

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

All Communications regarding the Militia of
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
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 in-
formation of this kind as early as possible, so that
may reach us in time for publication.

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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.

"Un-bridled, unthought, our swords we draw,
To guard the Monarch, fence the law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1869.

Mr. G. B. DOUGLAS of Toronto is appointed
General Agent for THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW
in the Province of Ontario.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW has had occasion
recently to take the United States Army
and Navy Journal to task for the vicious
morality in public affairs that ably con-
ducted organ of public opinion was engaged in
disseminating; since then a marked tone
of improvement was visible in the articles
relative to international affairs, but unhap-
pily, like the sick Fox, in the midst of his
repentance, he heard the hen that clucks and
in sending his descendants on their mission
of destruction with well acted hypocrisy
bids them "be moderate in your food."
"A chicken too would do me good."

The Army and Navy Journal has heard
the hen that clucks; in its issue of 13th
March, the following choice article is to be
found:

We believe it to be the duty of the United
States to go the verge of its privileges under
international law, in extending formal sym-
pathy to the Cuban insurgents. It is not a
riot or a revolt in the Island: it is a revolu-
tion. It is a revolution which deserves
success as much as did the late uprising in
Spain against Bourbon rule, and as much
demands our national sympathy. It is
also a revolution promising success. It has
never been seriously impeded, and is
stronger to-day than ever. It boasts 20,000
armed men in the field, and double that
number of probable reinforcements, who
only wait opportunity to join it. CESPEDES
wisely adopts the Fabian policy of ac-
customing his men to the use of arms by
drill and occasional encounters, instead of
risking all on one hazard of the die. Sum-
mer will find them better able to cope with
the Spanish veterans in every respect; and
in summer we shall witness a contest
between unacclimated troops and natives
of the soil—the exhausted with the exhaust-
less. Meanwhile, the insurrection stays
wherever it has begun; it started with a
hardy race who will hold it tenaciously.
The sympathies of Congress last session
was not given, though manifest, because
the last day came before a common wording
in the resolution was agreed on in Senate
and House. Let it be renewed forthwith,
and its purport be an authorization of the
President by Congress to recognize the
independence of Cuba, whenever in his
judgment the military power and prospects
of the insurgents authorize the recognition.
We must remember that some of the
wealthiest planters of Cuba have staked
their fortunes on the success of the revolt.
Arms are wanted, as is also the moral
support of the United States. They are
anxious also to avail themselves of the
experience acquired in our late war, and we
know of at least one officer who graduated
at West Point and served as a general
officer during the Rebellion, who is engaged
in organizing and drilling the insurgent
forces."

The verge of the law is an awkward posi-
tion, people fond of touching it in civil life
are generally counted doubtful characters
and such an unenviable position the United
States has long held in the Comity of
nations, she has coveted Cuba since England
showed her it could be conquered in 1760,
and its subsequent restoration to Spain was
one of those causes of complaint which Whig
treason ripened into opposition which led to
the revolt of the Colonies from Great Britain.

Canada is also earnestly desired as a *bonne
bouche*, but the United States monkey having
already burned its paws in the effort to hook
that chestnut from the fire, the operation
is not likely to be repeated. Spanish diffi-
culties are the opportunities this public
pick pocket is always on the watch for; and
thoroughly desirous to see a Republic estab-
lished in that Country as she may be, no
sympathy would be allowed to interfere
with the greed of gain and the desire
for dishonest acquisition. The puerile polit-
ical philosophy, so characteristic of English
Reviews of the present day, has encouraged
and abetted the dishonest designs and
machinations of unprincipled Yankee
politicians; the tenderness with which their
looseness of morality have been treated
only tends to intensify their desires of
acquisition, and no consideration of morality
or gratitude can restrain the unbridled
ambition which will not be satisfied without a
continent.

The interests of civilization, the comity
of nations and the future peace of the world,
demands that this bravo always ready to
hold a dagger to her neighbors throat,
whenever that neighbor could be taken at
advantage, should be taught that there is
such a thing as international law, and that
law must be respected.

With loud outcries and menaces she
insisted on the justice of the Alabama claims.
When those claims were in a fair way of
adjudication the supposed advantage of
leaving an opening to strike at Cuba, and
profit by Spain's troubles was too much for
the United States Fox, and emboldened by
the whinnings of the London Times, the
accession to political power of Mr. Bright
and the whig party in Great Britain, the
Senate of that free and enlightened country
repudiated the action of its accredited Min-
ister trusting to the criminal acquiescence
of their friends in England and the cre-
dulity of the English press, not only for
forbearance, but impunity. That this peo-
ple have been conceded a position in the
councils of nations not warranted by any
power they could exert, but simply by the
favor of Great Britain, naturally proud of
her rebellious and ungrateful offspring, the
fact that their naval force would not exceed
the dimensions of a good squadron of any
of the maritime powers; that a commer-
cial marine does not exist; that their
power of aggression is simply measured by
the distance to which they could march
their troops over-land, and that courtesy
alone enables them to have a standing in
councils of the nations, are so notorious as
to need no comments.

The question naturally arises as to what
would be the effect of any action taken by
Congress in this matter of Cuba. If the
common sense of the English people have
not wholly deserted them, the United States
will be told the integrity of the Spanish
Dominions in America or elsewhere must