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FOR "THE REVIEW."
"I NEVER TOLD IT TO THE WIND."

BY CARROLL RYAN.

I never told it to the wind,
Nor to the stars at night,
My heart betrayed not to my mind
The secret of thy might;
I was content to love nor seek
The story of that love to speak.

The cherished dream of years I thought
Would be fulfil'd in thee,—
The thing for which I long had sought,
For which I strove to be,
Greater and better than the mass,
Who noteless into silence pass.

From the wild garden of my heart
I gathered rarest flow'rs
To crown thee, ere I would depart.
With thoughts of happy hours,
But Ah, I feel I cannot now
Crown with such wreaths so strange a brow.

So on a tomb built in the past
I'll spread them as before,
They are the loveliest and last
For they can bloom no more:
They grew upon a grave, and ne'er
Shall one like thee such blossoms wear?

And when these words shall come to thee
O, child by doubtings tost!
Know that not lightly men like me
Are ever won or lost
Once thou couldst charm me but the spell
Is lost forever,—fare thee well!

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

CHAPTER XV.

The campaign of 1760 decided the fate of the French Empire in America and completed the conquest of Canada, but there was yet another element among the populations of that continent to be dealt with before its complete subjugation could be assured.

At the opening of the campaign of 1761, the Cherokee Indians were the only tribes in arms against the English rule: an expedition led by Colonel Grant brought them to terms, and hereafter the war might be looked on as closed; but it was easy to foresee that agencies were at work which would eventually lead to a disastrous outbreak on the part of the Aborigines.

At the period of the early English and French settlements the Indian tribes inhabiting North America from the Mississippi to

the Arctic circle, are variously estimated at from eight to sixteen millions of souls at the conquest of Canada, they certainly did not exceed two millions or one-fourth of the lowest number estimated as existing 150 years previously. The cause of this decrease is to be traced principally to the fact that contact with civilization revolutionised the habits of the Indians and made them dependent on the *pale face* for those appliances by which their industry was stimulated and those rude habits of economy enforced, the absence of which formed so striking a trait in their later existence.

English colonisation tended to push the savage further into the backwoods; to destroy one of his principal means of existence by circumscribing his hunting ground and, by occupying his rude *clearance*, effectually to bar the faint attempt at agriculture which helped to eke out his subsistence; the arts of civilisation deprived him of the use of the primitive weapons of his ancestors and made him inexpert in their manufacture, and compelled him to be wholly dependent on the white man for the means of life.

French colonization aimed at the absorption and amalgamation of the aboriginal races. Its policy was not one whit less mischievous in its effects than that pursued by the British. Its promoters very soon experienced the force of that inevitable law by which a savage race will absorb one highly civilized if amalgamation is attempted, and would lead to the belief that civilization is more the creature of a slow process confined to the influence of race alone than philosophers are willing to admit. At any rate the immediate effect of the French policy was to partially destroy the civilization of a large portion of their colonists, and to create a hybrid race partaking of all the vices and none of the virtues of its progenitors. To this policy is to be traced the shocking cruelties charged to the Canadian people during the war under review, and although the records of the English are not free from the foul stain it certainly blots their annals in a lesser degree. To this scheme of amalgamation the French Governors of Canada added another—that of making the Indian

dependent wholly on the bounty of his *Great white Father*, as the French King was called, not only for the ordinary presents but for fire-arms and ammunition—the only return expected was that the whole trade in furs should centre at Montreal, and as it was invariably a monopoly, the King of France being Chief Factor, it is evident the Indian only got the very lowest possible return for the value he gave. The dread of the turbulent and lawless vagabond Indian traders from the British colonies interfering led to more than one act of hostility, and it was for the purpose of preventing them crossing the Alleghany range that the first act of aggression in the erection of Du Quesne on the 18th April, 1754, occurred.

As the savage is simply a consumer, and not a producer, it is evident the state of matters described would tend to thin off their numbers without taking into account their own ceaseless and murderous wars. There was also another agent to effect this: it is well known that owing to some mysterious law, as yet but imperfectly understood, the beasts of chase and animal life generally is subject to sudden fluctuations by which a scarcity of peculiar species occur. Since the advent of the white man the Indian had become almost wholly a hunter, consequently his law of increase followed that of the brute creation, from which his principal livelihood was attained, and as one year's famine will destroy more human life than 25 years prosperity can restore, the decadence of the Indian tribes can be traced to this cause alone; especially as the periodical fluctuations of animal life occur once in about 10 years. Hence it is easily seen how the Aboriginal inhabitants disappeared before civilization, and how during the last century they have almost ceased to exist—without attributing it wholly to vices acquired or diseases contracted from the white man—each of them did their parts towards the final result, but the main cause was that described.

At the surrender of Canada Great Britain had to deal with the vast mass of Indian inhabitants which had adhered to the French as allies—the English colonies were tolerably free from such an encumbrance, if the Six