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THE FARMER FEEDETH ALL.

My lord rides through his palace gate,
My lady sweeps along in state,
The sage thinks long on many a thing,
And the maiden muses on marrying;
The minstrel harpeth merrily,
The sailor plows the foaming sea,
The huntsman kills the good red deer,
And the soldier wars without any fear,
But fall to each, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Smith hammereth cherry red thy sword,
Priest preacheth pure the Holy Word,
Dame Alice worketh embroidery well,
Clerk Richard tales of love can tell,
The tap-wife tells her foaming beer,
Dan Fisher fisheth in the Mere,
And courtiers ruffle, strut, and shine,
While pages bring the Gascon wine;
But fall to each, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Man builds his castle fair and high,
Whate'er river runneth by,
Great cities rise in every land,
Great churches show the builder's hand,
Great arches, monuments, and towers,
Fair palaces, and pleasing bowers;
Great work is done, be it here or there,
And well man worketh everywhere;
But work or rest, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

CHAPTER XXII.

In the campaign of 1763 the English garrisons in America fought for existence. The operations throughout had been of a defensive character, and, while great disasters had been suffered, no thoroughly decisive blow was struck.

It had been determined to collect a force sufficient to beat the Indian tribes into submission, and bind them by treaties as firm and stringent as possible. With this view it was determined to march two armies from different points into the Indian country.

The command of the first was given to Lieut. Col. Bouquet, who was to march from Fort Pitt (du Quesne) into the centre of the Shawnee and Delaware settlements; the other, under Colonel Bradstreet, was to ascend the lakes and force the tribes about Detroit into unconditional submission.

The name of Bradstreet had been rendered famous by deeds of resolute daring during a dark period of the war in 1756.

With a band of raw Irishmen he defeated a well planned ambushade of the French forces above Oswego. In 1758 he had, in conjunction with Rogers, saved the English army from destruction after their repulse at Ticonderoga, when the pusillanimous Abercrombie had deserted his troops; and, one month later, had dealt the French cause in America its death blow by the capture of Fort Frontenac. But to balance these dashing qualities he had all the bad habits of a guerrilla. Impatient of control, self-willed, vain of notoriety, without judgment in matters not strictly professional, and thoroughly perverse—such was the officer to whom the task of chastising the Indians was entrusted, and who would undoubtedly have performed that duty quite satisfactorily if fighting alone were concerned; but as his instructions were drawn up by Gage (himself a puzzle-headed man) so ambiguously as to leave a clear inference in his mind that he might adopt the alternative of negotiation, and as no resistance was offered by the Indians, who were already disunited and cowed into submission, it is not wonderful if the expedition was a partial failure, or if it offered a subject for sore recrimination.

The troops under Bouquet's command consisted of part of the 42nd and 60th Regiments, with the Pennsylvania and Virginia militia, numbering in all 1,600 men. Those under Bradstreet consisted of detachments of the 17th and 55th Regiments, New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey militia, numbering 1,180 men.

As a good deal of opprobrium has been heaped on the memory of this latter officer, such portions of his instructions as bear directly on the objects of his expedition, and serve to explain much of his subsequent conduct are here given. The third article was as follows:—"And the objects I recommend for your offensive operations are to attack the Wyandots of Sandusky who live some miles beyond the small village destroyed last year by Captain Dalzell. Major Gladwyn says they are much animated against us; that they have a good supply of ammunition; and plant abundance of corn,

with which they supply the other nations; and this you will no doubt destroy, and break up that nest of thieves. I must require likewise that you make an attack on the Delawares and Shawnees who are retired on the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers. The way to the first is up the Cayuga Creek, which runs into Lake Erie between Presqu' Isle and Sandusky. You may gain the Scioto from Sandusky River, there being but a small carrying place betwixt those two rivers. You will choose either of these routes you shall find most preferable for your attacks, from the intelligence you shall gain on the spot." And in the eighth article: "You will give the Indians in general to understand that you go with a body of troops to chastise such nations as shall continue in arms against us, to offer peace and His Majesty's protection to those who shall conclude a lasting peace and live in unity and friendship with us." And in the last article: "You will be on the spot; and I must trust for the execution of everything to your discretion and judgment." Subsequently Gage wrote to Bradstreet stating that "I must conclude it is with a resolution to bring matters to a final decision by either making a formal peace with the Wyandots and Ottawas of Sandusky, and the Pottawatomies and Chipewas of Saguanam, or to attack them You will please without delay either to bring those nations to such a peace as shall to appearance be sincere and lasting, or in failure of that to attack them and do your best to extirpate them."

The northern provinces furnished troops for the expedition, but those levies did not arrive in time; and as the service promised neither honor nor advantage they were drawn from the scum of the population. Albany being the rendezvous for the troops, they marched thence about the end of June, passing up the Mohawk, across the Oneida Lake, down the Oswego to Lake Ontario, and, after encountering a violent storm, landed at Fort Niagara. Here they found assembled most of the Indian tribes lately in arms against the English. Early the previous winter Sir W. Johnson sent messengers amongst them stating what mea-