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THE JACOBITE.

MOTTO: "Once, and only once, and for one only,"

—ROBT. BROWNING.

One of the oddest fancies
Is ringing in my ears,
About a loyalist custom
In the days of the cavaliers.

They used to fill up bumpers,
And drain them on bended knee,
Pouring their wine, as they had their blood,
For the Prince across the sea;
And when the glass was emptied,
Of the generous tide it bore,
They had wont to sliver the crystal
In pieces on the floor.
Because that goblet was holy,
From the wine that had foamed to the brim,
No less loyal lips should drain it
To a meaner toast than him.

But after a couple of ages,
Upon my loyal knee,
I pour the choicest wine of my life
A' la sante cherie.

I give you, in the goblet,
A soul kept white in the strife,
A record you will not blush to read,
I pledge you a poet's life;
I give you, in the goblet,
My certainty of a name,
That the World and God shall not forget,
I pledge you a poet's fame;
I give you, in the goblet,
A hope that is firm and just,
What time nor change can take away,
I pledge you a poet's trust;
I give you, in the goblet,
A faith as in God above,
I love, with all the days of my life,
As only a poet can love.
They say you are fickle and vain;
The people tell me, "Beware!
"She can snare your trustful soul
"In the odorless wealth of her hair."
But, I have loved you, darling!
I believe you, because I must;
I was born to a faith in all things high,
So in you I have put my trust.

And if, in a fatal winter,
The worst should come to pass,
When the wine of my life is drunken,
Oh, then—I must break the glass!

NAVAL OPERATIONS

OF THE
WAR OF 1812-14.

CHAPTER XV.

Early in the month of June, 1814, reinforcements of British troops from the Army of Wellington, on the Garonne, began to arrive at Quebec. The controul of these veteran troops led the American generals to suppose that Sir George Prevost would at once attack Sackett's Harbour and therefore every available soldier within reach numbering between three and four thousand regular troops of the American army were concentrated for the defence of that Port. By the end of July the force under the com-

mand of Sir George Prevost numbered 11,000 bayonets, and it was confidently anticipated that a brief campaign would bring the war to an honorable conclusion. It had been the intention of the lamented Sir Isaac Brock after the capture of Hull's army at Detroit in 1812, to sweep the American frontier of all its defenders, seize Oswego and Sackett's Harbour, and early in the Spring take the offensive and advance on Albany. There can be little doubt if he had the chief command that the war would be concluded within twelve months of the day on which it was declared, but Sir George Prevost was neither a general, statesman or soldier.

The Valley of Lake Champlain has been called the "Gate of Canada," owing to the concentration of the American troops for the defence of Sackett's Harbour. It was entirely uncovered, no resistance could be offered except by the local militia and the 11,000 veterans Sir George Prevost had concentrated at Chambley, could by ordinary management have marched without loss to Albany; to do this, however, it was necessary to clear Lake Champlain of the American flotilla consisting of the ship *Saratoga* mounting on a flush deck 8 long 24-pounders, 12 carronades 32 pounders and 6 42 pounders, total 26 guns—with a crew of 250 men and 50 soldiers of the 15th United States Infantry, total 300 men; brig *Eagle* mounting 8 long 18-pounder and 12 carronades 32-pounders, total 20 guns with a crew of 142 men and 20 marines, total 162 men; schooner *Ticonderoga* of 8 long 12-pounders, 4 long 18-pounders and 5 carronades 32-pounders, total 17 guns—with a crew of 115 men and 15 marines, total 130 men; schooner *Preble* of 7 long 9 pounders, 45 men and 10 gunboats mounting between them 6 long 24-pounders, 6 medium 18-pounders, 4 long 12 pounders and manned by 346 men, making a grand total of 86 guns and 981 men, the whole of the latter except the regular soldiers acting as marines (about 100 men), trained seamen from the American frigates rotting in the mud of their coast rivers or dismantled for fear of capture by the English cruisers. It will be remembered that in August 1813, Colonel Murfay with a small

force captured Plattsburgh destroyed all the military stores and had command of Lake Champlain on which the whole force belonging to the Americans were 37 guns mounted on 11 vessels, the additional force had been created under the eyes of Sir Geo. Prevost and Sir J. L. Yeo. The British force maintained on the Lake by those commanders were the brig-sloop *Linnet* 16 long 12-pounders, with a crew of 80 men and boys; cutter *Chubb* of 10 carronades 18-pounders and one long six pounder, 40 men and boys; cutter *Finch* of 6 carronades 18-pounders, 1 medium 18-pounder and one six pounder, and ten gunboats mounting between them two long 24, 4 long 18-pounders and six 32-pounder carronades manned by 294 men and boys, of whom 30 were British seamen, the remainder consisted of part of 39th regiment and Canadian militia—the whole force was 48 guns and 444 men and boys. The principal naval officer in command on this Lake was Captain Ferris, he endeavored to strengthen the flotilla by the construction of a new ship at Isle aux Noix, representing at the same time that a reinforcement of seamen and marines was necessary, this was supported by a similar representation from Sir G. Prevost to Sir J. L. Yeo—that officer chose to consider this as an insult and replied tartly that "the force on Lake Champlain was 90 men above its strength," and immediately ordered Captain Ferris to rejoin his command on Lake Ontario detaching Captain Downie to supersede him.

The new ship called the *Confiance* was launched on the 26th August, and on the 3rd September Captain Downie arrived to take command of the flotilla; on the same day the gunboats were detached to cover the flank of the army, and on the 4th possession was taken of Isle de la Motte where a battery of 3 long 18-pounders was constructed to support the position of Little Chazy where the supplies were landed. Meantime Sir George Prevost had put the troops in motion by Odelltown, and on his crossing the frontier line General Macombe commanding about 4000 militiamen and a few regular soldiers of the United States troops retired towards Plattsburgh—the British occupied