



# The Volunteer Review

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### LINES

Respectfully inscribed to the W. Master, Wardens and Brethren of Dalhousie Lodge, No. 571, E. R. A. F. A. M., Ottawa, June 24, 1868;

BY CARROLL RYAN.

As through the dreary wilderness  
The chosen people bore,  
In danger, exile and distress,  
The Ark of God, and o'er  
Their path that awful Presence rose,  
Alike in travail and repose,  
Eternally before;

So, through the Wilderness of Time,  
Down ages long and dark,  
Is borne in majesty sublime  
Our sacred, mystic Ark,  
And though that awful Presence may  
Not meet your gaze by night and day,  
Our souls retain its mark.

When rash and savage foes assailed  
With blind and furious hate,  
The Sacred Order still prevailed  
More gloriously great,  
And round the sacred symbol stand  
The good and wise of ev'ry land,  
Immovable as Fate.

And, like to them, within our hearts,  
We keep the unveiled,  
As God in Earth's remotest parts  
Most precious things concealed;  
And he who seeks a lofty prize  
Must labor and be calm and wise,  
And never faint nor yield.

The labors of your hands are small  
To what must yet be done,  
Ere ye will hear the Master's call  
Beyond the setting sun.  
The star which erst afforded light  
Will sink at last in endless night,  
To cease as it begun.

But o'er the tomb Transgression made  
The evergreen shall grow,  
For those who rest beneath its shade  
That star again shall glow -  
In Heaven's eastern portal grand  
The Master-Architect shall stand  
Whom worthy Craftsmen know.

The Temple then will be complete  
And labor all be o'er,  
And the Great Lodge on earth will meet,  
To close not evermore,  
Within that City which the Seer  
In Patmos saw from Heav'n appear,  
Unseen by man before.

Then, from the South, and East and West,  
The toilers shall repair  
To find an everlasting rest  
From grief, and sin, and care,  
With Wisdom, Strength and Beauty crowned,  
Immortal as the Love profound  
Which will unite them there.

### THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

#### CHAPTER XIV.

General Amherst, who had been created a Baronet for his meritorious services, left New York on the 3rd of May, en route for Oswego, where he encamped on the 9th of July. His plan of campaign for the final conquest of Canada embraced a combined movement down the St. Lawrence, which he commanded in person; and by way of Lake Champlain and the Richelieu River, which was entrusted to Colonel Haviland, while General Murray, who had been reinforced by some troops under Lord Rollo, was to ascend the St. Lawrence, with the intention of sweeping all the minor posts between Quebec and Montreal, where the forces were to be concentrated. Amherst's force consisted of 10,142 men of all ranks, with 706 Indians, under Sir W. Johnson; Haviland's of 3,500, and Murray's of 2,400. On the 5th of August General Amherst's force embarked on Lake Ontario, and on the 13th arrived at Point Barriol, the present village of Brockville, a few miles above the present city of Ogdensburg, on the North side of the St. Lawrence, where the French had a very good dock, in which they built their vessels. The armed vessels under the command of Captain Loring, had got entangled in the numerous intricate channels of the Thousand Islands, and were unable to cover the movements of the army, which was in some degree impeded by the attentions of an armed vessel. On the 17th Colonel Williamson was ordered to attack her with the row galleys, well manned. After a severe action of four hours duration, she struck her colors. This vessel mounted ten twelve-pounders, and was manned by one hundred men, twelve of whom were killed or wounded. The same day the troops arrived at Oswegatchie (now Ogdensburg) where they were detained till the necessary reconnoissance of the works on Isle Royale, could be made. This fortlet, situated on an Island at the head of the Galops Rapids, was of some strength, the whole island being surrounded with an abbatis of felled trees, prevented a landing except at the Northern end, under a five gun

battery; a line of intrenchment, armed with artillery, had next to be passed, then a wet ditch in the centre of which a strong palisade was placed, and then the fort itself mounting twenty four pieces of heavy artillery. The plan of this work was a hexagon without bastions, consequently the defence of the connecting curtains was very bad, and it was as impossible to make a prolonged resistance as to pass it with such a flotilla as the transport of the British army rendered necessary. Its character was proved by the destruction of one of the row galleys and some boats which attempted to pass Point Iroquois. After five days resistance M. Pouchot, the Commandant, surrendered himself and garrison as prisoners of war on the 25th. This was the officer who commanded at Niagara, and surrendered it to Sir W. Johnson the year before. On the 30th of August the troops embarked on the perilous navigation of the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, and on the 5th of September encamped on the Isle Perrault, having lost twenty-nine boats belonging to regiments, seventeen whale boats, seventeen artillery boats, one row galley and eighty-eight men. On the 6th inst., the troops landed at Lachine. The country people and Indians had flocked in to take the oaths of allegiance and neutrality. On the same night they invested the city of Montreal.

The troops under command of Colonel Haviland embarked at Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, on the 11th of August, and on the 16th encamped on the left bank of the Richelieu, above the Isle aux Noix. On the 24th he opened fire from three batteries of artillery, and one of mortars on the French fort. On the night of the 27th M. de Bouganville retired from the Island, leaving a garrison of thirty men, who were made prisoners. From this point he advanced against St. John, which was also evacuated, and finally encamped on the Island of St. Thomas.

General Murray, with a fleet consisting of the *Perseverance* of 40 guns; *Diana*, 36 guns; *Porcupine*, 16 guns; a brigantine of 8 guns; five galleys, mounting on 20-pounder each; four galleys of one 12-pounder each; forty