



# The Volunteer Review

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### "THE REVIEW."

OCCASTELLA.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

Thy blue eyes haunt me in my dreams  
As once they used to shine  
When I, enraptured, caught their beams  
Of love that answered mine.  
But Oh, it seems so long ago,  
So changed is everything,  
And yet how slow, how very slow,  
Does Time its solace bring.

I hear thy voice when others sing,  
And o'er each passing grace  
The veil of memory I fling  
And think it wears thy face.  
I love to look upon them there  
While desolate I roam,  
As exiles love to view what'er  
Reminds them of their home.

All beauty thus is ever thine—  
All sweetest thoughts and songs  
I take unto my heart as mine,  
Where all to thee belongs.  
From out the earth, like thoughts of Spring,  
The fountain purely flows  
Tho' many an unholly thing  
May stain it as it goes.

Montreal, Sept. 21st, 1868.

### THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Bouquet's expedition had been considerably delayed by the folly, incapacity, and imbecility of the Quaker House of Assembly of Pennsylvania. While they were debating the "City of Brotherly Love" on the propriety of voting money for defending the homes and lives of the frontier settlers, passing mischievous militia bills, and entrusting the command of their lives to a backwoods parson, the Indians were illustrating the doctrines of "passive submission" by butchering every defenceless man, woman, or child they could lay their hands on, occasionally roasting them alive over a slow fire by way of varying their amusements. To put a stop to these atrocities if possible, the Governor of Pennsylvania had recourse to a measure which the frontier settlements had long demanded, and by proclamation offered a reward for every Indian scalp brought in. On the fifth of August Bouquet's force

was concentrated at Carlisle, and consisted of 500 regulars—the most of whom had fought at Busby Run, of which that day was the anniversary—1,000 Pennsylvanians, and a small corps of Virginia riflemen. On the 13th he advanced to Fort Loudon, at which place they were delayed several weeks. It was at this place he received Bradstreet's communication of the peace concluded with the Indians, at which Bouquet was surprised and annoyed. In consequence of some representations he made to Gage, that puzzle-headed commander disavowed his own instructions, and sent a very severe letter to Bradstreet at Sandusky. The true state of the case appears to be that the latter had really effected a permanent peace with the Indians, and that the hesitation which marked the subsequent conduct of the Delawares and Shawnees arose from the fact that when they made peace with him in the east, Bouquet was threatening them with war and extermination from the west. Gage, by despatching two expeditions to accomplish one object, each independent of the other, had brought about a complication which might have resulted in the destruction of one or both, and in utter disgrace at an earlier period of the contest. It also illustrates his utter want of knowledge of the geography of the country in which those troops were to operate. In fact, Bradstreet should have been sent directly to Detroit without any deviation to the Muskingum or Scioto plains. The possession of that point necessarily overawed the north-western tribes, while those south and west could be reached from Fort Pitt. As usual the man of greatest genius and who had achieved the most signal success, but who had no powerful friends, was pushed aside to give the credit of his conduct to others not less deserving, but having no right thereto.

On 17th September Bouquet reached Fort Pitt with no loss beyond a few stragglers, announcing that he was on his way to chastise the Delawares and Shawnees for their perfidy and cruelty unless they should save themselves by ample and speedy atonement.

Early in October the army left Fort Pitt,

and in ten days reached the River Muskingum. Here he found an abandoned village of the Tuscaroras, from which a hundred families had fled at his approach. He was now within striking distance of the Indian settlements, and those astute savages were for once completely bewildered. Pressed in front by Bouquet, with Bradstreet in their rear, they could neither fight nor fly. They chose the only alternative, unconditional surrender.

Bouquet had sent two messengers to Bradstreet. These the Delawares had seized and sent back, with a message to the effect that within a few days the chiefs would arrive and hold a conference with him. Meantime he had marched down the valley of the Muskingum till he reached a position where he was safe from attack, which he fortified and quietly awaited the arrival of the deputation. These arrived in due course, and, after the usual preliminaries, speeches, and compliments, were informed that if all the English and French prisoners, women, and children were not delivered within twelve days, properly clothed and provisioned, with horses to carry them to Fort Pitt, a war of extermination would be waged against them. As those unfortunate wretches had never seen so large a force together, they naturally enough concluded that the threats would be fulfilled, and set about the disagreeable task with alacrity.

Such proceedings, vigorous as they were, had like to have been attended with fatal consequences to the prisoners in the hands of the Shawnees at Sandusky, who had collected them for the purpose of keeping their terms with Bradstreet; but, terrified with Bouquet's threats they came to the resolution of massacring them and marching with all the warriors they could muster to attack his column: but messengers came in from the Delawares, who informed them that the conditions offered by Bradstreet were essentially the same as demanded by Bouquet, and the surrender of the prisoners all that was required. The prisoners, to the number of 200, were delivered up; but as many were absent on hunting expeditions, further time was allowed for that purpose,