

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

Historical Battles—Noteworthy Events in the Story of the Creation of the Empire.

(Continued from our last.)

Martinique and Quadaloupe, 1759.

The troops detailed for this expedition consisted of 5,500 men. They sailed from England under convoy, and after a three weeks' voyage anchored in Charleise Bay, Barbadoes, where they were joined by Commodore Moore, who was to command the united squadron, amounting to ten ships of the line, besides frigates and bomb-vessels.

The chief stronghold of this valuable island was the citadel of Fort Royal, a regular fort, garrisoned by four companies, 36 bombardiers, 80 Swiss, and 14 officers. One hundred barrels of beef constituted their chief provisions; their cisterns were destitute of water, and their stores were without wadding, matches, or langridge shot for their cannon. They were very short of other ammunition, and their walls were ruinous; but they formed some intrenchments at St. Pierre and a place called Casdenaviers, where they thought the landing would be attempted.

On the 15th, the squadron entered the great bay of Fort Royal, where some of the ships were exposed to the fire of a battery erected on the little Isle de Ranieroe, half-way up the inlet. At their first appearance, the *Florisant*, 74 guns, with two frigates, drew close in toward the citadel, and came to anchor in the careenage, under shelter of the fortifications; but one, named *La Vestale*, made her escape in the night, through the transports, and sailed for European waters, where she was afterwards taken by Captain Hood.

Next day three ships of the line were ordered to attack Fort Negro, a battery three miles distant from the citadel, the guns of which they soon silenced; and it was soon after taken by a body of seamen and marines. They entered with bayonets fixed, while the enemy fled with precipitation. The Union Jack was immediately hoisted, amid loud cheers; the guns were spiked, the carriages broken, the powder destroyed, and the detachment remained in possession of the battery.

The battery at Casdenaviers was next silenced. The French troops, reinforced with the militia, had marched from the citadel to oppose any landing; but on seeing the whole British squadron, with the transports full of red-coats, and Fort Negro already in possession of the marines, they retired to Fort Royal, leaving the beach open.

About two in the afternoon, General Hopson gave the commodore to understand that he could neither maintain his ground nor attack the citadel unless the squadron would supply him with heavy guns. But as the latter must have been landed at a level green savannah, where they, with the boats' crews, would have been exposed to a fire from the fort, it was found necessary to relinquish the idea of having a battering-train; and after a council of war was held, the troops were recalled from Morne Tortueson, and after burning the sugar canes, and desolating the country in their retreat, all were re-embarked that evening.

The inhabitants of Martinique could scarcely credit their senses when they suddenly saw themselves delivered from all fear, at a time when they were overwhelmed with dismay and confusion, when all their leaders had resigned the thought of resistance, and were actually assembled in the public hall of Fort Royal to send deputies to General Hopson, with proposals for capitulation and surrender.

The majority of the sea and land officers constituting the council of war having given their opinion that it might be for the public service to attack St. Pierre, the fleet proceeded to that part of the island, and entered the bay on the 19th. The commodore told General Hopson that as the town was open, it could be reduced with ease; but as the ships might be so disabled in the attack as to become unfit for more important duties, it was proposed that more attempts on Martinique should be relinquished, and the conquest of Guadalupe was suggested. "There might be very good grounds for this preference," says General Stewart, "although it does not appear how any service of this nature can be accomplished without running a risk of disabling and diminishing the arms employed."

It was resolved to make a general attack upon the citadel and other fortifications. In a very short time the action became general. The

booming of the cannon echoed with incessant reverberations among the wooded mountains and on the shore, while the roar of the small-arms and the rattle of the musketry filled up the intervals of sound. For several hours this was continued with unabated vivacity; while the commodore gave his orders with the greatest deliberation.

In opposing the batteries, every captain fought his ship with remarkable bravery.

The *Burford* and *Berwick* being blown out of range by the rising wind, Captain Shuldham, in the *Panther*, was left unsupported; and two batteries turned all their fire upon the *Ripon*, which by two in the afternoon silenced all the guns of one, called the *Morne Rouge* but at the same time she ran aground. On perceiving this disaster, the exulting French assembled in vast numbers on an adjacent hill, and lining a breastwork, opened therefrom a rolling fire of musketry; while the militia, with an eighteen-pounder, raked the helpless ship fore and aft for two consecutive hours.

Captain Jekyll returned the fire as well as he could, though his crew were perishing fast on every hand, till all his grape shot and wadding were expended, his rigging cut to pieces, to add to his misfortune, a case containing 900 cartridges blew up on the poop, and set the ship on fire.

Jekyll threw out a signal of distress, but it was unseen amid the smoke. The flames, however, were extinguished; and Captain Leslie, of the *Bristol*, seeing the utterly helpless situation of the ship, ran in between her and the battery, laid his maintopail to the mast, and opening fire upon the shore, made an immediate diversion in favour of Captain Jekyll, whose ship did not float till midnight, "when she escaped from the very jaws of destruction."

It was singular that the *Burford*, though she was fearfully mauled in her hull, and had her rigging cut to pieces and many of her guns dismounted, had not one man killed on board. But in other ships the casualties were severe, and many men were fated to find their last home among the long tangle-wood, the coral branches and rocks, at the bottom of the deep green Caribbean Sea.

The fleet came to anchor in Basse Terre roads, where the flaming hulls of many vessels were to be seen, set on fire and abandoned by the enemy. Several ships attempted to escape and get to sea, but were taken. The troops began to land without opposition, and taking possession of the half-ruined town and empty citadel, encamped quietly in the vicinity.

BRITISH-ISRAEL'S MARITIME SUPREMACY.

Commenting on two new volumes on "The Influence of Sea Power upon History," by Capt. Mahan, of the United States' Navy, the *Times* remarks; that it is not a little singular that our own splendid naval history, the most conspicuous and continuous illustration of sea power and its influence that the world has ever witnessed, has never attracted a native writer to treat it in the comprehensive and philosophical spirit which Capt. Mahan has exhibited in these and previous volumes. As a matter of fact our own maritime historians have been content to play the parts of chroniclers of British-Israel's splendid naval victories, resulting in her conquest of the seas, but have never philosophically considered the manifestation and wide-reaching effects of sea power. What we learn, says the *Times*, from Capt. Mahan's pages, is that "to a country like England, commercial, expansive, and maritime, sea power is not merely an incidental element of national strength, but the very foundation of its being; that it is as impossible for England not to be the dominant naval power of the world, as it is for Germany not to rely on the armed manhood of the nation organized for territorial defence. It will be said, perhaps, that this is merely a truism. Yet how many among us are there who have ever practically realized the true bearing and purport of this truism? How many of our historians have ever regarded the national history, to say nothing of the history of the world from this particular point of view? Many historians have told us the splendid tale of England's naval exploits, and illustrated the superb steadfastness of her immortal heroes of the sea. Writers like Admiral Colomb have deluded from the narrative the broad and immutable principles of naval strategy. But Capt. Mahan is more historical than the strategists, more philosophical than the historians, and more philosophical than either. Capt. Mahan analyzes sea power, its sources, its conditions, and its results."—*Messenger*, England, May, 1893.

ANOTHER LODGE IN QUEBEC.

A GOOD WAY OF CELEBRATING HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

The Supreme Grand Vice-President, Bro. J. A. Edwards and Bro. E. Avery, of Gloucester Lodge, Sherbrooke, opened Cambria Lodge, No. 173.

New Rockland is a pretty little village of some 600 inhabitants, situated in the township of Melbourne, in the Province of Quebec. It is about 23 miles from Sherbrooke, and eight from Richmond, and contains the extensive quarries of the New Rockland Slate Company. Among the workmen engaged here are a great number of Welshmen and Cornishmen, who have decided to establish a local lodge of the Sons of England B. S. Accordingly on May 24th, the Queen's Birthday, Bro. J. A. Edwards, of Montreal, the Supreme Vice-President, accompanied by Bro. Edwin Avery, of Gloucester Lodge 103, Sherbrooke, attended there and initiated a number of members, in which they were assisted by Bros. W. Wells, G. Whiting, W. H. Brier, R. McLeod, Jno. Hawker, E. J. Smith, Thos. Woodward, F. J. Hall and W. Ridley, of Lodge Enfield, Richmond.

The new lodge was then instituted with the following chief officers. W. H. Killingbeck, president; H. R. Griffiths, past-president; R. D. Jones, vice-president; J. J. Berryman, chaplain; J. J. Davies, secretary; Thos. H. Berry, treasurer.

It is to be known as Lodge Cambria, No. 173. Several other members were initiated, among whom were Robt. Roberts, R. R. Owens and T. O. Williams.

Lodge Cambria, No. 173, of New Rockland, P.Q., opened on the 24th ult., will have to choose another name, as our brethren of Gananoque, Ont., have already the name of Cambria.

INNISFAIL, ALBERTA.

Lodge Alberta, No. 180, was instituted at Innisfail, Alberta, on the 25th of May. Bro. H. Symons, assisted by Bro. G. C. King, D.D., and members from Calgary opened the lodge.

LIFEBOAT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The receipt of the following subscriptions, for the lifeboat service on Toronto Bay, is acknowledged with thanks by Bro. Richard Caddick, chairman of the committee, 24 Adelaide street east, Toronto, by whom additional subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rowsell	.....\$20 00
Sussex Lodge, S. O. E.	..... 2 00
M. G. Cameron	..... 5 00
Albion Lodge, S. O. E.	..... 15 00
Mercantile Lodge, S. O. E.	..... 1 00
Collected by—	
H. Poffley	..... 1 75
Albion Lodge, S. O. E.	..... 1 25
H. E. Davey	..... 2 10
Box at Lifeboat Station	..... 4 89
Total	..... \$52 99

Further subscriptions are earnestly and respectfully solicited by the committee, as the treasurer is without funds, and about \$600 are required for efficiently carrying on the work during the present season. The captain and crew give their services gratuitously. Two men employed as look-outs, have to be paid, besides other necessary expenses, such as telephone, fire insurance, light, heating and incidental expenses.

Croydon, No. 85, Attend Church.

Huntsville, May 29.—The above lodge mustered very strong for the annual church service on Trinity Sunday, and proceeded to church, the Rev. T. Lloyd, preached a very clever and patriotic discourse. Showing fully our duties as brothers to aid and assist each other, with a firm and fearless reliance upon the Supreme Grand President of the Universe to help us in our efforts to help each other. He also spoke feelingly of the Daughters of England, claiming that their efforts as mothers and wives would have more sure and lasting effects upon the Order as a whole. The church was crowded, and the rev. gentleman, being a fluent speaker, held his audience from first to last.

We are steadily increasing in numbers—hardly a meeting passes without initiations, and those of the right stamp.

The Mayor Apologizes.

The Roman Catholic Mayor of London, England, has been forced to make a public apology for putting the Pope's name before the Queen's, at the Lord Mayor's banquet. It will be a long time before another Romanist is elected Mayor of London.—*The Citizen*, Boston.

HAMILTON SONS OF ENGLAND.

BRANTFORD VS. HAMILTON—CONCERTS.

Rose of England Lodges is making arrangements for their annual picnic to be held at Ainslie's Park on Dominion Day; they are arranging for an attractive programme. One of the chief features expected to take place will be the cricket match between the Brantford and Hamilton S. O. E. cricket clubs, the second of the series of three games to be played for the silver tankard presented by the Brantford lodges for the winning team. The first match was played at Brantford last year on Civic Holiday and was won by the Brantford brethren.

The first public concert of the series of concerts to be given by the S. O. E. Naval Brigade band took place in Grove Park, May 25th. The programme was very select and attractive and rendered in a style that reflects great credit on the band and the Order, and to the great delight of a very large number of our citizens who were present and expressed their approval in a very demonstrative manner.

Morden, Manitoba.

Anglo-Saxon Lodge of the S. O. E., at Morden, Man., at a recent meeting, decided to attend Divine service in a body on Sunday, June 18th, the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. The Queen ascended the Throne on the 20th of June, 1837, and consequently the muster is to celebrate the accession of the Queen rather than the Battle, as the 20th falls on the Tuesday following.

General S. O. E. Notes.

At the last regular meeting of Bowood Lodge, Ottawa, four initiations took place. Bowood lodge under the guidance of its present energetic and pushing officers is making rapid progress.

The United W. R. D., of Ottawa, was perfected in a very able and effective manner on Thursday the 25th ult.; 13 candidates were initiated. Don't miss the next W. R. the first Tuesday in July at Albert Hall, New Edinburgh. Come along.

We regret to here of the sad misfortune which has befallen Bro. Joseph Pilgrim, of Gartmore, Man.; he is a member of Osborne Lodge, Hamilton. We have forwarded the circumstances to the brethren in Hamilton, who we trust will see there way to do something in the brother's behalf.

The church service of the Ottawa and Hull brethren was held on Sunday the 28th ult. to Christ church. A good turn-out of Englishmen took place. The Rev. W. J. Muckleston preached a most patriotic sermon. We hope to print it in full next issue. It was a good one.

We note that the prize in the baby competition, held at Carleton Place, fell to the wife of our esteemed Bro. J. G. Bate, secretary of Beaconsfield lodge. The ANGLO-SAXON extends its congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Bate.

At the bicycle sports, held in Ottawa on the 24th ult., we observe that two of the brethren of Lodge Tennyson, Hull, made first-class time, and are winners of valuable prizes. Bro. G. H. Harvey won, 1st five mile; 1st club handicap, and 2nd green race. Bro. T. Harvey won, 2nd five mile; 2nd two miles and 3rd club handicap.

The Toronto lodges held a very successful picnic on Queen's Birthday. There was a procession through the city at 2 p.m., from thence to the Island. About 5,000 people were present. In the evening a grand concert was given in the Auditorium. The Toronto lodges are to be congratulated on the success of their first venture of the season.

The regular meeting of Shrewsbury Lodge, No. 158, Toronto, was held May 25, Bro. A. Jones in the chair. Bro. Clay, of Chesterfield lodge, gave a rousing exposition of the benefits of the order. Three candidates were initiated and seven propositions for membership were received.

Cheltenham Lodge, 178, Toronto, is doing well. At their last meeting, on 23rd, they initiated six members, and have over 20 for initiation on the 31st of May. Before the time expires to close the charter, it is expected they will have over 100 members.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills remove all obstructions, purify the blood and give to the skin that beautiful clear and healthful look so greatly admired in a beautiful and healthy woman. At certain periods these are an indispensable companion. From one to four should be taken each day, until relief is obtained. A few doses occasionally will keep the system so healthy, and the blood so pure, that diseases cannot enter the body. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all medicine dealers.

We record with sorrow another death in the Anglo-Saxon family. Hider, an old and respected member, succumbed to pneumonia on May 14th. We are sure the widow and family have the fullest sympathy of the brethren. We are pleased to note our late brother had good forethought when joining the society. We are given to understand on the night of his initiation, he applied for the Beneficiary, and received his policy next month. We hope those not in the department will join at once.

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