



# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada.

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1868.

No. 16.

### THE MASON OF MONTEREY.

The lurid sun hung low and dread  
Upon the plain of Monterey,  
Where, 'mongst the dying and the dead,  
A young and wounded soldier lay.

For from the cannon's iron throat  
Hoarse thunder burst, and gleaming fame,  
And mingled with the bugle's note,  
The far-off shout of trumpet came.

Yet heeded not that shout of pride  
That soldier stretched upon the plain;  
Fast rolled away life's purple tide,  
And fever burned in every vein.

His thoughts were in his native land,  
Among the friends he held most dear;  
Again he felt the breezes bland,  
And saw the waters shining clear.

"Alas!" he sighed, "delicious dream,  
Those scenes shall never meet me more.  
Oh, for one draught from the sweet stream  
That flows besides my father's door."

Just then a Mason passing by,  
By some kind angel's mercy sent,  
Heard the poor youth's desponding sigh,  
And listened to his sad lament.

He brought him water bright and pure,  
He bandaged every bleeding wound,  
Then bore him on his breast secure  
Far from that bloody battle ground.

Long life and death together strove,  
And long life's lamp burned dim and low;  
But in his faithful work of love  
Ne'er did the Mason weary grow.

He saw, with deep, intense delight,  
Health smile upon the grateful youth,  
And heard him bless that ORDER bright,  
Whose lovely guiding star is Truth!

That Order's bright, pure sons are found  
Where'er the foot of man may rove;  
All pouring richest blessing round,  
The ministers of peace and love.

REGULAR.

[Written Expressly for "THE REVIEW."]  
THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

### NUMBER VIII.

While Loudon and his subordinates were doing their utmost to bring disgrace on the British Arms and dishonor on the British name the Ministry were not idle, new energy having been infused into that inert mass by the activity of Pitt, the great Earl of Chatham. Early in January, 1757, a considerable body of troops under Major General Hopson as commander-in-chief, with Colonels Perry, Forbes, Lord Howe and other able officers,

and a detachment of Artillery, were ordered to rendezvous at Cork and there await the arrival of a formidable fleet fitting out to escort them to America; notwithstanding all the despatch which could be used it was the 26th of April before the fleet assembled there.

The force consisted of the following regiments:—

2nd Batt. Royals,	1000 men.
17th Regt. ....	700 "
27th " .....	700 "
28th " .....	700 "
43rd " .....	700 "
46th " .....	700 "
55th " .....	700 "

5,200 men.

The Fleet, commanded by Admiral Holborne, consisted of 14 line of Battle Ships, 1 Frigate of 24 guns, 1 Bomb vessel and 1 Fireship, with a large fleet of transports; this force with that already in America were to assemble at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and proceed to the attack of Louisburg. It may be easily imagined that the French Court did not behold such preparations made against a fortress that was thought to be the key of their transatlantic possessions and had cost them over £1,250,000 sterling for its construction with indifference. they equipped three separate squadrons for its relief, all of which found means to put to sea and throw scanty reinforcements into Louisburg and Quebec. In the meantime the imbecility, indecision and mismanagement with which the war was conducted by the British Generals completely alienated the Indians of the Six Nations, who actually sent a large delegation to the Governor General of Canada to make peace. Happily for English interests the Mohawk tribe of which Johnson had been elected chief and had married the principal Sachem's daughter remained firm to their faith, and by prudent management he counteracted the evils likely to accrue from the blundering policy pursued.

The Campaign of 1757 was opened by an attack on Fort William Henry; 1,500 French troops moved across Lakes Champlain and George on snowshoes with their provisions on toboggans, a species of small sleigh much used by the Indians, sleeping in the snow on bearskins covered by blankets and sheltered by a piece of canvas. It was commanded by Rigaud Vaudreuil, brother of the Governor General, whose appointment was the cause of estrangement between the latter and

Montcalm which embittered the relations of the French authorities during the remainder of their rule in North America. Early in the morning of the 18th of March, the attention of the Garrison at Fort William Henry was attracted to a singular light at some distance down the Lake, all conjecture as to its cause was soon set at rest when the grey dawn disclosed the French force carrying 300 scaling ladders and everything necessary for an assault; on the ice in front of the Fort. Before the guns could open on them they were in possession of the port on the Lake, all the external buildings of the Fort stores and palisaded dwellings. At sunrise a determined assault was made which was repelled; another delivered at all points once during midday fared no better, and a surprise attempted at midnight was equally unsuccessful. These attacks were repeated at intervals till the 21st, when a demand for surrender being refused and a spirited attack repulsed, they set fire to the buildings, mills, and two brigantines of 14 guns each, and retreated on the morning of the 22nd. No pursuit could be attempted, the garrison girt round with fire was unable to make any efforts. The loss of the French was very severe in men, the April sun disclosing many a ghastly form which had been wrapped in a winding sheet of snow, and they left 1,200 toboggans behind them, which may be accounted for by supposing they had cached their provisions during the advance. This spirited and gallant action although it failed in the main object, the capture of the Fort, displayed, in a marked degree, the difference between the zeal and ability with which the affairs of the Franco-American Provinces were conducted and the scandalous ignorance and want of enterprise exhibited by the Anglo-Americans. The commandant of Fort William Henry was Major Eyre, one of the best artillery officers in the English service.

Early in July Colonel John Parker was detached at the head of 400 men to attack Ticonderoga; he landed during the night on an island near that post and despatched three boats to reconnoitre, but the French were as vigilant as he was enterprising, captured the boats, decoyed him ashore through their agency and captured or killed one half of his command.

While these movements were taking place that Prince of incapables, the Earl of Loudon, was busily engaged in concentrating troops at New York and providing transports to convey them to the rendezvous at Halifax preparatory to the contemplated attack on Louisburg, but as he could do nothing without blundering he laid an embargo on all the shipping in North American ports, thus