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A RUSTIC ON RECIPROCITY.

From Punch.

All you manufact'ers as finds trade too free
And "Gle's reciprocity!" holler'n who be,
I wish up town you'd been able to go,
And see the fat balsts at the Islunton Show.

Hows'ever you all med the papers peruse,
And studied the prints in the 'ustrated News,
To see what should lighten your trouble and grief,
The progress we've made in pork, sautton, and beef.

Above two-and-twenty years have now rolled by
Since we on our own selves was forced to rely,
And had, afore some o' you youngsters was born,
To grapple w' free trade in cattle and corn.

'Twas said then to we that was stuck in a rut,
You chaps to the cartwheel your shoulders must
put,

It wun't do no good for protection to whine,
You clopsoles and clowns in the farmerun itac.

We took that advice; we directly turned to,
And soon showed the foreigners what we could do,
Moor capital throw'd on the soil to be sure,
Improved cultivation, machines, and manure.

We turned from low farmun and took unto high,
And soon competition we learnt to defy.
Take pattern from we that has throvo by self-aid
All you that's beginnun to grow! at free trade.

You copy high farmun, shun all idle waste,
And try to improve in design, skill, and taste,
Gle gurther attention to zience, and art,
And bate every rival bang out o' the mart.

Nor don't, you trades' unions, however you tries
For fair and just wages, wherein you be wise;
Stitch by-laws for able and quick workmen pass
As levels 'om down to the slow-gwlin ass.

We did roar like bull-calves, at fust, it is true,
But then grasped our stringnettle; so, mates, do
you.
Doan't blubber, but hand and brain put into use,
What was sarse for gander now that's sarse for
goose.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,
1764-84.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

While the British Commander-in-Chief was manœuvring against the least vulnerable portion of the revolted Colonies the Spaniards, under Don Bernardo Galves, sailed from New Orleans in January, 1780, with 16

armed vessels and a number of transports, having on board 2,000 soldiers, and on the 25th of February landed at Mobile in West Florida, which town he found nearly defenceless. The fort had been originally built as a protection against the Indians, and after it came into the possession of Great Britain was suffered to fall into decay. It was garrisoned by 82 men of the 60th Regiment, and to these were added 105 militia soldiers with 36 sailors. On the 14th of March the Spaniards opened fire from a battery of 11 pieces of artillery, and in twelve hours rendered the place untenable. The commanding officer capitulated although Gen. Campbell was on the march from Pensacola to his relief with 700 soldiers, and at no great distance when the capitulation was signed.

The fall of Charlestown, the defeat and dispersion of the only regular force left without its lines placed South Carolina in the hands of the British, and there can be little doubt if due care was taken to conciliate the people that the majority would have returned to their allegiance. Unfortunately Clinton never knew the right time to withhold his hand or give a decisive blow, and in this case by making a show of strength against an almost invisible enemy he succeeded in converting men willing to become good subjects into rebels, and this from the fact that the wandering expeditions set on foot at Charlestown exhausted the troops and plundered the inhabitants of the country for their support. Stedman, the historian of this war, was Commissariat officer to this expedition, and he gives a melancholy picture of the devastation caused by the troops, principally from the inefficient and wasteful action of his department, while the militia soldiers, who were loyal, were turned into beasts of burden for the regular army.

These expeditions were sent out from Charlestown, one to drive out a small force under Col. Burford, which were prevented from throwing succors into Charlestown and had taken up posts on the Northern bank of the Santee River, where they were joined by relics of the American cavalry who had survived their last defeat by Tarleton; the

second was to proceed to the District of Ninety-six to encourage the loyal and overawe the disaffected; and the third with similar intention was to move up the Savannah to Augusta.

In the meantime the Commander-in-Chief who had received information that a French armament with transports and troops might be expected on the coast to co-operate with Gen. Washington was busily engaged in preparing matters for his return to New York.

An address was issued to the inhabitants of South Carolina, in which they were requested to assist in reorganizing the Civil Government of the Province and resuming their duties as British subjects, the married men to form a militia of reserve, and the unmarried to prepare to serve under officers of their own choice for the next six months of the year, for which they should receive the same pay and provisions as the King's troops, and not to be required to serve outside North Carolina or Georgia.

On the 22nd of May a proclamation was issued promising countenance and support to the King's faithful and peaceable subjects, with the most exemplary severity against the rebels; and on the 1st of June another proclamation was issued in the name of Sir H. Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot, as commissioners for restoring peace to the Colonies, offering free pardon to all who should return to their duty, except those who had committed murder under mock forms of justice or otherwise, while the inhabitants were assured that they should be exempt from all taxation except by their own legislature.

The power of Congress being broken by repeated defeats and by the destruction of the force under Col. Burford at Waxhaws by that dashing cavalry officer Tarleton, after a march of 105 miles in 54 hours, its partisans freely took the oath of allegiance to enable them to consummate their treason by deliberate perjury, and this well meant proclamation became the means of involving the British troops in great difficulties and disasters.

On the 5th of June Sir H. Clinton sailed for New York, taking with him all the troops