



# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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### GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The following new version was sung at a concert at Halifax in honor of Prince Arthur:—

God Save our Gracious Queen,  
Long live our noble Queen,  
God save the Queen;  
Monarch of people free,  
Proudly we claim to be  
Sprung from her kingdoms three,  
God save the Queen.

God bless her Royal son,  
Her children every one,  
God bless them all;  
Not for themselves alone,  
But for the Crown and Throne  
And Britain's weal we won,  
On Heaven we call.

God keep our Mother land,  
May Britain ever stand,  
Pride of the world;  
Her flag on land and sea,  
Symbol still let it be  
Of might and majesty,  
Where'er unfurled.

Welcome young Prince to thee,  
True to the Empire we  
Have ever been;  
The changes time may bring,  
Far from our thoughts we fling,  
Join we this day to sing,  
God save the Queen.

### THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,

1764-84.

### CHAPTER XVII.

The retreat of the United States troops from before Quebec was marked with great disasters, and were it not for the humanity of the Canadians not a man could have reached their posts at Sorel. The flotilla consisting of the gunboats captured the previous year, were attacked at Cap Rouge and captured by the light armed British vessels.

Gen. Thomas having died at Sorel of small pox, was succeeded in command by Gen. Sullivan; the whole number of United States troops in Canada being increased by reinforcements which he brought up to 5,400 men.

Immediately after the British troops arrived at Quebec they were detached in divisions and stationed at different points between the capital and Trois Rivieres, preparatory to a forward movement intended to drive the invaders from the Province.

Gen. Sullivan wishing to signalize his campaign by some telling exploit, and calculating that he could capture Trois Rivieres before it could be supported from below, detached 2,000 men under the command of Gen. Thompson, on 7th of June, with orders to cross Lake St. Peter, land at Pointe du Lac, and if possible surprise the town.

The spirit of the Canadians was now thoroughly aroused to the real bearings of the contest, and information was at once conveyed to Gen. Fraser at Trois Rivieres, and the neighboring militia soldiers pressed in to offer their services in repelling the invaders. With this reinforcement the British moved out to meet them, and after a severe contest their General and 200 men were taken prisoners and the rest driven into a cypress swamp on the lake shore, but owing to some culpable carelessness they were allowed to make their escape.

On the 14th the British armament moved on Sorel, from which Gen. Sullivan retreated to Chambly, but finding that he was still pursued set the fort on fire and retreated to St. Johns, at which fort he was joined by Col. Arnold with the garrison from Montreal, having been obliged hastily to evacuate that post and was nearly captured by Carleton at Varennes. The evacuation of Montreal was hastened by the operations of the commandant of Oswegatchie (Ogdensburgh), Captain Foster, against the Cedars, a post garrisoned by the United States troops as an outpost covering Montreal.

On the 11th May, Captain Foster, with two lieutenants, 38 privates of the 36th regiment and 120 Onedias, embarked in canoes from Oswegatchie, and on the 14th reached the village of St. Regis; a reinforcement of Iroquois was obtained at this village making the whole force 500 men. On the 17th having received intelligence that the United States troops to the number of over 400 were posted at the Church of the Cedars and ignorant of his vicinity; he embarked his troops and landed at 10 o'clock at night at Point au Diable, about six miles above the Cedars. A party was immediately detached to reconnoitre. On the 18th the troops were

moved, under cover of the forest, within a mile of the position occupied by the United States troops, which they had intrenched, and on which an attack was made in the following order:—one company of soldiers and 100 Indians were ordered to take possession of the cover in advance and penetrate as near the enemy as possible, and 100 Indians were at the same time dispatched to cut off the communications with Montreal by occupying the portage road at the head of the Cascades. This body fell in with a detachment of the garrison who were returning with provisions for the depot at the head of the Cascades. They retreated with the loss of one man and gave the first intelligence of the proximity of the British troops. A flag of truce was at once sent in by Capt. Foster requiring the surrender of the post; the commanding officer, Major Butterfield, requested four hours for consideration. As it was understood this was only to gain time a second flag was sent by Capt. Foster stating that he would at once order a general assault, and in the event of any of the Indians being killed he would not be answerable for the consequences, but in case of immediate surrender life and property would be respected. In reply to this the commander of the garrison agreed to surrender on condition of being allowed to retire to Montreal. To this Capt. Foster would not consent, and immediately commenced a series of regular approaches, which on the morning of the 10th enabled him to open a heavy fire of musketry on the works, which continued till twelve o'clock, when the United States troops surrendered on condition of their lives being spared and their baggage preserved from plunder. The loss of the British was one Indian killed.

The little army under Capt. Foster was largely reinforced by the Canadians, and were kept well supplied with information respecting the movements of the enemy. On the 20th it was ascertained that a large force was advancing from Montreal to the support of the post at the Cedars. One hundred Indians were detached to intercept them, and after a short conflict a party of 150 men surrendered at discretion. The In-