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"VIMEIRA."

"A REMINESCENCE OF H. M. 50TH REGT."

BY MAJOR GRANT.

"A wounded soldier gave us a full account of his death afterwards. It exactly corresponds with Dr. Young's in the main."

On "the red field of Fear"
His was a soldier's bier,
Chief of the race of Eire,
Shroudless we laid him
Lady—too well I know,
Fell he by hand of foe;
Deep was the grave and low,
Crimsoned hands made him.

Fuillade gave we none
Then to your gallant son
On the proud field we won,
Comrades were lying;
Ah, let the garb of red
Now be his shroud, they said,
Worthy of him who led
Wounded and dying.

Pealed not our music out,
His was the Irish shout
Over the foeman's rout—
Fiercely 'twas ringing.
His was our wild hurrah,
Heard far above the fray;
His—the dirge "Clear the way,"
Such "the Celts" singing.

Mourn we the fearless Chief,
Glorious his life, tho' brief,
Ours be not selfish grief,
For "the Death-scorning."
Sleeps he, but not alone,
Long shall his grave be shown,
Where thick lay foemen strewn
Round him that morning.

—Spectator.

FOR THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.]

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

NUMBER III.

It will be evident then, that no ordinary difficulties attended the organisation and equipment of the force destined to strike a decisive blow in the struggle which should decide the fate of the North American Continent. If in addition to all this some of the Governors were jealous, others hostile, and some lukewarm, it will be seen at once that the foundation was carefully laid for future failure and the disasters which followed are

chargeable to the selfish greed of the colonists, the ignorance and stupidity of their rulers, and the obstinate persistence in thwarting the measures proposed for their advantage by shameful and over-reaching dishonesty, for which they paid dearly and deservedly in the sequel.

The plan of campaign, intended to make Virginia the base of operations, because from the Duke of Cumberland's point of view Fort du Quesne could be reached by the shortest possible road and there was water carriage by the Potomac to Will's Creek, at least 100 miles of the distance to be traversed; and from the Duke of Newcastle's point of view, because his favorite Mr. Hanbury, the astute Quaker, could be gratified with 2½ per cent on all the money transmitted to that colony for the use of the troops. From Will's Creek to Fort du Quesne, a distance of 112 miles of particularly difficult country, the route lying across the ranges of the Alleghany, and, at the period of the Expedition, it had to be cleared through the primeval forest. The Engineering department was under the controul of the Deputy Quarter Master General, and, from the specimen of that Officer's ability already detailed, much could not be expected: it will be sufficient illustration of how his duty was performed if it is stated that the army required 32 days to travel 104 miles by it, being a little over 3 miles per diem. It is true the labour of clearing was very great, but constant complaints from the officers of the utter disregard of all rule as to practicability tells heavily against his department. In the matter of provisions there was also great and unnecessary delay, and what portion was delivered was at once condemned as utterly useless, so that the expedition had to start with the salt beef and flour delivered from the ships. The musters of men were also brought slowly forward and Captain Orme, the principal aid-de-camp, complains bitterly of their unsoldierly gait and listless apathetic character.

It is evident his description applies to what was known as the *white trash*, in nigger parlance, when Virginia was a flourishing slave state—the lowest class of the white

population enervated by the peculiar institution, yet these men fought well at Fort du Quesne. The troops finally brigaded at Will's Creek or Fort Cumberland were as follows:

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| 1st Brigade, Sir P. Halkett commanding. | |
| 44th Regiment, | 700 effective men. |
| New York Independent Company | 95 " " |
| Carpenters or Axemen | 48 " " |
| Two Companies Virginia Rangers | 92 " " |
| One Company Maryland Rangers | 49 " " |
| Total, | 984 " " |

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| 2nd Brigade Col. Thos. Dunbar commanding. | |
| 48 Regiment, | 650 effective men. |
| South Carolina detachment, | 97 " " |
| North Carolina Rangers, | 80 " " |
| Carpenters or Axemen | 35 " " |
| 3 Companies Virginia Rangers | 131 " " |

993. Making a total force of 1977 effective men—to these were added a detachment of 33 seamen which made the whole force up to 2010 men all told—of which 627 were colonial troops.

Previous to Braddock's arrival in America the provident care of Governors Dunwiddie of Virginia and Shirley of New York had quartered at Will's Creek the New York and one of the South Carolina Independent Companies; who had in the interval, between 12th Sept., 1754, and 26th January, 1755, built a Fort and Fortified Camp with Barracks, Magazines and all necessary buildings for the expected army. The point at which this Fort was built was about 150 miles above the present City of Washington on the left or East bank of the Potomac. No provision had been made on Braddock's arrival at Annapolis for the transport service of his troops, and much valuable time was wasted in vainly endeavoring to draw from the Provincial assemblies the necessary supplies of horses and waggons which were at last obtained by the intervention of the Postmaster General of Pennsylvania, Benjamin Franklin, to the number of 150 waggons and 600 pack horses. In fact each of the colonies had, or thought they had, separate interests in the prevention of the war, and acted accordingly,=Virginia could supply no horses