

## The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1869.

No. 19.

From Stewart's Literary Quarterly Magazine.
THE CONVENT PORTER.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

He was an ancient, bearded man
Beneath the archway seated,
Who through the summer, lone and long,
His Rosary repeated.
He rang the bell for matin pray'rs;—
At noontide for the reapers,
And, when the evening shadows fell,
He rang it for the keepers,
And, sometimes, too, he tolled a knell
For everlasting sleepers.

From day to day he said his beads,
Beneath the archway staying;
The sun, arising, found him there,
And, setting, left him praying.
On him would little hands attend,
And little footfalls pattered
Around him; where the fig-trees bend
Were purple treasures scattered;
The whisp'ring cypress was his friend,
For him the ivy chattered.

But seldom at that convent gate
A traveller dismounted;
The outer world of love and hate
Passed by it unaccounted.
Monotonous, and quaint, and calm,
The pray'rful seasons glided,
The vesper hymn and morning psalm
These days alone divided,
That by the dial, near the Palm,
Were left but undecided.

So years went by until one day
The night cloud, westward rolling,
Came round the Friar's old retreat
Without the vesper tolling.
The birds still sang on ivy sprays,
The children still were playing,
The Porter, as in former days,
Seemed Rosaries still saying;
But Death had found his quiet ways
And took the old man praying.

## NAVAL OPERATIONS

OF THE

WAR OF 1812-14.

CHAPTER XVII.

On the 25th February, 1815, the British schooner St. Lawrence mounting 13 carronades 12-pounders and one long 9-pounder, while proceeding with despatches from Rear Admiral Cockburn relating to the peace, fell in with the American privateer brig Chasseur mounting 6 long 9-pounders and 8 carronades 18-pounders; the brig attacked the schooner and an engagement of some duration ensued when the latter was carried by boarding; out of a crew of 42 men and 9 boys, 6 men were killed and 18 wounded; the Americans had 5 men killed and 8 wounded.

The British squadron cruising off Boston in December, 1814, consisted of 50-gun ship Newcastle 18-pounder, 40-gun frigate Acasta ships having previously hoisted their colors,

and 18-gun brig-sloop Arab; on the 11th while cruising off St. George's shoals the Newcastle parted company to reconnoitre the road of Boston, and discovered lying there the United States frigate Constitution of 44 guns in apparent readiness for sea, and the Independence 74 with her lower yards and topmasts struck-the Newcastle steered for Cape Cod bay where after having grounded on a shoal she came to anchor and was joined by the Acasta on the 16th. This enabled the Constitution to put to sea, and standing across the Atlantic she cruised for some time off the Bank of Lisbon; in the beginning of February she stretched over to the Western Isles. On the 30th February at 1 p.m. the island of Maderia bearing West-South-West distant about 60 leagues, the Constitution steering South West with a light breeze from the Eastward, discovered about two points on her larboard bow and immediately hauled up for the British 22-gun ship Cyane standing close hauled on the starboard tack and about 10 miles towindward of her consort the 20-gun ship Levant mounting 18 carronades 33-pounders and 2 long nines. At 4 p. m. the Cyane having ascertained the character of the stranger bore up for her consort with the signal flying for an enemy. The Constitution immediately made all sail in chase, and at 5 p.m. commenced firing her larboard bow guns, but ceased as she found the shot fall short. At 5h. 30m. the Cyane having arrived within hail of the Levant it was agreed they should engage the enemy known to be the Constitution notwithstanding her superior force, hoping by disabling her to save the valuable convoys that had sailed from Gibralter a few days previously. At 5h. 45m. p.m. the Levant and Cyaue made all sail on a wind to try for the weather-guage, but finding this object could not be attained they bore up with a view of delaying the engagement until night when they might hope to engage with more advantage; the superior sailing of the Constitution defeating that plan also the British ships at 6 p.m. hauled to the wind on the starboard tack formed head and stern line at a distance of 300 yds. apart. At 6h. 5m. the Constitution, all three

opened her larboard broadside upon the Cyane at a distance of about three quarters of a mile on the latter's weather beam. The Cyane promptly returned the fire, but her shot all being fired from carronades fell short while the frigate's long 34-pounders produced their full effect. In 15 minutes the Constitution ranged ahead and became in same manner engaged with the Levant-the Cyane now luffed up for the larboard quarter of the Constitution whereupon the latter backing astern was enabled to pour into the Cyane her whole broadside. Meanwhile the Levant had bore up to wear round and assist her consort—the Constitution thereupon filled shot ahead and gave the Levant two raking broadsides-seeing this the Cyane although without a brace or bowline except the larboard fore brace wore and gallantly stood between the Levant and Constitution—the latter then promptly wore and raked the Cyane astern—the Cyane immediately luffed up as well as she could and fired her larboard broadside at the bow of the Constitution—the latter soon afterwards ranged up on the larboard quarter of the Cyane within hail and was about to pour in her starboard broadside when at 6h. 30m. p.m, having had most of her standing and running rigging cut to pieces, her main and mizen masts left in a tottering state and other principal spars wounded, several shot in the hull, nine or ten between wind and water, five carronades disabled chiefly by the drawing of the bolts and starting of the chocks and the Levant being two miles to leeward and still bearing away to repair her heavy damages, the Cyane fired a lee gun and hoisted a light as a signal of submission.

It was not till 8 p. m. that the Constitution, having manned her prize and refitted some slight damages in her own rigging, was ready to bear up after the Levant, then in sight to the leeward. At 8h. 15m., which was as soon as the Levant had rove new braces she again hauled her wind for the purpose of renewing the action, and ascertaining the fate of her companion. At 8h. 30m. she ranged close alongside; the Constitution, while passing her on the opposite tack to leeward exchanged broadsides, The Constitution immediately wore under the