, and so long as the flanks on Lakes Ontario and Erie are covered by Gunboats, can be maintained in the face of almost any force, ordinary vigilance; even in the event of disaster the line of the Welland Canal could be maintained by the aid of Gunboats. The THIRD DIVISION, including the three Upper Lakes, must be defended solely by the Navy; and as its communications by way of the St. Lawrence is exposed a naval station on its shores is much required. Such a station formerly existed at Penetanguishine, but it is open to the objection that it also depends for its communications on the St. Lawrence. A port must therefore be sought capable of being easily defended and not liable to the above objections. The mouth of the French River, 150 miles North of Penetanguishine, furnishes the requisite position. The river itself flows from Lake Nipissing, 49 miles East of Lake Huron, it is navigable in the open reaches for vessels drawing 15 feet of water, and a very small outlay would make it navigable throughout for vessels of 234 feet in length, 48 feet beam, drawing 11 feet of water; it is in fact the last link of the proposed Ottawa and Lake Huron navigation, connecting the latter with tide water below Montreal. If the 49 miles of French River were opened access would be obtained to Lake Nipissing, a sheet of fresh water 576 square miles in area affording shelter and dockyard room to the largest fleets those internal waters will bear. It is needless to point out its advantages to the Military and Naval strength of Canada. All that Sebastopol and Cronstadt were to Russia, Lake Nipissing would be to this country, and much more, especially because its communications by the Matavan and Ottawa Rivers are through the interior of the country to tide water and totally independent of the St. Lawrence. In fact, with such a line open, the British flag should be definitely swept from the High Seas before Canada could be placed in any danger.

This is what Sir John Michel truly called the "back bone" of Canadian defence and is the only line strategical or otherwise that is wholly inaccessible to an enemy.

The mouth of the French River is easily susceptible of defence and it forms a secure harbour, and will be a most advantageous commercial port whenever the navigation of those rivers will be opened. Its position in a strategical point of view is more than advantageous; it is commanding; it is opposite the Mackinaw Straits, the entrance to Lake Michigan, from which it is distant