

# THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

And Military and Naval Gazette.

VOLUME V.  
1871.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW enters on the fifth year of its existence. When it was first projected fears were entertained for its ultimate success, as two efforts of a similar kind had been made and failed for want of support; but we are happy to say those fears were groundless, and that the VOLUNTEER REVIEW may now be said to be firmly established, thanks to the support it has met with from the hands of the Volunteer Force of the Dominion. It now circulates largely through Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and even the new Province of Manitoba has extended its generous support. Nor is it confined to these Provinces only, but in the Mother Country, and even the United States it has subscribers and supporters. No other journal in the Dominion has so wide and extended a circulation as the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, and therefore it offers unparalleled facilities to general advertisers. Our terms for advertising will be found liberal on application, either personally, or by letter *post paid*.

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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.

## AGENTS.

Liberal terms will be offered to Adjutants, Instructors, and others who act as agents for us in their several corps.

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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 it may reach us in time for publication.

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## The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1871.

A VERY elegant writer (of the Jefferson Brick class) in the Toronto *Telegraph* undertakes to criticise the Adjutant General's "Report on the State of the Militia," for the sole purpose of letting the world know that the schoolmaster is abroad in those days, or at least to be found on the staff of that lively journal in which his grammatical essays fill so prominent a space. We remember having seen over the door of a village seminary the following notice, by which the villagers were informed that "Reading, Riting, Rithmetic, and Grammer taught here at 6d per week. N. B.—Those as larns manners 2d more." Now we have no doubt the enterprising Philomath earned a very neat livelihood by the exercise of his varied accomplishments, and we respectfully submit to the learned pedagogue of the *Telegraph* whether it would not pay better to stick out a shingle on his own hook as a professor of grammatical science, not forgetting the manners, than to be playing newspaper *stannur* in such an obscure way. His production suggests the idea of how closely he has copied his great prototype, Goldsmith's village pedagogue, who was, by the way, a soldier too, answering to the ancient and honorable name of Paddy Byrne, of whom the poet says:

"'Twas certain he could write and cipher too,—  
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,  
And even the story ran that he could gauge.  
At riting, too, the parson owned his skill,  
For even though vanquished he could argue still,  
With words of learned length and thundering sound,  
Amazed, the gaping rustics stood around,  
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew  
That one small head could carry all he knew."

Ten cakes and cheese! what an age we live in, and how learned we have got. When moods and tenses are of more value than manœuvres and tactics, and every school boy feels called on by the most patriotic impulses to correct the syntax of the technicalities of a professional report, written by a veteran soldier. Our friend was well out of Paris during the late one and indivisible republic his anxiety would have led him into grave complications, for they not only eschewed grammar but declared spelling to be an aristocratic accomplishment for which the unlucky professor would be suspended in a very unclassical manner. As it was the hotbed of *sucking generals* this was unfortunate, inasmuch as it confined his abilities to Canada for the present. By the way this "Report" with its grammatical lapses has advised the organization of a staff college, and we hope the Adjutant General has it in his mind to establish a pedagogues professorship therein (schoolmaster would be far too vulgar), which would give the philomath abroad of the *Telegraph* a chance where he could play the part of the verb active for the good of his country and the benefit of the rising generation of soldiers, not forgetting the extra for those as larns manners. The *Telegraph* should keep our friend on exhibition—combining, as he does, the talents of Wellington, as a soldier, and Dickens, as a writer, he would be worth a quarter, the peep. We wonder whether the Adjutant General wants an amanuensis now as this is his time to secure one. We would advise the *Telegraph* man to apply at once, as a combination of Wellington and Dickens is not to be found every day in one man. His claims are irresistible, especially as his modesty is at least equal to an Irishman's and his experience is assuredly on a par therewith. But he ought to be careful and seriously consider the fate of that illustrious animal, the great and renowned prize hog, who, alas, lost his life for having too much *check*.

THE Parisian insurrection having been finally crushed, and, in revolutionary parlance, "law and order having been restored," the next problem with which France has to deal will be the form of government under which its social polity is to be reconstructed, the finances recuperated and fresh vigor imparted to the national life. Difficult as it may be of solution all indications point to the necessity for the restoration of either the monarchy or the Imperial régime. Constitutional government, as understood in England, is not applicable to nor can be understood by the great mass of the French people. It is of slow and gradual growth—their first revolution, by destroying all the