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TO A JESSAMINE TREE.

BY THE LATE, EARL OF CARLISLE.

My slight and slender jessamine tree,
That bloomest on my border tower;
Thou art more dearly lov'd by me,
Than all the wreaths of fairy bower.
Ask not, while I near thee dwell,
Arabia's spice or Syria's rose,
Thy light festoons more freshly smell,
Thy virgin white more purely glows.

My wild and winsome jessamine tree,
That climbest up the dark gray wall,
Thy tiny flowers seem in glee,
Like silver spray-drops, down to fall;
Say, did they from their leaves just peep,
When mall'd mosstroopers rode the hill,
When helmed warriors pac'd the keep,
And bugles blew for "Belied Will."

My free and feathery jessamine tree,
Within the fragrance of thy breath
Yon dungeon grated to its key,
And the chained captive sigh'd for death;
On border fray or feudal crime
I dream not while I gaze on thee,
The chieftains of that stern old time
Could ne'er have loved a jessamine tree.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies.

1764-84.

CHAPTER XV.

It will be abundantly evident from what has been detailed that the Earl of Dummore was neither a general nor a statesman; the evil effects of his cowardice and blunders was felt by men far better qualified to fill the position he disgraced. A Mr. Conelly, a native of Pennsylvania, with the true appreciation of genius, devised a plan of campaign which he unfortunately communicated to the noble peer, whose brains seemed to be unable to appreciate its details or his own duty.

It was the true plan at that period for paralyzing the united action of the Northern and Southern States. It was to occupy the line of the Potomac and connect it by a chain of posts with the Ohio, by way of Braddock's advance to Pittsburg (Du Quesne). Reinforcements could be collected from Canada, and, joined by the frontier settlers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, who were principally Highlanders recently established and loyal to a man, as well as by the Indian tribes, the communication between the southern and northern

Colonies could be cut off, order restored in Virginia without trouble, the Carolinas and Georgia completely overcome, while Pennsylvania, throughout, though for its Quaker population inefficient to a great extent, would find no difficulty in ejecting the rebel congress and its sympathisers from its soil.

Everything promised success if Lord Dummore had only kept quiet, but his baleful activity provoked the vigilance of his enemies, and as Mr. Conelly's visits were necessarily frequent he was watched, seized in Maryland, and having the misfortune to have papers of importance on his person by which the whole scheme was disclosed, was sent, by order of congress, a prisoner to Philadelphia, put in irons and treated with savage cruelty. Thus ended one of the best devised plans of campaign which this war produced.

In North Carolina the Governor, Mr. Martin, was met by the complaint that he "attempted to stir up the negroes against their masters." His reply, couched in the form of a proclamation, was so spirited and severe that the Provincial Convention voted it "a most outrageous libel," and ordered it to be burnt by the hangman.

Finding that the rebels had embodied themselves, and as his residence at Newbern could not be supported from the fleet he was finally obliged to retire on board ship, and about the same time the people of South Carolina compelled Lord William Campbell, their Governor, to take refuge on board a man-of-war.

As soon as possible afterwards the rebels made a treaty with the backwoods settlers by which neither party were to molest the other without due notice, and that no interference should be attempted with opinions on either side.

Having rendered the partisans of constitutional law powerless the rebels proceeded by perfecting their military arrangements to ensure the success of their own measures, and use the force which fraud and folly placed in their hands for the attainment of their own purposes.

Before the close of the year General Gage resigned his command, having contrived

during his exercise of power to do more mischief to the interests of Great Britain than any man before his time; he was succeeded by General Howe.

While the rebel congress was busily engaged usurping the legislative and executive power to the detriment of the parent state, levying war upon her, plundering the the public magazines of their contents and murdering her soldiers in actual conflict, they had the effrontery to dispatch two deputies, Messrs. Richard Penn and Arthur Lee, to London with a petition to be laid before the King, in which, after a great deal of rhodomontade they demanded what they called "the new system of statutes and regulations for the administration of the Colonies," inveighed against the conduct of his ministers, and with unparralled impudence asserted that "by persevering in their obnoxious system and by proceeding to open hostilities to enforce it had compelled them to arm in their own defence." With the whining blasphemy of hypocrisy they deprecated the shedding of blood (which they were plotting to spill by treachery in torrents) declared their "duty and attachment to His Majesty," and that their most ardent desire was the establishment of the former harmony existing between Great Britain and the Colonies upon the firmest basis; but that they did not wish to procure this at the expense of the *dignity or welfare* of the Mother Country, and it was earnestly recommended that some mode should be adopted which would have a tendency to repeal those statutes alleged to be injurious to the Colonies. This petition was signed by John Hancock, as president, and every member of the Continental Congress. For a piece of malignant turpitude, falsehood and treachery it is unrivalled in history, especially as those people who did not wish to compromise the dignity or welfare of the Mother Country, had named a commander-in-chief to the insurgents blockading that country's troops in Boston, approved the policy of the private enterprise which wrested the forts and magazines of Ticonderoga, Crown Point and St. John's from the Crown; appointed a Major-General, with discretionary powers, to invade