

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 send to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that our readers may have it in time for publication.

CONTENTS OF No. 43, VOL. IV.

| POETRY.— | Page. |
|---|-------|
| The Two Armies | 681 |
| LEADERS.— | |
| The Canadian Team for Wimbledon | 680 |
| Gen. Grant and the Fenians | 680 |
| Editorial Paragraphs | 681 |
| Reviews | 683 |
| CORRESPONDENCE.— | |
| "A Volunteer" | 677 |
| From Montreal—B. | 678 |
| Local Loyalty | 678 |
| RIFLE MATCHES.— | |
| Civil Service Rifle Corps | 677 |
| Richelieu Rifle Association | 677 |
| Mount Forest Rifle Company | 677 |
| 5th Brigade Division Rifle Association | 679 |
| Metropolitan Rifle Association | 679 |
| SELECTIONS.— | |
| The Place of the Mitrailleur in War | 673 |
| Military and Naval Strength of Turkey | 674 |
| The Story of a French Freemason and how his life was saved | 675 |
| Discovery of a Buried Torpedo Boat | 675 |
| The Harvey Torpedo | 678 |
| Romance of War | 679 |
| United States and Canadian Canals | 681 |
| The Ontario Rifle Association and the 2nd Batt. G. T. Brigade | 681 |
| Visit of Lord Lisgar to the Dominion Directory Office | 682 |
| The Military Aspect of Darwinism | 681 |
| Germany and the War | 685 |
| A New Telegraph Enterprise | 685 |
| The N. Y. "Commercial" on O'Neill | 686 |
| News of the Week | 682 |
| MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS. | |



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1870.

Our Subscribers in Ontario will be called upon by our Agent, LIET.-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.

The establishment of a naval force by the Dominion of Canada for the protection of its maritime rights is one of the most gratifying and suggestive "signs of the times," having reference to this continent. The undertaking was not entered upon a moment too soon, and its accomplishment has been productive of results vaster than the majority of Canadians are yet enabled to comprehend.

In the growth of nations there are two forces of equal power which necessarily assist while they re-act upon each other. The moral and the physical. The weak moral force of a divided France was down before the resistless onrush of a united Germany. But there are none who will deny the grand courage of the army of the former, even while the nation was betrayed by her rulers and torn by contending factions. It is this moral unity which gives strength to the arms of a people, either for defence or offence. The tendencies of the age, which have successively evolved the ideas of unity,

progression, and development, are only in keeping with nature and the order of things we see about us. The broad fact is now generally acknowledged, it remains for the nations to act upon it. Prussia, considered "slow," by the more unthinking, who connected the idea of the nation with the figurative notion of a beery Dutchman, was the first to comprehend and act upon these ideas, and consequently she has been the first to derive benefit from their application. Success in her case was not owing to chance or blind fortune. The immortality of such a goddess has been proved a sham, fit only for the limited reason of an undeveloped intelligence or the gambling house. The German triumph in the present war (leaving aside altogether the abstract questions of right or wrong) was the well assured result of combined forces and circumstances, decided by observation and calculation. Had France been as well prepared, united, and educated for the emergency as Prussia was we have no hesitation in affirming that German arms would never have desolated her provinces. Germany, however, lacks one great principle which must take a leading place in the comity of a nation which would be independent and impregnable—absolute freedom. Germans, under King William, are not more free than Frenchmen under Napoleon. This element, therefore, did not enter into the present conflict, but it will most infallibly decide the next great struggle, and that nation which possesses it most fully in combination with unity and development will as certainly conquer its enemy as two and two added together will make four.

We have been led into these remarks from having observed the gradual cohesion of the elements of which we have written in the Dominion of Canada. Almost imperceptibly these forces are being welded together in forming the character of our country, but all are not progressing with equal rapidity. Of this it is not necessary to speak further at present. In some instances an impulse has been given to development by individuals who fortunately possess the power and ability to serve their country. In illustration of the principle we wish to advance we have taken the instance presented to us by our young navy. We will not enter into the reasons or circumstances which induced the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to adopt his present policy. It is sufficient to know that it has been eminently successful, not only in securing the immediate object for which it was designed, but in drawing the bonds of union closer between the Provinces. The presence of these vessels upon our Atlantic seaboard, where Yankee skippers had long been in the habit of plundering the fisheries at will, has imparted a severe of national dignity to our people on the coast, and inculcated a wholesome lesson of respect for the Dominion in the minds of our neighbors.

The establishment of this branch of ser