



# The Volunteer Review

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For "THE REVIEW."

### THE MISSING SHIP.

Ship after ship glides into port, but that one never comes  
Which bore away the angel Peace from many darkened homes.  
And yet how patiently has Hope her tireless vigil kept,  
And oh, how often anxious Love in silence vainly wept.  
But never blew and ne'er may blow that fair promiscuous breeze.  
By which our loved and lost might once have crossed the dang'rous seas.  
They bring rich freight, the stately ships which sail from distant parts.  
But one there was with nobler wealth of loving human hearts.  
What do we care for gold and gems? Have the remorseless seas  
Claimed all we held as precious and in mock'ry sent us these?  
Cold disappointment to our hearts its sadd'ning lore has taught,  
O, that those hearts were wiser for what the slow years have brought.  
Day follows day, and finds us yet as foolish as before.  
Still watching for the missing ship which never comes to shore.  
Ship after ship glides into port, but that one never more  
Will to the harbor of our home the long lost love restore.

IDA.

Ottawa, May 1st, 1868.

[Written Expressly for "THE REVIEW."]

### THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

#### NUMBER X.

The Campaign of 1759 was not confined to the American Continent, it was deemed expedient to extend the arena of the war to the West India Islands. On the 3rd of January a powerful fleet, comprising sixty transports, having over 6,000 troops on board, rendezvoused in Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes. The troops were commanded by Major General Hopson, and the fleet, consisting of ten sail of the line, besides three frigates and four bomb-vessels, by Commodore Moore. It was attempted to land and capture Martinique; the former operation was effected on the 15th, but, owing to the want of energy and judgment on the part

of the General, and of enterprise on the part of the Commodore, the troops were withdrawn while the inhabitants were preparing a capitulation. A ridiculous attempt was made with one 60 gun ship, to destroy the Fort of St. Pierre, and harbour, in which no less than forty sail of merchant vessels were lying, but it ended in the officer in command being obliged to tow his ship out without inflicting much damage on the Port, though his vessel suffered a great deal. A council of war, that constant resort of incompetent commanders—the shelter under which all their blunders are hid—and the irresponsible power by which their errors are condoned, decided that the fleet and army should attack Guardaloupe; accordingly, they reached that island on the 22nd, bombarded the town and citidel of Basse Terre till the 25th, when they landed and took possession of the ruins. The genius of the general officer in command appears to have been of the peripatetic order. Guardaloupe is divided into two islands, known as Grand and Basse Terre; the first attempt was made on the latter, and continued in a desultory way for some time, varied with such episodes as burning a company or two of armed negroes in a cane field, plundering and burning planter's houses, and certain other amusements; but as those did not hasten the surrender, it was determined to transfer the scenes of war to Grande Terre, where, happily for the ultimate success of the expedition, General Hopson died on the 27th of February, and the command devolved on Major General Barrington.

A series of operations, attended with great loss, over a period of three months, at last ended in a capitulation on the 1st of May, 1759, by which the Island passed under British rule, at a cost out of all proportion to its value. The peculiar tactics of General Abercrombie met with the reward his conduct merited; he was dismissed from his command, and General Amherst appointed to succeed him. Affairs at once assumed an aspect which had not been known since the commencement of the war. Amherst's plan of Campaign appears to have been identically the same as that devised by the

Duke of Cumberland, part of it had been executed during the preceding campaign. Louisburg was captured, and du Quesne had fallen. Those defences which covered what has been known in later days as the *Gate of Canada*—the Valley of Lake Champlain, were still intact; and although French supremacy on Lake Ontario had been destroyed, and their communications between Quebec and the Western Provinces interrupted, the incompetency of the English General prevented any advantage which might have been derived from this circumstance, by the occupation of any position thereon, so that the line of Forts westward from Niagara, with the exception of du Quesne, still bore the *drapeau blanc* and golden lilies of *la belle France*. The British Ministry supplemented the plan by the addition of an expedition to Quebec; the success at Louisburg in the preceding year having at length pointed to the true strategical position, by the capture of which a conquest of the French possessions in America could be assured. It was determined that Gen. Amherst should reduce Ticonderoga (Carillon) and Crown Point (Fort St. Fredric) on Lake Champlain. After the successful completion of those operations he should proceed by way of the Richelieu to form a junction on the St. Lawrence with General Wolfe.

Another expedition was to be fitted out against Fort Niagara, its base of operations was to be Oswego, which it was intended to refortify. On the success of this latter a small supplementary force was to be detached against the forts on Lake Erie and the Alleghany River, to Pittsburg or Fort du Quesne. General Amherst concentrated his forces at Albany early in May, when the necessary means of transport in boats, bateaux and canoes were provided. The expedition to Niagara was detached, and ordered to assemble at Schenectady, under the command of Brigadier Gen. Prideaux. The force destined to operate against the Forts on Lake Champlain consisted of 11,133 soldier, with 49 pieces of Artillery of all sizes, and 5 mortars. To oppose this the French had a force of 3,200 soldiers and 400 Indians, under the command of M. de Bourlamaque at Ticonderoga, and 400 men at