

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 sword we draw,
To guard the Monarch, fence the law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1869.

We would direct the attention of our subscribers to the prospectus of the IV Volume of the Review on this page. Our reason for deciding to adhere strictly in the future to the cash in advance system is because we have been made to suffer large pecuniary loss by subscribers moving their places of residence without notifying us of the change or paying up arrears. The necessity for this course of action having thus been forced upon us, we hope our old subscribers who have supported us since the beginning will not take amiss the decision we have made. We now give ample warning and trust that all who are desirous of continuing to subscribe will send us instructions to that effect. All accounts unsettled on the first of January, 1870, will be placed in Court for collection at Ottawa. Our subscribers will readily conceive that such action will be very disagreeable to us, and will consult both their own and our interests by settling up accounts, which, though individually small, amount to thousands in the aggregate.

It appears from many untoward circumstances which have transpired since the 1st July, 1867, that the Dominion of Canada will not be allowed to supply historians with the singular instance of the birth of a nation fully grown and armed like Minerva. Although our bards have sung with more enthusiasm than genius the consummation of a great idea it may possibly happen that they will be supplied with other themes before the fact in all its fullness is realized. We are not on the present occasion going to enter into the merits of the colonial ques-

tion, but will merely remark upon the somewhat curious historical coincidence offered by the name of the present British Secretary of State for the Colonies and another Granville (or Grenville—the difference of a letter) whom any years ago helped considerably to bring about the revolt of the thirteen Colonies. Some people are fond of instituting historical parallels, this is one, with a singular difference which will nevertheless, in the latter instance, be productive of the same result if persisted in—loss of prestige and immense material strength to the Empire. How Her Majesty's advisers will proceed with reference to the Colonies is a matter of lesser importance to us at the present time, we have excellent data to go by in the manner of support extended to New Zealand in the struggle of that colony with the Maories, and the withdrawal of troops from Canada at a time of peculiar difficulty. Perhaps it is as well that we should learn self-reliance, and prepare to assume in name, what we already possess in reality, the complete attributes of national manhood.

The difficulties which have heretofore threatened the consolidation of the Northern Dominion have been of such a nature as to be easily adjusted without serious trouble. It was always an easy job to dispose of Fenian raiders, stop the mouths of "Antis" with a subsidy and get rid of Annexationists by allowing them to emigrate South. But a new danger has arisen within our borders of a character altogether unprecedented. We refer to the action of a portion of the people of the Red River settlement in forcibly ejecting Mr. McDougall from the territory recently ceded to the Dominion. The circumstance is very unfortunate but we cannot see what the new Governor can do in the present state of affairs. In the first place the proclamation uniting the North West to Canada has not yet been issued by the Queen, so that legally he has no right to assume the government of the country. Again he has not at his command sufficient material force to establish his authority, and even if he had we would doubt very much the wisdom of applying coercion to a people so constituted and circumstanced as the people of Red River.

It is pretty generally conceded that all this trouble might have been obviated had those entrusted with this North West business shown a little more discretion and respect for the feelings and perhaps the prejudices of the aborigines and their relations, the descendants of the first settlers. The appointment of Mr. McDougall to the governorship is the first thing found fault with, as it appeared some time ago in the papers that,—"If Mr McDougall appeared at Red River in his official capacity, serious trouble would supervene. He had rightly or wrongly made himself obnoxious to the Indians. They regarded him as despoiling them of their lands. They say that Sir Francis Head