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"THE REVIEW."

GOOD BYE.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

"Good Bye!"—The whisper softly fell
Thro' darkness of the night;
It struck upon my soul a knell—
Upon my heart a blight.
And, as I sped upon my way,
'The night wind seemed to sigh,
And, sadly whispering, to say
Again to me Good Bye,

Good Bye.—

A mocking spirit seemed to say
Again to me Good Bye.

Within my chamber, still and lone,
I laid me down and slept,
While fancy of that saddest tone
Strange recollection kept.
Thro' over wild distorted dream,
As 't'ant murmurs die,
The low, sad whisper still wou'd seem
To say to me Good Bye,

Good Bye.—

That low, sad whisper still would seem
To say to me Good Bye.

Next morn before the joyous breeze
My ship had left the shore,
And, like to one who sadly sees
What he may view no more,
I looked upon the fading strand
Slow less'ning to my eye,
When, with the wind from off the land,
The whisper came—Good Bye,

Good Bye.—

Borne by the wind from off the land
The whisper came Good Bye.

Then years went by, and often through
The storm of war I past;
One of the unrecorded few
Whom Death refused to blast:
But in the maddest moment, when
Stark horror leaped on high,
That mocking voice would speak again,
And still again, Good Bye,

Good Bye.—

That mocking voice would speak again,
And still again, Good Bye.

Once more I trod my native land;
I sought each familiar place,
And strove again, with trembling hand,
Lost beauty to retrace.
Until one night upon a grave
I sank and prayed to die,
When from the mould that faint voice gave
To me a last Good Bye,

Good Bye.—

Silent at last, within the grave,
Forever more, Good Bye.

Ottawa, July, 1868.

MR. KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA.

The new volumes of Mr. Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea," which have just issued, cover a period of momentous interest in the history of the war, and abound in statements, criticisms, and theories destined to be as hotly disputed as were the political portions of the previous volumes. The relations between the allies are a constant theme. Mr. Kinglake is impressed with the belief that the tender exigencies of the bond which united two mighty States repeatedly forbade them the full use of their strength. A tacit compact required that their armies should act together in any great operation; and it changing from time to time, from the fortune of war, that one Power was in a condition to assault, and the other was not, it resulted as a natural consequence that the temporary importance of the one carried with it the abstention of both. "What benumbed the allies," says Mr Kinglake, "was the alliance. Experience gave little warrant to the fancy of those who had imagined that the concord of England and France would enable them to act in the field with the power of two mighty nations, and the decisiveness of one. "In that sense the alliance scarce ever joined together the two armies. It coupled, but did not unite them." After the battle of the Alma there were, according to Mr. Kinglake, four "lost occasions," which would have given Sebastopol to the allies. After the victory of the Alma, Lord Raglan urged Marshal St. Arnaud to press on and at once attack the northern forts without giving the enemy time to recover from the blow which had felled him. The French General replied that his troops were tired and it could not be done, and afterwards that the Russians had thrown up strong earthworks. If the Marshal had followed the counsel of Lord Raglan and Sir Edmund Lyons, the allies, Mr Kinglake insists, would have occupied the north side of Sebastopol without encountering resistance, and, having done this, they could have proceeded at once to execute the main purpose of the invasion, by destroying the Black Sea fleet, and the naval establishments. Nor was even this all; there is reason to believe, the author says, that by adding to their operations the mere occupation of a point on the road to Backtchi-Serai, the allies would have se-

cured the surrender of the south of Sebastopol, and have brought the campaign to an end. The theory that best explains the counsels of the French headquarters at this time seems to Mr. Kinglake to be one which traces them to the bodily condition of Marshal St. Arnaud. The avoidance of the Star Fort—the second of the four lost occasions—is attributed by General de Todleben to the same cause. The third occasion was at the close of September, when a proposal to assault Sebastopol was submitted by Lord Raglan to General Canrobert. The French General refused to concur, and his lordship, Mr. Kinglake allows, was overborne by a great weight of legitimate authority. Sir John Burgoyne and the allied engineers generally not only adhered to same conclusion as the French General, but went so far as to think that the opposite counsel was of too wild a sort to be even for one moment tenable. On the third day from that when the French definitely rejected the proposal General Airey wrote to Lord Hardinge, giving what he judged to be the probable consequences of the decision just taken. "My own opinion," he wrote, "is that we are here for the winter, maintaining only a strong position until we can be reinforced." General Todleben, who directed the labors of the garrison, has declared that the place at this time could not have been held against such an attack as the allies had the power to make. The omission of the allies to push on their advantage, after the great explosion of the Redan, constitutes the fourth of the "lost occasions." The failure of the French at the same period at the Flagstaff Bastion led General Canrobert to decide that the assault must wait until his troops, with spirit restored and with batteries multiplied, should be able to reduce the Bastion to the same condition as the Redan. If the whole allied army, Mr. Kinglake argues, had been one people obeying one chief, the confidence and warlike impulse engendered by disabling the Redan would have been carried by swift contagion to the men on the crest of mound Rodolph, and the opportunity for the assault would not have been missed.—*London Express.*

We take following extract from Mr. Kinglake's vivid account of the famous

CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE AT BALAKLAVA.

Lord Cardigan had so good a stature that, although somewhat long in the fork, he yet sat rather tall in the saddle, and notwithstanding his fifty seven years, he had a figure which retained the slenderness of youth. His countenance, highly bred and of aquiline cast, had not been without such humble