DESCRIPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

The Province of Quebec, the large tract of land cut through from northwest to northeast by the St. Lawrence River, is called Canada by the English who now possess it. It is governed by a governor-General, authorized under the Great Seal of England, and a Lieutenant-Governor. The position of superintendent existing under the French government, has not been filled again since England took possession. The form of government is a mixture of the French and English. After the conquest the form of government had been exactly like the English, the military French form having been abolished. Instead of appointing Capitaines de Milice, according to their own judgment, the officers were free to choose their own bailiffs from their midst by vote. Every man having the right to vote. At the outbreak of the rebellion, the crown of England saw the mistake made in changing the conditions, and so the bailiffs were dismissed, and Colonels and Capitaines de Milice again appointed. The Canadians used to this form of government ever since their first settlement, were more contented with it. However, this change and the dismissal of so many officials aroused a good deal of ill feeling, especially among the discharged bailiffs and their parties and the former captains of militia. At such a critical time, this might have given occasion to harmful and evil consequences for the crown of England, if the Roman Catholic Church, or, what is more correct but means the same, the Bishop and the priests had not done their best to repress the dissatisfaction among the clergy. The rebels had known, how to take advantage of the discontent and had gained a very large following during the invasion of Canada. The Bishop was appointed to his position by the government alone, without the voice of the chapter or clergy, for the necessity of confirmation by the Pope or Archbishop after having been confirmed by the king. It was therefore an easy matter for the Bishop to induce the members of his Church to remain loyal to the king through the persuasion of the priests, and in obstinate cases the threat of excommunication (anathema) to all who expressed the least rebellious opinions or had not re-
mained loyal subjects of the king. In accordance with this ban, priests refused all the sacraments even those of communion, baptism and marriage to all who express rebellious sentiments. Although few obstinate ones baptized their own children, when the priest refused to do it, it may well be said that England has chiefly to thank the Catholic Church and their priests for the maintenance of Canada in English possession. The king granted the bishop, in appreciation of his readiness to help, an annual remuneration of £2000 Sterling—to be paid by the government.

The present Governor-General is Lieutenant-General Guy Carleton, a man of great insight and experience. He has the particular gift of gaining the affection of the clergy and the hearts of the Canadians. The latter means much, especially on account of the hatred fostered between the French and English, which was inherited by the Canadians to the full from their ancestors. The same may be said about the Lieutenant-Governor Hector Theophilus Graham, whose venerable appearance and white locks called forth as much respect as his righteousness. It also speaks well for this man, that in spite of a good income and without living extravagantly, he may almost be called poor.

The Lieutenant-Governor is president of the great legislative council, to which the first of the country and the Lords "Seigneurs" belong. Each province sends its members whenever the senate is called to assemble in Quebec in the castle of St. Louis, which occurs generally every three months. The Great Council makes laws, decides improvements in matters of the police department, and cares for the general welfare of the country. All resulting mandates have to be confirmed by the Governor-General.

For the administration of civil jurisdiction two supreme courts are instituted; one of these is in Quebec, the other one in Montreal. Appeal can be made in the first instance to the Great Council in Quebec, and in case the law-suit concerns an amount of money exceeding £500, a second and last appeal can be made to the King and Parliament. Every week two court days are fixed, on one of them all law-suits amounting to less than £10 are settled, on the other all those amounting to £10 or more.
Canada is divided in two districts, the boundary line being the river Gataogue on the south side of the St. Lawrence, and on the north side the river St. Maurice, which is divided into three canals by two islands. These three branches are called “Trois Rivières.”

In any law-suit concerning a matter in value of £10 or more, the presence of 2 judges is required. For all minor law-suits justices of peace are assigned in the various places of the provinces.

Since the inhabitants are obliged by law to serve in the militia from their 16th to the 60th year, the captains or colonels of the militia decide many disputes and punish minor crimes.

Canada has three military governments, Quebec, Montreal and Trois Rivières, which are the headquarters for the colonies, to whom the captains have to report, or from whom they receive orders. The boundary lines of the government Trois Rivières, situated between the other two and therefore being the most important, are on the south side of the St. Lawrence River, the rivers Beaucourt and St. François, and on the north side of the St. Lawrence the rivers Batiscan and Maisonneuve. Each parish has one company of militia, or, if the parish is big, two of them. Each company has a captain, two lieutenants, one sub-lieutenant and the usual number of non-commissioned officers. Once a year, sometimes oftener, the rolls of the militia are examined, and the men have drills and rifle practice.

Settlements of Europeans in Canada are so far only on the banks of the St. Lawrence and the smaller rivers flowing into the same. Only these parts are cultivated. The parishes are not built closely together as in Germany, but each settler has erected a house in the middle of his estate (Terre). All the estates adjoin, one parish following the other, which makes it impossible for anybody not familiar with the locality to tell where one village begins and the other ends. It makes very pleasant traveling to have at least one row of houses on one side if not on both, and this is the case all the way from Quebec to Montreal. These rows of houses are called “Concessionen,” because they are laid out by the government. I have never found more than three “Concessionen” in one parish. Each estate (Terre) is generally three “Arpens” wide and 40 deep, if the ground permits. One “Arpens” is equal to ten “Perches,” one “Perche” is 18 feet, and 11 French feet are equal to 12 Brusnwick feet. The rest of the country is not cultivated and almost impassable on account of the thick woods. This is inhabited in the dominion by the Indians, who roam about in it and travel on the lakes and rivers in their canoes. They put up their huts (Cabaneau) for a while in the places where they want to hunt, and after a time they take them down again to go somewhere else.

Every inhabitant in Canada is obliged, when he gets possession of an estate, to build a fence (Clotitou) around it, make a road in front of it and erect a house with a fire-place within one year. After that he can cultivate the estate any way he likes. The enfeoffment of the estate is received from the “Seigneur,” who in turn enfeoffs the parish from the government. The only tax per year on the estate which has to be paid to the Seigneur, consists of one chicken and 6 livres tournois (a plaster). He has no other taxes to pay, nor has he to serve anybody but the king. Only once a year, on the day when he pays his taxes, is he obliged to take off his hat to the Seigneur and call him his lord. The rest of the year it depends entirely on his politeness to lift his hat to his lord or not.

As the land in the beginning is heavily timbered the first thing, after taking possession of a tract of land, is to set fire to the wood to get the ground ready for cultivation. It sometimes happens that miles of wood are burnt down, when there is much wind, but nobody seems to care. After this the people commence to till and sow between the remaining trunks and roots. These are dug up by-hand, when the land is cleared.

The tillage of the ground is very primitive and leaves much for improvement. They still cling to the way of the first settlers from France of 200 years ago. In spring the ground is plowed, the seed put in at once and the same covered up by going over the land with a harrow with wooden teeth. No
winter crop is sowed. All sowing is done in spring and all harvesting in summer. It would do very well to have a second crop, as the weather in September and October is very favorable. This is impossible as the people here do not understand how to care for pastures from which they might get winter food for their cattle. They have the best land for pastures on the banks of the rivers and other low parts. Half of the estate is planted with corn while the other half is left fallow. This is for the cattle to graze on. This has the disadvantage that in spring when it is plowed and the seed put in weeds will grow and smother the corn, and, since the farmer needs the pasture as much as the corn, he does not take the trouble to destroy the weeds by repeated harrowing. Besides, the wooden pegs of the harrow would not pull out the weeds. The fallow land cannot be plowed during summer on account of the food for the cattle, although this would be a great help to make the ground light. The Canadian still has to learn how to get the greatest profits from his land, especially when the country becomes more populated, or when he will be obliged to pay taxes.

It is hardly necessary to manure the ground, because the rotten trunks of trees and leaves have fertilized it for so long a time. The manure is put on top of the soil simply to get rid of it in the stables. The air and sun absorb most of it. One may well say that the ground is covered about two feet with decayed wood and beneath that I found very fertile, rich soil. Therefore the profits of the land are great, and the people do not only get plenty for themselves, but also for sale. and three bushels (Minot) wheat (about 3/4 of a Brunswick Hinton) cost a little less than one piaster = fl. conv. Martin), because the West Indish Islands and colonies have to buy all the grain needed for bread.

For the support of the clergy, one-tenth (a tithe) of the grain has to be paid. This, and the profits arising from masses for the dead make up the income of the priests. The priests are much esteemed, and I have seen many of these venerable gentlemen in the country, who must have an annual income of more than 1500 Piaster. They are very hospitable, and consequently usually in debt, a fact which I have found peculiar to this profession, and in which they seem to try to live in accordance with their doctrine of poverty and want.

The farming of the English who have settled in this country is in striking contrast with that of the French and they are able to get rich in a short time. The raising of live stock makes the great difference, since the best grass will grow if the pastures are well taken care of. The whole meadow will be covered with white clover, yielding enough hay for the winter, besides furnishing all the food necessary for the cattle in summer. Cattle breeding by the French Canadians is, however, defective. As I have mentioned before, the fields filled this year have to produce the food for the cattle during the next summer, which is, of course, scant and poor. During the winter the cattle get nothing but straw, or are driven outdoors to feed on the dry ends of the grass peeping out of the snow. They have only water to drink, and water mixed with bran and the like is unknown. The stables are cold and full of holes, although there is no lack of building material. The colts are never put in the stables, neither in winter nor summer, day or night. They run around loose and are fed only on straw. The cows are badly cared for and are small and thin, giving, in consequence, little milk. Very little butter is made, and what is made, is bad and not eatable.

All these evils result from the extreme laziness of the Canadians. They hate to work, and when working they often stop to sing or smoke. The women hardly work at all. Their chief talent consists in dancing and making music; the whole day long you hear dance music. They are not awkward in doing hand-work, light carpentry, and so forth, which necessity has taught them to do. All household furniture and carts, wagons, etc., are made at home as the cities have few tradesmen, except merchants.

Their indolent way of living in addition to their food, which consists mostly of soups, causes weakness and inability to endure hardships, or to persevere in hard work. They are con-
ADDITIONS AND CHANGES TO MR. LEISTEN'S DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH AMERICA.

FIRST PART. SECTION 4 PRODUCTS OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM. PAGES 20, 21, 22.

Indian corn or "Maiz" is one of the nicest things to eat if toasted while the kernels are soft and unripe, especially if spread with fresh butter. Almost all new settlers have to live on this corn for the first few years, because it can be raised almost without attention and raised better between the tree trunks than wheat or other grain, and also because they have no mills as yet for grinding wheat, etc. The ears of corn are boiled with ashes which soften them, loosening the kernels at the same time. After the lye has been poured off, the kernels are cooked to a mush with milk or water, which is eaten instead of vegetables or bread, a wholesome and nourishing food.

PAGE 22.

There is not as great a yield of potatoes in Canada as in Europe. This may be due either to the great drought in summer, or to the hard clay soil.

The peanut (Glycine Apios), which has a beautiful reddish blossom, grows best in damp places, hard soil and clay.

Pumpkins (Pumpion, Citrouille) are plentiful and good. They are particularly good for cattle, making them very fat. They are cut in two with a hatchet and the cattle eat them in the field.

Melons, sweet as well as water melons, are plentiful, well ripened and good. The skins are very thin, showing that the sun has ripened them sufficiently. Those planted too late and not ripe in the beginning of September, are preserved with vinegar and sugar.

PAGE 23. LINE 10.

Peas cannot be raised in the colonies on account of insects, except along the Mohawk River, in Charlotte County and Canada, where they thrive splendidly, keep free from worms. I have not seen one pea touched by a worm.
LINE 16.

This does not hold for Canada, where so far the only orchards are on the hill near the city of Montreal. However, there is such an abundance of it there that not only the entire province of Canada has enough, but the surplus is used for cider. All fruit, mostly French varieties, is very good and has a good flavor. Cherries, plums, and peaches, like the European, are not found in Canada. Fruit trees could be cultivated in many parts of Canada, except near or below Quebec. I have seen good results. However, the Canadians have not had enough experience in this line, besides the country near the river is too low, and in winter the roots of the tree are apt to get frozen in the damp soil.

PAGES 23 AND 24.

Wood in Canada is not as durable as in Europe, especially if exposed to the air, when it quickly decays.

PAGE 26.

Dogwood (Hartriegel), all three kinds, are found in Canada, however, the first two not so often, the one with white berries most frequently.

PAGE 28.

The sassafras tree, Canadian Vinaigrier, suffers a great deal in Canada during winter, and it takes some time before it begins to bud again in Spring. This may be the reason why I have not seen the tree higher than 10-12 feet. I could not find out why the Canadians call this tree "Vinaigrier." Indeed, as a rule, the Canadians cannot give reasons for their names of objects. The Canadian Judas tree should perhaps be "Bois dur" (Ironwood), the trunk of which does not grow especially high or thick in Canada. The wood of this tree is used with advantage for carts and "caleshes" on account of its hardness. I have never seen it thicker than 5 inches in diameter, although the bark only is shaved off.

PAGE 30.

The low Canadian cherry tree has small, light red fruit, smaller than a pea, one on a stem.

PAGE 33.

Grape bird cherry (Cerises en Grapes) with dark red fruit is also found in Canada. The trunk of the tree is 12-15 feet high. I have found the North American bird cherry in bloom when only 1-2 feet high.

PAGE 40.

The fruit of all the different kinds of oak trees is used as food by the Indians as well as by the Canadians. I do not think that the acorns in Canada are quite as tart, bitter and impalatable as those in Europe, the difference is, however, so slight, that only habit can make them agreeable to the taste.

PAGE 41.

The same remark applies to the beech nuts, which are also gathered and eaten in Germany by the country people.

SECTION 5, PAGE 57, LINE 27.

Straps are cut from the cured skins of these animals, very durable for carriage straps. I saw some in Canada only two inches wide, strong enough to carry heavy loads without breaking.

ID., III, PAGE 60, LAST LINE.

The sturgeon lives on clams, oysters, crabs, etc. I had many of them opened, without ever finding anything else in their stomach. Their mouth is turned downwards, probably on account of this kind of food.

N. B.—To this class belong the fresh water fish.

PAGE 62. C.

The lizards, often found in the rivers of Canada, are rarely more than 1½ feet long.
Grasshoppers have double wings. One pair is dry and hard; these make the noise when the insect is flying. There are two kinds of grasshoppers. One is large, the other is smaller, but makes more noise.

SECTION 6. PAGE 71, LINE 12.

The Canadian horses, which are of medium size, but have great power of endurance, seem to be a mixture of Spanish and French breeds. They probably have greater power of endurance than the European horses because they are less cared for when young. A colt less than two years old is never put in a stable. It has to live on grass in summer and has nothing but straw in winter. Consequently colts are not overfed, which causes most of the sickness among horses in Europe.

N. B.—PAGE 72. BEAVER, THE MEAT AND TAIL.

PAGE 73. RAT MUSK.

SECTION 6, PAGE 81, LINE 9. (THE SILVER FOX, CLIMBING TREES, THE GOLD FOX NEVER.)

There are three kinds of foxes, the gold fox, which has the same color as the European, the silver fox, which is white and gray on the back, and the black fox, which is very scarce and can be found only in the north.

SECTION 6, PAGE 81, LINE 14.

The hare is smaller in America than in Europe. In summer its coat is brown like the European, but in winter it is white. Almost all animals change color during winter. This fact may have given Lawson the idea that the American hare is a wood rabbit, which is not true, however.

Besides the flying squirrel, the description of which is correct, there are three other kinds of squirrels in Canada of different sizes. None of them is as big as the European squirrel, nor as red. The fur of the squirrel has a mixed color, grey and yellow. The smallest kind, not bigger than the European dormouse, is called "Suisse." I am told that it was given this name on account of its yellow and black stripes on the back, which resemble the stripes of a Swiss jacket in olden times. I believe this last kind also to belong to the dormouse family.

SECTION 6, PAGE 82, LINE 16.

The elk, in French "Original," English "Moose deer," is the same as the big black moose deer, is said to be, which lives farther down. The above mentioned French and English names indicate how the double meaning originated. It changes its fur from black in summer to white-gray in winter. It is probably a fairy tale that it is subject to epilepsy. Neither the Indians nor hunters have ever heard of such a thing. The reason why it scratches itself behind the ears with its hind foot is probably to be found in the numerous insects and mosquitoes. The rest of the description of the elk and moose deer is generally correct. The meat, which is considered a delicacy, has a taste between venison and beef. The head and mouth are especially good. A head of this animal brings 1 guinea in the cities of Canada. The fat is exactly like that of the deer, and is in pieces without being marbled. The skin, when tanned, is very thick, and is used for trousers, shoes, etc. The animal is hunted on raquets in winter, when the snow is deep and hard. The hunter can run over the snow, while the elk will step through with its long legs and can easily be caught. They are not vicious, but when wounded, will attack the hunter, who has to guard himself against the split hoofs of the front feet. These are as sharp and hard as an axe, and the animal strikes with them from above with force enough to split the head of a man.
The described light grey moose deer may also be a young elk, because it takes three years to attain full growth. I have noticed this myself in Canada with elk which were caught very young and kept near the house.

SECTION 6, PAGE 83, LINE 20.

The American chamois (Capra reversa) is called "Cari-
boeux" by the Canadian. The skin is considered of great value.

SECTION 7, PAGE 101, LINE 11.

The Canadian swallow, which on the upper part is not bluish-
black but bright blue, builds its nest in trees.

SECOND PART, CHAPTER 3: SECTION 4, PAGE 209, LINE 5.

This is probably "as far as Fort Champlain," as the fall of
the river of four leagues between the two forts makes any other
supposition impossible.

LINE 3.

Not Sorel, but Champlain, sulin Rivière-Richelieu. This
river originates out of Lake Champlain. Country people call it
sometimes "Sorel River," because Fort Sorel is situated at the
mouth of it.

LINE 18.

The author does not mention that the lutes had to be
transported from Fort Champlain to St. Thérèse on wagons.

LINE 20.

The Champlain River has small falls at St. Ours, St. Antoine
and Bélooil, which cannot be passed in summer when the water
is low, except by ships with flat bottoms. From spring to the
middle of June, when the water is high, three masted vessels can
go up stream to Fort Champlain.

LINE 22.

The banks of this river, being the best and most fertile part
of Canada, are completely populated. The following parishes
are on the east side of the river:

Sorel, Fort Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Charles, Bélooil,
Pointe Olivier. On the west side are: Sorel, St. Ours, one to
two small islands, St. Antoine, two small islands, St. Charles, two
small islands at Corfù, Bélooil, Champlain (St. Joseph after the
patron), Fort Champlain, St. Thérèse, Fort St. Jean. Some of
these parishes are cultivated on both sides of the river.

LINES 36, 37.

Not on the east, but the south bank of the St. Lawrence
River, opposite Quebec.

St. Nicholas, St. Antoine, St. Croix (Le Platon is only a
landing place near the latter known to the sailors alone) Lot-
binière (mouth of the Duchêne, big and little), St. Jean Deschaill-
lon.

PAGE 210.

St. Pierre l’Eveque, Gentilly, Bacanouer on the River Puarte
(mouth of the River Godfroy), Lac St. Paul, La Beye du Fievre
Nichole, St. Antoine, St. François on the river of the same name,
Yamaska on the Yamaska River, Fort Sorel and the parish
(mouth of Champlain River), Grand St. Ours, Contrecoeur,
Vercheres, Varenness, Boucheville, near by the Island of Bouchar
in the St. Lawrence River, but not the Island of St. Thérèse,
which is situated in the Champlain River near St. Thérèse.
Congenil, where the passage is to Montréal, La Prairie de St.
Magdalen, St. Constant, St. Philippe, Crockeouga or St.
Regis, a village of Christian Inquisitors, Sault St. Louis, Chateau-
guai, on the River Chateauguay, and the parish by the same name
on this side. All the places not mentioned above, are not there,
for instance: Tremblay, St. Lambert, etc., which are errone-
ously given on the maps.
On the road from Quebec to Montreal on the north side of the St. Lawrence, are:

Silley, St. Foy, Cape Rouge, St. Augustine, Pointe aux Trembles, des Ecureuils, Jacques Cartier on the Jacques Cartier River, Cape Sauvage, Port Neuf on Port Neuf River, Deschaillons (near by a cataract called "Courant de Richelieu"

The Grandes, St. Anne on the St. Anne River, to one side St. Genevieve, Baptiste on Baptiste River, Champlain, Cap la Magdalaine. The St. Maurice River or Trois Rivières, which latter name was given because two islands divide the river into three channels. The city of Trois Rivières is a place similar to a small German market town. On the side of the St. Maurice River are the iron works "Forge," where very good iron is manufactured, which is almost better than the Swedish iron. At the point of Peter's Lake, Pointe du Lac, Machiche on the Machiche River, Rivière du Loup on the River du Loup, Maskinongé on the River Maskinongé, York, l'Ormière, to one side, towards the north, St. Cathbert on the Chicot River, St. Jean to one side, Berthier on the St. Lawrence and the Berthier River, St. Esprit and St. Antoine to one side, la Naufrage, la Valière, St. Sulpice, l'Assomption to the side on the river l'Assomption, and on some river further to the side la Nouvelle Acadie, Repentigny. Here is the passage to the Island of Montreal, Mastocacée, Lachine, Terrebonne on the Rivière du Chêne. Further the Outaouas River, Vaudreuil, Kinchin and Coteau des Cedres, the latter parish on the south side of the St. Lawrence. Now we go back: The Montreal, on which the city of Montreal, Pointe aux Trembles, Longue Pointe, St. Genevieve, St. Lawrence, St. Anne, Pointe Claire, Rivière des Prairies, Sault aux Recolets, la Chêne. On the north of the island of Montreal, the Isle Jesus, on which are St. François, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Martin and St. Rose. On the south of the Isle of Montreal, the Isle Perrault. These are the parishes above the city of Quebec.

As there are more parishes below Quebec on both sides of the St. Lawrence, I shall also mention them below. The author evidently had no knowledge of them.

On the north side of the St. Lawrence below Quebec:

Charlesbourg on the St. Charles River, which runs into the St. Lawrence near Quebec, Beaufort on the Montmoranci River, which falls over a steep precipice near the Isle of Orleans into the St. Lawrence, Anges Gardiens, Chateau Richelieu, St. Anne, St. Ferrel, St. Joachim, Petite Rivière, la Baie St. Paul, the country from the Sault des Montmorency River to the Bay St. Paul is called "Côté de Beaupré" and belongs to the Seminary at Quebec. Furthermore, also below Quebec on the St. Lawrence, Les Euboulements near the Isle aux Coudres, and still further toward the gulf, Tadoussac and Rimouski.

On the south side of the St. Lawrence River, opposite the city of Quebec, below the River of la Chaudière:

La Pointe Levy, St. Henri to the side, and still further to the side up the river Chaudière, la Nouvelle Beauce, formerly called Latigan, with three parishes, St. Marie, St. Joseph and St. François. Further down on the St. Lawrence: Beaumont, St. Charles, to the side, St. Michel, St. Vallière, Berthier, St. François, St. Pierre, St. Thomas, Port Joly, Cap St. Ignace, l'Islette and St. Jean to the side, St. Roche, St. Anne Rivière Ouelle, Kamouraska, the latter parish on this side. Near Quebec the Isle of Orleans, on which the parishes St. Pierre, St. Laurent, St. Famille, St. François and St. Jean. The Isle aux Coudres is also inhabited and has a church.

SECOND PART, CHAPTER 6. NEW YORK, SECTION 4, PAGE 282, LINES 30 AND 35.

Lake Champlain. On the east coast, towards New Hampshire are high and steep mountains, the west side of the lake is flat land. The banks of Lake Champlain are very good for agriculture on account of the fertile soil and the good climate. However, on account of the war, not much was done to cultivate the fields. At the present time there is not one settler on Lake Champlain. The few families who lived there all went back to Canada in 1778, after their houses and barns were burned and
ruined. The only place which has been built up again, is Rivière à la Celle, situated near the fortified island "aux Noix," and also covered by the post at Pointe au Fer. On the west shore of the lake are Cumberland's Head and Bay River au Sable, Ligioniers Bay, Bouquet River, which are not far from the narrows near Split Rock and Crown Point.

On the east side are the Missisquoi River and Bay, the Onion and Otter River, and above the Narrows the Button Mound Bay, a small bay of little consequence. The rivers on this side are navigable for flat bottom boats, but not passable for ships.

**Page 283, Lines 27, 38.**

*Crown Point* on a cape. The climate and the soil of this healthy country is very good, and on this account there are more settlers here than in any other place. The pastures are especially good, consequently the cattle and horses, which are of good English stock, thrive well. There are corn fields, orchards, etc. However, the description of this country in the letters of my countryman is exaggerated and faulty, in regard to tea, grapes and figs growing wild in the forests. The Jungferneuwin, "He-de-ra quinque foli-a" grows wild here as well as in the northern parts and Canada.

**Page 284, Lines 7 and 10.**

*Ticonderoga* is surrounded by mountains, on account of which the country is unhealthy, because the winds cannot clear the air and produces *kalte Fieber*.

**Page 285, Line 1.**

The passage from the Hudson River into the South Bay or Lake Champlain can be accomplished only on land.

I can give no further explanations than the above. Hence I close my notes, for the correctness of which I vouch, as I was careful not to make the same mistake as other writers of Journals sent to Germany, who put down without discrimination what was told them by stupid country people or lying Englishmen.

**Dixi.**

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**CAMPAIGN IN CANADA AGAINST THE REBELS IN 1777, UNDER THE COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN BOURGOYNE.**

Few preparations for a campaign were made in 1777, excepting the repairs of the necessary field equipments by the regiments. A new plan of operation was expected from England. Major-General John Bourgoyne, who had gone, in November, the year before, to England, returned on the frigate "Apollo" and arrived in Quebec on May 6th, 1777.

This frigate had sailed from Portsmouth in the beginning of March and had served as convoy to a fleet of transports carrying recruits and provisions for Canada. This fleet had been left behind on the bank of Newfoundland (Terre Neuve), while the Apollo arrived in Quebec on the above date, which is noted for the deliverance of Quebec in 1776 under Commodore Douglas. This day is celebrated in remembrance of this fact with balls and other festivities.

General Bourgoyne, who had been promoted to Lieutenant-General, had submitted to Parliament a plan of operation entirely different from the one proposed by General Carleton. Parliament accepted the former, and General Bourgoyne received orders to take the army to Albany under his command, independent of General Carleton, who was to stay in Canada with part of the troops as governor of Quebec. General Carleton, for eighteen years fully acquainted with the situation and strength of the English colonies, had for good reasons informed Parliament, that the Canadian army was unable to push forward to Albany with good results, unless reinforced with 10,000 men, particularly since the Canadians could not well be trusted, and it had been noticed that they had been secretly incited to rebellion by the French. As it was impossible for England to send these additional 10,000 men, and General Bourgoyne had promised to accomplish the same end by his plan with the Canadian army in its present state, he readily approved the execution of this plan.

Soon after his arrival in Quebec, Lieutenant-General Bourgoyne went to Montreal to be nearer the quarters of the army, where it was easier for him to arrange for the campaign.
JUNE 1st, 1777.—The army received orders to break camp. Compliance with these, the regiment Prince Friedrich left their winter quarters and proceeded to the post house on the Cheminelle du Nord between Maskinongé and Berthier. The sick along with the heavy baggage of all the German troops were sent to Trois Rivières with a small escort.

The English regiments Nos. 29, 31 and 34, a detachment of 350 men made up from the other English regiments of the army under Bourgeoys, and another detachment of 650 men, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ehrenpreis, and taken from the German troops, remained under the command of General Carleton to protect Canada. The English Regiment No. 8, which was stationed near the lakes to protect the fur trade with the Indians had to stay likewise. Not alone were these troops necessary for the protection of Canada, where the discontent of the inhabitants had become noticeable, but also to prevent incursions of the rebels by the road to Kennebec, etc., which had to be kept safe for conveyance of supplies.

JUNE 3rd.—The regiment Prince Friedrich arrived for night quarters at Berthier, which is situated on a small river. It joined the brigade of Brigadier-General Colonel v. Gall, under whom it was enrolled together with the Erbprinz. Hessen-Hanau regiment.

JUNE 4th.—The brigade v. Gall went up the St. Lawrence in boats and took quarters in the parish Sorel, a short distance from the fort.

DESCRIPTION OF FORT SOREL.

Fort Sorel is situated on the east side of the mouth of the River Chambly, formerly called Rivière de Richelieu. It would hardly be called a fortress in Europe, as it consisted only of two log houses and a few lanes and intrenchments of earth thrown up on the river front. But here, every attempt of fortification is called a fort. The object of fortifying this place was probably to make it difficult for ships to enter or leave the river. The Chambly River is navigable for ships not drawing more than 12 feet of water for 14 leagues up to the rapids near Fort Chambly, in the spring when the water is high.

JUNE 5th.—We marched through the parish of St. Ours and camped for the night in St. Denis.

JUNE 6th.—We went to St. Charles, crossing near a church to the west side of the river. As all the English regiments, the Brunswick chasseurs and the battalion of grenadiers, had gone ahead of us and the march of the troops through the portage near Fort Chambly was much delayed on account of the transfer of the baggage and the boats by wagons around the rapids, we were obliged to stay in St. Charles one day longer.

JUNE 8th.—The regiment broke camp again and we passed through the parishes Beloeil and St. Joseph, arriving toward noon at Fort Chambly, where we still found the battalion of grenadiers and the Erbprinz. Hessen-Hanau regiment. Quarters were taken in the houses and barns near the fort.

DESCRIPTION OF FORT CHAMBLY.

Fort Chambly is built of quarry stone and laid out in a square of 200 feet. The walls are rather high and at the corners are square towers (Donjons). It lies on the west side of the great rapids, where the outlet of Lake Champlain falls noisily down over protruding rocks, forming a big basin below. Fort Chambly was first erected by the French as a fortified outpost against the English Colonies, and particularly to protect the trade with the Indians, who used to come here to deliver their goods. This entire trade has now been transferred to other places. In my opinion, it seems most probable that the place was laid out for the latter purpose. Only 25 or 30 years ago, fighting in America was done without heavy artillery, excepting the few cannon in the forts, and it seems possible that in those times Fort Chambly could prevent an invasion in Canada by way of Lake Champlain, especially since the rapids near this place formed another obstacle. However, this fort is now of no other use than to prevent incursions, or to serve as a powder magazine and a store house for provisions for troops stationed nearby, also to protect the wagons and machinery necessary for conveying baggage. It can hold only 500 men, which number is not sufficient to keep the enemy away from the fort, nor can they hold out
against the same if attacked with cannon, mortars and even howitzers. The rebels had damaged this fort considerably during their retreat the past year and had burned away all woodwork. However, the damage had been repaired and the fort had been restored to its active condition.

**Description of the Rapids.**

The rapids, which are four leagues long, are divided into the great and small. The first are near Fort Champlain, where they terminate and form the chief cataract of the lake, and extend about 3/4 of a league up towards St. Therese. The water falls from such a height, and the current becomes so strong, particularly near Fort Champlain, that it is impossible to draw vessels or boats up the river against the stream. All boats built in Canada for the army, had to be taken out of the river below Fort Champlain on large wagons made especially for this purpose, and transported to St. Therese, where they were again floated, pulled up stream, until the small rapids near Fort St. John were passed, as the fall of the river here is not so high, although the current is swift and strong. Coming down stream is much easier, if there is enough water on the rapids, which happens when there is a south wind. The boats, which are made as light as possible, go down over the small as well as over the great rapids. The Canadians call this “Sauter sur les rapides.” Many a boat is wrecked or overturned, but that matters little in a campaign; the main object is to get down as quickly as possible.

We were delayed by the transfer of our boats and baggage over land until June 10, on which date we started early in the morning for St. Therese, where we took former quarters.

**June 11th.**—The brigade v. Gall marched into camp above Fort St. John.

**Description of Fort St. John.**

The Fort St. John consists of 2 small forts, or rather “Redouten,” “Redoubts,” thrown up of earth. Each one has a dry ditch (moat) and palisades connected by a communication line, which incloses the barrack for the garrison. This fort is well suited to guard the passage over the outlet of the lake. It cannot have existed long, because the surrounding country has not been cleared of wood, nor even close by.

**Description of Radeau and Gun Boats.**

Below the fort on the water front was the English artillery park. Next to this the “Radeau,” or floating battery (“The Thunderer”) was anchored. It was built in a square of strong rafters, fitted, however, with masts, sails, wheel and a cabin, like a ship, and carried six 24 pound mortars, six 12 pound cannon and 2 howitzers. Besides this floating battery there were 20 large armed boats built of wood (gun boats), each of which carried one metal cannon of nine to twenty-four pounds, also a few howitzers.

As some of the boats were damaged during the trip and had to be repaired, the regiment stayed in camp for some days and was then supplied with the entire number of boats needed for the transfer across the lake.

**Description of the Bateaux.**

There were 34 vessels, each one to carry 20 to 25 men and their baggage. These bateaux have a flat bottom so they can pass over shallows in Lake Champlain. They are propelled by six oars, a seventh serving as rudder.

**June 13th.**—The entire regiment started from St. John toward noon with very favorable wind. The soldiers put up all the sails, using even their blankets to get the full benefit of the wind. We passed on the right of the “Isle aux Noix,” which is well fitted for an advance post on account of its favorable situation, log houses and intrenchments having been erected for this purpose, and the regiment arrived in camp by Rivière à la Collé.

We had already made the acquaintance of mosquitoes in Canada, but never before had we suffered from them as much as today, for these insects attacked us in such quantities that it was impossible to protect ourselves from them, neither smoking of tobacco, nor the smoke of a number of small fires all around the
camp being of any avail. We nearly suffocated from the smoke and could not keep our eyes open. It was impossible to wrap ourselves up in blankets on account of the heat, and the blood-thirsty mosquito would sting even through three-fold linen (sheets). It is impossible to describe the torture, indeed. I think myself justified in stating that nobody could endure it continuously for more than a few days and nights without becoming insane. If anybody could have watched us from a distance without being molested himself, or knowing what was going on, he would have thought the whole camp full of raving maniacs.

I have noticed three different kinds of mosquitoes. The very small black kind makes itself specially disagreeable. It crawls unnoticed into the eyes, nose, ears and mouth, where, feeling safe from pursuit, it tortures you most cruelly. The bite of the mosquitoes swells considerably and hurts for several days. The face becomes distorted, and if we had mosquitoes in Europe, I am sure the fair sex would never go outdoors during the summer.

Plan of Battle.

June 14th.—The first rendezvous of the army was to be at Cumberland's Head. All the English regiments, the Brunswick chasseurs and grenadier battalion also the regiment from Hesse-Hanau, were already there. We started today for this place and arrived in camp June 14th. The other German troops, the generals, the fleet and artillery arrived soon after. We passed on our trip thither by Pointe au Fer, a little advance post in a log house on the right, and by the Île La Motte on the left. The advance guard under Brigadier-General Simon Fraser, made up of the English light infantry, the grenadiers and the 24th regiment, had gone as far as Ligonier's Bay near the Rivière au Sable. The battle line (Ordre de Bataille) of the army can be seen from the inclosed plan. Besides this army which was to go across Lake Champlain towards Forts Crown Point (formerly Fort Frederic) Ticonderoga (formerly Carillon), Fort George, Anne, Edward, etc., then towards the Hudson to Albany, another division under Brigadier-General Barry St. Leger, made up of 1000 Indians, some detachments of the English regiments, which had stayed behind (the Royal New York regiment under Sir John Johnston) and the Hesse-Hanau Jaeger corps just arrived consisting of a division to come down the St. Lawrence from Montreal across Lake Ontario to Fort Stanwix, of which they were to take possession. They were then to go down the Mohawk River and join our army.

June 15th.—The army was assembled at Cumberland's Head. The fleet under Commodore Ludgide included the "Inflexible," "Royal George," "Maria," "Carleton" and "Washington." The first had three masts, the others were only schooners (Goelletten); the last was captured on October 26, 1776. Also the above mentioned "Radeau" (The Thunderer) and twenty gunboats.

The only convoys for the army were the two schooners "Maria" with 14, and "Carleton" with 12 six pound mortars. The gunboats sailed ahead of these. Since the enemy had no more boats on the lake, this line was sufficient, and the "Inflexible," "Royal George," "Washington" followed the army with provisions, while the Radeau carried ammunition and artillery.

Three companies of the Canadian volunteers under Captains Monin, McKay, and Boucerville, also the Indians under St. Luc la Corne, a former French officer, arrived today. The Indians came in their canoes built of the bark of trees. Some of these contained as many as 18 Indians with their wives, children and dogs.

June 17th.—On this day the whole army was to advance to the camp near Ligonier's Bay. However, it was impossible on account of a strong wind to pass the point ahead of us. The army was obliged to remain in bivouac. Lake Champlain is very rough and dangerous in a storm, the breakers being very short and the banks steep and rocky.

June 20th.—At day break the army started for Ligonier's Bay on the River au Sable, passing the Île Valeur. The gunboats in one line, supported by the Maria and Carleton, led. Next came the grenadiers and Colonel Breymann in a column of four boats wide. A little distance behind these was the main army,
also in a column four boats wide. No finer and more beautiful sight can be imagined than a fleet of about 800 boats propelled on smooth water by hundreds of oars. The advance guard of General Frazer had advanced as far as the River Bouquet. We stayed a few days near Ligonier’s Bay. During this time General Bourgoyne made a solemn speech to the Indians and had them promise not to commit any cruelties, particularly not to take the scalp of a person not yet dead.

June 24th.—We proceeded in this manner until we reached the camp on the River Bouquet. We found again a few settlers, the first ones seen since Rivière à la Colle on the lake.

The hardships of war here are different from those in Europe. Although our troops had endured a great deal during the last war in Germany, it was much harder to keep them in good spirits here. Their sufferings on this march surpassed what they had expected. The only consolation was that their officers had to share them and could live no better than they. Nothing could be had in this forlorn country. So far no settlers had dared to follow the army, nor had there been any other convey of supplies.

The banks of the lake are covered with the thickest woods, and every time a camp had to be pitched, trees had to be cut down and the place cleared. In spite of the hard work, no other provisions were furnished than salt meat and flour. As each soldier had to bake his own bread, and no ovens for baking the same were there, he had to either bake it in hot ashes or on hot stones. This bread was, of course, very hard and heavy, and required good teeth. Furthermore there was neither whisky nor tobacco, which the German soldiers were accustomed to have. I consider these last indispensible for soldiers. According to arrangements of the English Commissary, the troops are never supplied with bread. Only flour is furnished and the men have to bake their own bread. We were not accustomed to this and did not know how to do it. Every other army furnishes bread to the soldiers, even the Russian army, whose soldiers are known as hardened, takes baking ovens along during the wars in Tartary and Ukraine.

It is not my intention to pity the soldier. He cannot always find things as he is accustomed to having them. He must know how to endure the hardships of his profession without murmuring. However, it would be better to prepare him rather than have him come upon these hardships unexpectedly.

June 25th.—At noon the army broke up camp suddenly, and the trip was continued without interruption until night. It began to get dark, the boats came close together, almost in a heap, and it was fortunate that the wind, which had been rather strong all the afternoon, fell in the evening. One stormy quarter of an hour could have made an end to our expedition when we passed the straight at Roche Fondue (Splitrock) where the banks are very rocky and dangerous. Vessels must keep away from them as much as possible, or they may be wrecked. Even if we had stayed in the middle of the lake, the boats would probably have been smashed by each other. There was already great confusion, many oars were broken and some of the boats damaged, when just in time the first (Tête) of the army landed in Button-Mould-Bay. After much shouting and fires having been made, the regiments were again united. Because the place for landing was so small, the boats were chained together and the men stayed in them.

June 26th.—We left at day break and arrived at noon in camp near Fort Crown-Point which the rebels had deserted a few days previous. The camp of the army was divided by an inlet of the lake, the English troops taking the west bank and the German the east. The river itself, which is not very wide here, was protected by the fleet which formed at the same time the connection between the parts.

We remained four days to wait for provisions and other necessities. A hospital was also fixed up during this time.

On July 1st, the troops broke camp again and advanced to Chiney-Point. We marched in battle array, each wing keeping close to its banks, and when camp was pitched again, it was in the same manner as before. The army received orders to start as soon as signals were given. Two cannon shots from the right and two from the left wing, were the signals to embark.
The baggage was to stay behind and only tents and field equipments were to be taken along. Four cannon shots from each wing were the signal for marching on land, leaving the tents and boats behind.

JULY 2nd.—The army advanced still further. We could almost be reached by the cannon of Fort Ticonderoga. The rebels had not only occupied the old fort built by the French (at that time called Carillon, now Ticonderoga), but had also fortified Mount Independence opposite the fort and had repaired the old French trenches above Fort Ticonderoga towards Lake George, adding some redoubts. Besides, they had built a bridge between Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, to prevent our fleet from passing that point.

The garrison of the works consisted of 4000 men under General St. Clair. They had an ample supply of ammunition, artillery and provisions, but lacked bayonets to defend the lines in case of attack. This want they thought to correct by using long pikes instead. All preparations were made on our part for a siege of long duration, expecting the most obstinate resistance. General Frazer's vanguard had pushed forward on the west side of the river, intending to cut off all communication of the besieged with Lake George. It was thought necessary to send the brigade V. Gall to assist the vanguard, and they received orders to cross over to the right wing of the English troops. These orders were carried out very quietly in the evening after dark in order to escape the cannon fire of the enemy. The boats went over one at a time to Three Mile Point. We stayed in bivouac during the night, and the tents were not pitched before reveille so that the besieged would not notice the change. For the last few days the rebels had received everything that approached them from our side with cannon shots. Even our camps would not have been safe, if they had not been hidden by the woods. Our cannon kept quiet, except for a few shots fired from the ships and gunboats, when they were disturbed too much by the firing of the enemy.

It was intended in our plan of siege that the right wing of our army should make an attack on the old French trenches, and take possession of the “portage” on Lake George and occupy a high mountain, Sugar-Loaf-Hill, in the rear of the enemy. The rebels would then be in a very disadvantageous position, as their whole fortification could be commanded and overlooked from this hill. The left wing of our army was to operate towards Mount Independence. If we had succeeded, the rebels would have been completely surrounded according to this plan, and a retreat either by land or water made impossible. Roads were opened in the woods to keep up communication between the camps, and also to make it possible to take the cannon through.

JULY 4th.—On this day, our Indians, the volunteers and the vanguard gained some advantage over the rebels in a hot skirmish. The consequences were, that the enemy retreated from the old French trenches and we became masters of the portage to Lake George and of Sugar-Loaf-Hill. Now the men had to work day and night to throw up the necessary breastworks against the fortifications of the enemy. One battery was put up on Sugar-Loaf-Hill. As no horses had been supplied, the men had to pull up the cannon with great difficulties. Preparations were made to open up all our batteries on July 6th, and we could easily notice the anxiety of the enemy at our progress.

JULY 6th.—Our expectations were much surpassed, however, when we found in the morning of July 6th, that the rebels had left their fort quietly during the night and had retreated over the South Bay to Hubertown, Skeneborough and Fort Anne. They were closely followed by the Royal army and the fleet after opening the boom on the bridge. The regiments Prince Friedrich and the 62nd English received orders from Gen. Bourgogne to occupy Fort Ticonderoga and Mount Independence under command of Brig.-Gen. James Hamilton. We disembarked and marched with the band playing to Fort Ticonderoga. The colors of the enemy were hauled down at once, and the colors of the regiment hoisted on one of the bastions. In the evening the regiment Prince Friedrich took up quarters below the fort. Only a guard was placed in the fort, because the barracks were partly damaged and besides very dirty. The English regiment No. 62 under Lt.-Col. Amstruther took up their quarters at Mount Independence.
DESCRIPTION OF FORT TICONDEROGA.

Fort Ticonderoga (Carleton) was built by the French to serve as a frontier of their possessions in this part of the country against the English colonies. It is laid out in a regular square with 4 bastions and 2 "Ravelins" on the north side, thrown up of earth, revetted however, as far as the dry ditch with quarystone. It is situated on a cape at a point where the South-Bay and the outlet of Lake George join, forming a narrow river running into Lake Champlain. This passage can be controlled from the fort itself, and still better from a redoubt situated nearer the water. There are barracks for 600-800 men in the fort, built of quarystone, which is much found here. On the west side towards the portage to Lake George on a hill are the old French lines made of earth, which protect very well the narrow passage on land from Lake George, as was shown on July 8th, 1758, when Gen. Abercornzie made an attack with 16000 men on 4000 Frenchmen and Canadians, who were defending these lines and withstood and repulsed the English. According to the first design of this fort, these fortifications were only put up to withstand an attack from Lake George. The north side of the fort was unprotected. The rebels had been in possession of the fort since May 17th, 1777, when they took it under Colonels Allen and Easton. The Royal Army pursued the fleeing rebels by land and water as far as Skanesborough and Huberton. The left wing of the rebel army was taken at Skanesborough and the right at Huberton, also all their artillery, ammunition, provisions and baggage. Besides, Capt. Carterof captured and burned five vessels.

JULY 7TH.—All night long the men stood to their arms. Brigadier Fraser, supported by the vanguard of Maj.-Gen. v. Riedesel, met 2000 rebels in a very favorable position at Huberton. Although Brigadier Fraser had only half of his vanguard together, and no artillery whatever (it had been impossible to take it along) he made an attack and conquered the rebels. Maj.-Gen. v. Riedesel with a company of Brunswick Yaeger and 80 men from the grenadier and chasseur battalions, arrived just in time to finish the affair. More than 200 of the enemy were killed, among them many of their best officers; a still greater number were wounded. Eighteen officers and 260 men were made prisoners and brought back to Ticonderoga where, after a time, they were set to work.

JULY 8TH.—On the 8th of July, the 9th English regiment under Lt.-Col. Hill (from the right flank of our army), was attacked near Fort Anne by a large number of rebels, the attack lasting more than three hours, after which time the enemy was driven back. The rebels abandoned the fort in consequence of this rencontre, leaving it in ruins. It happened that every time the rebels met our troops, they soon withdrew and could not hold out against our army.

IN CAMP AT SKENESBOROUGH HOUSE, JULY 10TH, 1777.

On the 6th of July the enemy was compelled through the perseverance and activity of our army to leave Ticonderoga. On this same day the right wing of the enemy was driven back beyond Skenesborough, and the left to Huberton, losing all artillery and five vessels armed with cannon, which were blown up, by the brigade of canoe boats under Capt. Carterof, who acted very courageously. The enemy lost also the greater part of their ammunition, provisions, stores of all kinds and the baggage.

On the 7th of July, Brig. Gen. Fraser at the head of a little more than half of the vanguard and without any artillery, (it had been impossible to take it along, although he had tried very hard) met 2000 rebels, which were in a very good position. Brig. Gen. Fraser attacked and whipped them. A great number of the best officers and 200 men of the enemy were killed, a greater number were wounded, and more than 200 men made prisoners.

Maj. Gen. v. Riedesel arrived at the right moment with his vanguard, consisting of the Yaeger company, and 80 men from the grenadier and chasseur battalions, to assist Brig. Gen. Fraser. In a short time he won the honors of the battle for himself and his troops by his well defined orders and the courageous execution of them. On the 8th, Lt. Col. Hill at the head of the 9th English regiment was attacked near Fort Anne by the enemy, who numbered six times as many as his corps. He
forced them to retreat, however, after losing many of their men, and kept up a continuous firing for three hours.

The result of this affair was the leaving and demolishing of Fort Anne by the enemy, and part of our army is now in possession of the other side of the fort.

For this fortunate and rapid progress of our arms, we should, in the first place, be grateful to God, and afterwards give thanks and praise to the troops in general, especially, however, to Gen. Fraser, who by his clever behavior and courage inspired his officers and soldiers with the same qualities, thus doing a great and noble service to the king, and all honor to the art of war.

This corps has besides the merit of having endured all the hardships of war and bad weather without bread, and without growling about it.

There shall be divine service at the army and the vanguard next Sunday on account of the fortunate progress of the war. There shall also be a bonfire at sunset on the same day, and cannon and rifles shall be fired at Ticonderoga. Crownpont and in the camps at Castleton and at the posts of the Breymann corps.

(signed) Bourgoyne.

July 13th.—To celebrate the fortunate events, big fires were lighted in the evening.

It is certain that the rebels had suffered a great loss through the hasty retreat from Ticonderoga. This place, and also Fort Stanwysx were considered by Congress passages to the colonies, and orders had been given to fortify them in spite of great expense and loss of life. We found in Ticonderoga and on Mount Independence more than 50 iron cannon of considerable size, a great amount of ammunition, all sorts of provisions besides other necessities of war. Furthermore, very little of the barracks and works had been ruined. They had attempted to improve these for the last two years, doing all they possibly could. Not only the old fortifications of Fort Ticonderoga and the so-called French lines, had been renewed and increased during this time, but the hill just opposite the fort had been cleared of the wood, and a wooden fort been erected there, strengthening the whole with trenches and batteries. They had called this mountain on account of its location and their own intentions "Mount Independence." The whole was well done and showed no lack of clever engineers among the rebels.

A bridge of more than 350 feet long, was built from Ticonderoga to Mount Independence, which served not alone for the purpose of communication between the two forts, but also to block completely the passage and entrance for ships to South Bay, a piece of work which should be noted for curiosity's sake, and which does honor to human mind and power. It is only to be regretted that the work was commenced for fighting purposes. It therefore, will hardly be completed as it deserves. It may be compared to the work of Colossus in the fables of the heathen.

Description of the Bridge Between Ticonderoga and Mount Independence.

The width of the water between Ticonderoga and Mount Independence is, as mentioned before, more than 700 feet, and the depth in the middle 25 feet, which diminishes very little towards the banks, thus allowing even big vessels heavily loaded, to pass. The current is so strong that a pontoon bridge, or any other kind of floating bridge, could not resist it for any length of time, not taking into consideration an occasional strong wind. For supporting and strengthening the bridge 23 caissons (as the rebels called them), filled with stone, had been put into the water in a straight line across. These caissons are made of tree trunks 3-4 feet in diameter and 20-25 feet long, put together in squares. In the beginning they were kept in place by anchors. After they had been built up above the water, they were filled with quarry stones, of which there is an abundance. This would sink them and keep them in place under water.

If you take into consideration the depth of the water, you can get an idea of the amount of work involved.

It was first decided to put the bridge on top of these caissons, which, however, had not been completely filled with stone. The
middle of the bridge was intended for a drawbridge for the passage of big vessels. Smaller boats were to pass underneath, the caissons extending above the water 10 feet and more. Now this plan was changed, and a floating bridge of strong beams was made on one side of the caissons. In order to prevent all vessels from passing this bridge, even by force, some sort of a turnpike had been constructed of beams fastened together with heavy chains three inches in diameter, completely blocking all passage. Although the construction of the bridge had cost them about 3000 lives in two years, the men dying from fatigue and fever contracted by the unhealthy location of the place and the foul water, the rebels had kept on working continuously with unfailing courage.

It is well worth mentioning this fact, as such perseverance is seldom found in the history, except in a republic, where a general participation in a common cause would inspire and hold it. It is rarely, if ever, found in monarchies. To appreciate the value of the work still more, I want to mention that, before starting the work in such a wild, uncultivated country, saw-mills, powder-mills and forges had to be built, dwellings erected and supplies provided. We also found saltpeter factories, and even soap works put up for the benefit of the garrison, in which the fat of the slaughtered cattle was used very economically.

The enemy retreated further towards the Hudson, and Gen. Bourgoyne followed them over Fort Anne, Edwards, Miller and Hardy, which forts the rebels left without resistance. Six hundred rebels had also left Fort George on the 16th of July, without offering any resistance, after taking away the greater part of their provisions, ammunition, etc., etc., and setting fire to the fort and all that could not be taken. We had now free passage across Lake George (Lac St. Sacrement) and began to take our boats and artillery across the portage to this lake. Half of the Sixty-second English regiment and half of the regiment Prince Friederich under Lt. Col. Amstruther, were sent there to do the work. There were very few horses as yet; they had to be sent from Canada on big rafts. These rafts were also the only conveyances on which provisions for the army could be sent and every-

thing was done to pass them across the portage. The army of the enemy retreated still farther until they settled at Halfmoon, a post very advantageously situated. Their front was covered by the Mohawk River, and their right flank by the Hudson, on which they could control the convey of supplies and equipments. At this time the army of the rebels amounted to about 15,000 men, of which Maj. Gen. Horatio Gates was in command. Gen. Bourgoyne was not able to follow them with the royal army as quickly, because the transportation of the supplies overland from Lake George, and from thereon by boat on the Hudson, was very difficult, particularly on account of the lack of horses and wagons. It took at least five hours to cover this distance. The farmers had plenty of horses, and we probably could have had all we needed from those who were still loyal to the king (many of them were), had it not been for the Indians in the army, who by murdering and cruelty, forced the farmers to leave their homesteads, seeking shelter for themselves and their cattle with the army of the rebels. Here they were completely safe. It did not make any difference to the Indians; if they attacked a subject loyal to the king, or one friendly to the rebels; they set fire to all their homes, took away everything, killed the cattle, leaving them dead on the spot. The news of these cruelties spread and were enlarged, much to our disadvantage, and the enemy knew how to make the best of it for their own benefit. The Indians had probably only joined us with the intention of robbing and stealing, and they did not hesitate to take even our things. Nothing could be gained by joining the rebels, as they were badly dressed and without money, at least without coins, paper money not being liked by the Indians. It would certainly have been better, if we had not had any Indians with us.

AUGUST 17th.—As the 62nd English regiment left us to march to Fort George, the entire regiment Prince Friedrich took up quarters on Mount Independence, this side being without protection. Two companies which had been stationed near the portage, had already gone there on July 26th. The camp was pitched on the lines towards the road to Huberton. The two schooners "Maria" and "Carleton" were in the South Bay, and
two gunboats stayed in the small river on the left. Only one sentinel kept guard at Fort Ticonderoga. Gen. Burgoyne seemed to consider the maintenance of this post of importance to the army, and the 53rd English regiment was sent as reinforcements. Brigadier Hamilton, who had been in charge, was thereby relieved, and Brig. Powell took the command. Hamilton went back to the army. The royal army marched towards the Mohawk River and Stillwater and crossed the Hudson. Gen. Burgoyne expected to meet Brig. St. Leger any day.

August 12th.—The rebels had brought together at Bennington a great number of horses and cattle from New Hampshire, which were either for their own use, or to be taken to the army. It was decided that Lt. Col. Baum with the Brunswick dragoons, some light troops and a number of Indians, in all about 500 men and 2 cannon, should make an attempt to take this stock away from the enemy. Governor Skene was to accompany him, and Lt. Col. Breymann, who had advanced to Btenkill, was to support him with the grenadier and chasseurs battalions. It seems almost, as if the rebels had counted on this expedition and had laid in ambush for them, for as soon as the Baum corps had reached Sanceco (Sainte-Croix) Mill on August 16th, they were surrounded and attacked by a superior force of the enemy under General St. Leger. Lt. Col. Baum himself and some of the officers were killed, the whole corps with the exception of only a few of the light infantry, made prisoners, and the cannon taken. Lt. Col. Breymann, who had been delayed by rain and bad roads, arrived too late to change matters, and although he drove the enemy back twice, he was forced to retreat, losing not only a number of men partly killed and partly wounded, but also his two cannon.

Some of the colonists, pretending loyalty to the king, had joined the corps; but they were among the first to open fire against them. Lieutenant Colonel Baum himself is said to have been killed by one of them. The rebels could always get all the information wanted about the movements of this corps through these people, who merely had to pretend to be friends of the English to be received by the corps. Governor Skene, who was to persuade the people to take up the king’s cause, seems to have made grave mistakes, particularly by sending them out to levy more men for the army, or to get news from the enemy. This mistake was probably the chief cause of the fatal outcome of the expedition.

Shortly after this affair, more bad news was received. Brigadier St. Leger had been obliged to retreat in great haste from (Stanwick) Stanwix to Canada, and no good could any longer be expected for us from that side. One part of this corps under (August 6) Sir John Johnston, consisting of a few regulars and some Indians, but without cannon, had gained some advantage over 1000 men of militia, who attacked Brigadier St. Leger. However, it was impossible for them to take Fort Stanwix, which was well fortified and commanded by the Colonels Gerveront and Willet, two very able officers. Besides General Herkimer was advancing with 4000 men on the Mohawk River, which frightened the Indians to such an extent that they forced Johnston not only to give up the sieges of the fort, but also to retreat, leaving the camp and all baggage behind. The Indians then left them, to return to the camp, which they plundered themselves. All these mishaps, and especially the fact that the great English army under General Howe did not make any advance up the Hudson from New York, put the army of General Bourgoyne in a bad position. The army of the enemy at Halfmoon could not only be supported and enlarged by the troops from General Washington's army, who did not need them badly, but a great part of the militia was available now, since harvest time was almost over. The army of the rebels had increased therefore to about 25–30,000 men, while ours had decreased through the fatal affairs, etc., etc.

Not only was the transportation of supplies to our army very difficult on account of the attacks made by the enemy, but all communication between our armies was cut off in the beginning of September.

For want of news from the other part, I shall limit my description to our present condition.

Mount Independence was garrisoned by the regiment Prince
Friedrich and four companies of the 53rd English regiment, the greater part of which was sick in the hospital with an epidemic of fever. From these two regiments Fort Ticonderoga was furnished with a guard of 15 men. The other four companies of the 53rd regiment stood at the portage of Lake George and kept a guard of 15 men on Sugar-Loaf Hill, where they had four cannon. On the Isle “Diamant” in Lake George, where the baggage was put for safety, 200 men were stationed with a few cannon; of these 30 men were detached to stay at Fort George. This was the state of the posts under the command of General Harry Watson Powell, when in the morning of September 1st, we were attacked by 1,400 rebels led by Brigadiers Browne and Warner, General Lincoln being commander in chief. The plan of this attack was excellently laid out, however, the attempt did not have quite such good results as might have been expected. The enemy could approach our posts with great security, as it was impossible for us to send out patrols for any distance, the woods being so thick and extensive. The enemy, who had advanced very near our post, had chosen our call for reveille for our ships at South Bay as the signal for the attack. At the same time, another attack was made on the camp at the portage and Sugar-Loaf-Hill, and on the picket who stood in the woods on the road to Huberton before Mount Independence. The first two posts were taken immediately and the 4th company of the 53rd regiment was made prisoners. The watchfulness of our picket, however, prevented the rebels from succeeding at our end, and they even missed the picket. The regiment had time to go down the lines, but the cannon on Sugar-Loaf-Hill opened fire on us at once. Their attempt to sink our vessels by cannon shots failed, however.

The rebels being masters of the portage, could now easily get close to Fort Ticonderoga. They appeared there in the morning at 9 o’clock, using the lines and redoubts around the fort for their protection. These had not been garrisoned by us on account of lack of men. The garrison of the fort consisted at this time of the usual guard, one officer and 33 men from the regiment Prince Friedrich. They had no ammunition, except some old iron cannon, which had been found at the fort. They were also without provision and altogether in a helpless condition. If the enemy had at the very beginning tried to take the fort by storm, they would, no doubt, have succeeded, and besides, would have gotten all the baggage belonging to the officers of the army. Lieutenant Volkmann, who was in command of the guard, managed with the help of a ton of powder found accidentally in the fort, to set one of the cannon going, keeping the rebels thereby at a distance and answering to the shots from Sugar-Loaf-Hill and the French line. This ton of powder caught fire, however, and Lieutenant Volkmann with two of his men were fatally burned. It was in the afternoon, when we succeeded in reinforcing Ticonderoga with troops and provisions.

September 22nd.—We were kept in this position for four days, until September 22nd, surrounded by the rebels who tried several times by night as well as by day, to surprise us. Their attacks, however, did not have the desired result, we were continually on the lookout for them and ready to repulse them. On September 21st we received reinforcements of 150 men of the Brunswick troops from Canada, who happened to arrive and were willing to join us. The rebels withdrew the next morning across Lake George after losing about 80 men and after running and burning all implements necessary for the portage, as wagons, bateaux, etc., etc. They also took some of our cannon along. We lost the 4th English Company and one man of our regiment. Only a few were wounded. The lack of ability of the gunners accounted probably for our small loss.

September 23rd.—Brigadier Browne, while retreating across Lake George, attempted an attack on the Isle of Diamant and used for this purpose the gun-boats and bateaux found at the portage, also the cannon taken from Sugar-Loaf-Hill. Captain Aubry of the 47th English regiment, and in command of the troops on the island, received them with such firing, that they lost courage and left the bateaux and cannon in great haste.

General Carleton, who had been informed of the helpless
state of the army, tried his best to save us and sent Lieutenant-Colonel St. Leger from Canada with a detachment of the 34th English regiment, the royal regiment New York under Sir John Johnston and the Yaeger corps from Hesse-Hanau. A little later he sent Brigadier McLean with the 31st Regiment and the regiment Royal Highlander Emigrants, to cover the retreat of General Bourgoyne's army. It was, however, too late; the army could not longer be saved. McLean, therefore turned back at Crown Point. He returned to Canada, which had few troops left. General Bourgoyne's army was at Stillwater in a bad position, completely cut off from Canada and us. It was also much disabled by a number of small engagements. The Indians had deserted with their leader, St. Luc la Corne, as there was nothing to plunder and they would have to fight in real earnest. There was no hope that a division of the great English army would come up the Hudson to the rescue. The supplies grew less every day, and no more could be expected.

October 7th.—On this day an attack was made on the left flank of the enemy with the intention of cutting their way through, but it was defeated, suffering the heavy loss of some of their best troops and two able officers, Brigadier Simon Frazer and Lieutenant Colonel Breymann of the Brunswick troops. Both were killed after fighting most courageously.

October 8th.—The army retreated to Saratoga with great difficulty losing all bateaux and the greater part of the provisions and baggage. There was no possibility of going further. The rebels had surrounded the army completely, all passages being strongly guarded, making it impossible for the army to cut through. There was considerable want of food. For some time the soldiers had not received more than one quarters rations. Matters grew worse, and it became necessary, after holding council of war from October 13th to 16th, to capitulate with Major General Horatio Gates. The following convention was drawn up, decided upon and signed by the two generals, according to which the Royal Army had to leave the lines at Saratoga on the afternoon of October 17th, 1777, and lay down their arms.

This was the sad ending of an army which seemed destined for glorious victory, but which had lost its chances by following too eagerly its apparent advantages and glories. Besides, advancing too hastily in a wild and unknown country, without a definite plan, made them fall victims to the cunning of the enemy. We find similar occurrences in history, viz., in the defeat of the Sweeds at Pultawa, and in the defeat of the French in the critical situation at the River Pruth. Both had stronger armies than we, General Bourgoyne's army, or rather "corps," being decreased to 3500 men, who were unable to hold out any longer against hunger and a force of 30,000 enemies. England's greatest loss may be considered the loss of the artillery, which was taken by the rebels.

Articles of the Convention.

Between Lieutenant-General Bourgoyne and Major-General Gates.

1. The troops under Lieutenant-General Bourgoyne are to leave their encampments with all military honors and artillery from the retrenchments, and march to the river side, where the old fort used to be. Here the arms are to be laid down and left behind with the artillery. Their own officers have to give the word of command for grounding the arms.

2. Free passage to England is granted the army of General Bourgoyne under the condition that during the present war in North America the arms will not be taken up again. The port near Boston will be open for the ships which take the troops on board whenever General Howe gives the order.

3. In case of a cartel calling for an exchange of General Bourgoyne's army, or part of the same, the above article is considered void, as far as the exchange is concerned.

4. The army under General Bourgoyne is to march by the nearest, best and most convenient road to Massachusetts Bay. The troops are to be quartered as near Boston as possible, so there cannot be any delay in embarcking when the transports arrive.
5. By General Gates order, on their march, and while in the quarters, the troops are provided with cutables, etc., the same as his own army. Horses, provisions and teams for the officers and their baggage, are also to be provided as far as possible.

6. All officers may keep their wagons, etc., pack horses and other cattle. No baggage is to be searched or tampered with, General Bourgoyne giving his word of honor that no public property is hidden therein. General Gates will take care that this article is strictly followed. In case wagons be needed for the transport of the officers' baggage during the march, same are to be provided by the country as many as can be had at ordinary terms.

7. On the march, and while quartered in Massachusetts Bay, the officers are not to be separated from their men if circumstances permit. The officers shall receive quarters according to their rank and shall not be prevented from assembling their men for roll call or such.

8. All corps of General Bourgoyne's army, made up of whatever they are, sailors, artisans, drivers, independent companies, boatmen, or any others, who have followed the army, no matter from which country they come, are to be included in the foregoing articles, and are to be considered as English subjects.

9. All Canadians, or people belonging to the Canadian government, no matter what they are, sailors, boatmen, artisans, drivers, independent companies and any others who have followed the army, not falling under the head of those mentioned, are to be permitted to return there. They are to be taken by the shortest road to the first English post on Lake George. They are also to be provided with food and provisions like the rest of the troops, and have also to submit to the same conditions as these, viz.: not to serve again during the war in North America.

10. Passports are to be granted at once to three officers not above the rank of a captain, who will be sent by General Bourgoyne with despatches to Sir William Howe, Sir Guy Carleton and to England, via New York. General Gates promising on his honor that these despatches will not be opened. These officers will leave at once after receipt of the despatches, traveling as fast as possible and taking the shortest way to their destination.

11. During the stay in Massachusetts Bay, the officers are to be free on parole, and are permitted to carry their swords.

12. Should it be necessary for General Bourgoyne's army to send other baggage besides their equipment to Canada, they shall be permitted to do so in the way the most convenient to them, and passports shall be granted them for this purpose.

13. These articles shall be drawn up and signed by both parties to be exchanged tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. General Bourgoyne's troops are to leave their position tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock.

In camp at Saratoga, October 16th, 1777.

signed:

Horatio Gates,
Major General.

To remove all doubt which might originate through not finding Lieutenant-General Bourgoyne's name especially mentioned in the above articles, Major General Gates declares that General Bourgoyne's name is included as if it was particularly mentioned.

The rules of war should be changed by a general every time according to position and condition of the country in which the fighting is done. In a strange country, the ways of the inhabitants should be accepted, if the advantages of the same are clear after due consideration.

Their customs should be introduced with the troops, because they are generally the best suited for the climate, etc. For this reason it is possible to gain advantages over the enemy in Europe with lines of which the flank can be covered, with quarries in the plains of Taurary and Asia, and in America with single corps, light infantry, etc., like the Croats and Paudours, who are used to fighting each for himself. The tactics customary in Europe are not suitable for the countries, neither can bayonets nor other arms or artillery be used to advantage, at least very seldom, except good rifles. The woods here are im-
mense, and a European can hardly get an idea of their extent without having seen them. They are marshy, full of under-bush and almost impassable, large trees having fallen down, barring the way. No definite plan can be adopted, in case of an attack or defense. Each soldier must do his best to seek cover behind a tree and advance without command, keeping an eye only on the movements of the whole body of soldiers, to which our regular troops are not accustomed. The rebels, who have been hunting in the woods from childhood on, and consequently are good shots, have, and always will have, the advantage over us in attacks and retreats, especially since their equipments are also lighter and easier to carry. This truth is confirmed by the number of prisoners made on both sides. So much is certain, that the rebels would soon be defeated and their case lost if attacked on a plain by troops arrayed in battle order according to the rules of tactics. But where could such plains be found here, and even if found, the rebels would not be willing to open a fight or wait for an attack on the same, knowing too well the advantages of their own way of fighting or defending themselves.

The royal armies are the ones to make the attacks. They came over to fight the rebels, and the rebels can always select the best places from which to defend themselves. Whenever the attack proves too serious, they retreat, and to follow them is of little value. It is impossible on account of the thick woods, to get around them, cutting them off from a pass, or to force them to fight. Never are they so much to be feared as when retreating. Covered by the woods, the number of enemies with which we have to deal, can never be defined. A hundred men approaching may be taken for a corps. The same are attacked, they retreat fighting. We think ourselves victors and follow them; they flee to an ambush, surround and attack us with a superior number of men and we are the defeated. These are drawbacks which the royal army cannot avoid under the circumstances. The rebels have also plenty of spies, because for the good of our cause, we have to receive all deserters with kindness without exception, as long as they pretend to be good subjects and loyal to the king. We must also send them back to persuade others to join the king's party. Our army has no spies whatever, at least no reliable ones.

The scouting parties (light troops) (Couriers de bois) of the rebels are made up of volunteers commanded by officers with similar interests (their whole army might be called by that name); they go out in small troops without baggage and little provisions. In case of need they live on roots and game. They are fit to undertake the longest incursions all around the royal army, while we have no troops who can do so. We had taken Indians along for this purpose; however, they were of little use. The rebels were afraid of them in the beginning on account of their cruelties, but after they came to know them better, they lost all respect for them. The Indians are cowards at heart, and go to war only for what they may get. Therefore they do not enter in any serious fights. Besides, they are not used to order and had to be flattered and persuaded to fight by the English officers who were supposed to be their commanders.

The reinforced garrisons of Mount Independence, Ticonderoga and the Isle of Diamant, which were now left to their own defense, and which could not expect any more help from Canada, amounted to 2000 men, who were not able to hold these posts against the rebels in case of serious attack. Winter approached also and the boats, our best help for a defense, must shortly be taken back across Lake Champlain, which we expected to be covered with ice pretty soon. If the vessels should be ice bound, they were in danger of being burned by the rebels. Moreover, our provisions for the troops could not last any longer than three weeks, and we had run short of ammunition. We could not expect to have these necessary articles sent up from Canada before the lake would be frozen. The troops had also no winter clothing, and what was worse, no houses or cottages. The engineers offered to build huts for 500 men in six weeks, if all the boards available could be procured; but it was an impossibility to build enough for the garrison in its present stage—a truth which every soldier understood. Brigadier Powell called for a
council of war in the end of October, and it was decided for all the above-mentioned reasons, to leave these posts, burning and demolishing them before leaving, so the rebels could not use them any more. We commenced now in real earnest to load the boats with the artillery, ammunition, provisions, hospital and baggage, and Commodore Lovelace started with the same to Canada on October 31st. Fort George was then abandoned and burned. The garrison from the Isle of Diamant, joined us with the baggage of the prisoners, after burning a great part of the wooden equipments to diminish them. Everything belonging to the portage of Lake George, also the bridge and saw mills, was ruined. Furthermore, the old French lines were demolished and the cannon, which we could not take along, were broken and blasted during the last days. After all this was finished, all things which could be burned, were taken to those places to which we intended to set fire, and after retreat, on November 7th, camp was broken and all tents and baggage were put in the boats. This night the troops had to sleep along the lines on the ground without covering and fully armed. On November 8th before daybreak, the signal was given to start the fires and to leave by blasting the last cannon. All at once we saw all the log houses, the store houses, the hospital, all the huts and cottages, everything which could be ruined by fire, in flames. The soldiers were very busy, thinking this to be the end of their trials. The floating bridge was also cut down and burned. We embarked and departed. Immediately after, the explosion at Fort Ticonderoga took place; it had been filled with powder to which fire was set the last moment. It took us four days to cross Lake Champlain, and on November 12th we arrived at Fort St. John. Next day it began to get very cold. Fortunately we had chosen just the right time for going back. The regiment was then first quartered at St. Joseph, and later at Berthier, St. Cuthbert, La Mauria, La Valtrie, St. Sulpice, etc., in winter quarters.

FREE THOUGHTS ABOUT THE CAMPAIGN OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN BOURGOYNE IN 1777.

Perhaps too free for an officer of low rank, some may say. But I am not writing for the public, and I have never been eager for publication. Only for you, my dear brother, have I taken the pen to write about events which seem to interest you. For this reason I shall continue to express for you alone my opinions as a soldier who has had a few experiences and who has tried as much as possible to broaden his ideas by reading and thinking. My motto shall be impartiality. I shall neither accuse nor spare whenever I believe myself in the right according to my judgment.

There have been many causes for the unfortunate outcome of this campaign, which has been of such fatal consequence for England. The chief one is probably the disagreement of the ministry, and one might say their lack of knowledge concerning their American colonies. The plan of war did not take into consideration the condition of the country, nor the strength and power of the rebels. This is hard on the English government, but the reproach seems justified through the actions of the English during the American war.

The proposed plans of General Carleton, a man whom talent and ability must be granted not only as a general, but also as a statesman, were not accepted, although it must be admitted that he had gained a thorough knowledge of the conditions in this country during a stay of eighteen years. Furthermore, he had proved himself worthy of being a chief commander, because he had succeeded in maintaining Canada, a very difficult task under the circumstances. He surely had had a good reason for his proposals. It must be added in honor to this general, that he had sent reports and propositions to the English government before the rebellion had really broken out. However, no attention had been paid to them, not even had an answer been considered necessary. In 1775 he was left to his own resources without troops or money, although it was known that the rebels had already invaded Canada from two sides, across Lake Champlain and the Kennebeck River, and that on account of the unreliable-
ness of the Canadians no help could be expected from them, if he should not attain their assistance through his policy and amiability. Probably the greatest obstacle for accepting his plans was an ill feeling, possibly without foundation, or entirely personal, on the part of the Secretary of War, Lord George Germaine. Instead, the plans of his rival, General Burgoyne, who belonged to an English family of higher rank, and who was also a member of Parliament, were accepted. These seemed to be less difficult and less expensive to execute. Troops and money could be saved, but the undertaking was bound to be unsuccessful. A campaign against the rebels undertaken in all seriousness at the very beginning when the rebels had not yet become so obstinate and had less assistance, might have resulted very differently, and the expense would have been far less than it actually was. As the plans for the campaign had been kept secret from Gen. Carleton, he is not in the least to blame for not having made any other preparations than the building of new boats and the repairing of the old ones when Gen. Burgoyne returned from England. Maj.-Gen. Phillips was in charge of the artillery, and it was in the best possible condition. However, there were no provisions in store, and these could not be expected from England before the arrival of the next fleet in Quebec. Gen. Burgoyne arrived with the new plan of operation on May 6th, 1777, and the fleet with the supplies ten or fourteen days later. Because a campaign was unavoidable under the circumstances, the season demanded that it should begin at once. The army left their quarters on June 2nd. But how was it possible to procure sufficient provisions and other equipment of war from Quebec at this time of the year, far less to get together in such a hurry the necessary horses, wagons, harnesses, etc., needed for the transfer across the portage of Lake George? The consequence was that the army suffered from lack of provisions already at Cumberland's Head, and that the portage could not be crossed sooner on account of lack of teams. If it had been possible to do so right after Ticonderoga was taken, it would have been easy to conquer Fort George with little loss, the garrison of the same being weakened and discouraged by the quick surrender of Ticonderoga. It also would have been possible for the army to march to Albany, because no troops of the enemy had at that time gathered in that part of the country to prevent the march, and the rebels were still in great awe of the army.—If it was really absolutely necessary to go to Albany at all (the advantages of which I do not quite comprehend). It would have been different, if the great English army had been in possession of a part of the Hudson and had intended to conquer it altogether, then an advance to Albany with Gen. Burgoyne's army would have been of use. In case this army was to go there unconnected with the great army, it was more apt to be cut off from provisions on the way to Albany than at Saratoga. Be this as it may, for the sake of carrying out the plan, it would have been very advantageous for Burgoyne's army, if Fort George could have been taken directly after the surrender of Ticonderoga. A great supply of provisions, ammunition, artillery and other war necessities, also 180 wagons each drawn by four horses, would have been the booty and would have been of great help to the army, while pushing forward to the Hudson. However, for the above mentioned reasons, the want of teams, etc., or perhaps for other reasons, the royal army continued itself during that time in pursuing the fleeing and scattered corps of Gen. St. Clair across South Bay, which had no more to lose, and which could fight for every step in the woods. We paid for the advantage of making 400 prisoners with great losses, especially of the best troops of the army. The garrison of the enemy at Fort George, consisting of only 600 men, gained by this delay the time to retreat with their best equipment, loaded on the above mentioned wagons, while all that could not be taken was burned. The retreating rebels might have been attacked and their retreat cut off by the light infantry and the Indians from Fort Anne. This, however, was also neglected. Of course, it was necessary to clear South Bay. This might have been accomplished by part of the army assisted by the fleet.

It appears to me as if Governor Skene had much to do with pushing forward over South Bay, and that Gen. Burgoyne paid too much attention to proposals of this man, not considering sufficiently his position and interests. Although Governor Skene had been a lieutenant-colonel in the English army and was now to be
governor of a State to be newly founded in the upper part of Lake Champlain and was consequently well informed about the country, it should have been one of the chief rules of the general to be suspicious of inhabitants of the country, even if their plans seemed ever so advantageous for the army, because they will never forget their own interests, not to mention putting them entirely aside. This was the case with Gov. Skene, who had erected on the South Bay the manor of Skanesborough, a great work. If it could have been carried out according to his plans. His happiness and that of his family depended on it, his entire fortune having been used for the establishment. It was without doubt, a tempting prospect for him, if through the expedition of Bourgoynes’s army this part of the country should be hurriedly cleared of the rebels before they had time to demolish his houses, saw- and flour-mills, also his iron works. Should the royal army push forward from here towards the Hudson, he would have the advantage of the open spaces used for their camps. Besides, his desire would be fulfilled to have Wood Creek cleared of trunks and logs, so it could be used for boats, while on the side of the creek a road would be made to the forts Anne and Edward without any expense to him. These were sufficient reasons for one who for years had been more business man than soldier and who was noted for always looking out for his own interests. He deceived the general with the greatest assurance through his apparently good arguments, especially as he had no responsibility nor had he to fear anything personally in case the plan should turn out to the disadvantage of the army. This is merely a supposition.

It seems incomprehensible, why the army left this country afterwards and why in order to reach the main road for Fort George to Albany, roads had to be cut with greatest difficulty through the thickest woods and where neither baggage nor provisions could be taken. It would have been far easier to go back across Lake George. Perhaps this may have been against Gen. Bourgoynes’s military ambition, since it might have been considered a retreat by the inexperienced.

Another thing that makes the above expressed opinions of Gov. Skene still more probable is the unfortunate ending of the affair at Bennington, the plan for which is said to have been proposed by him. His intentions were most likely the same as above, to keep his property free from the incursions of the enemy and to draw part of the army to this part of the country. He also accompanied the unfortunate Lt. Col. Baum to Bennington, and one could almost say, directed the expedition, making, however, the bad mistake of letting all the people who came to him pretending to be good royalists, go without discrimination, supplying them with Gen. Bourgoynes’s proclamation with the expectation of gaining more followers. To be sure, this was done according to the order of the general, but the consequences were that the enemy received daily, I might say hourly, the most reliable news about the intentions, movements and exact strength of Colonel Baum’s corps, thus enabling the rebels to lure the same to the trap set. Furthermore, I was unable to find out, why Gen. Bourgoyne kept the army for so long a time at Stillwater instead of retreating to a place of greater safety.

Having received reliable news of St. Leger’s corps returning to Canada, we could no longer count on his assistance. It had also been known since July that Gen. Howe with the great army had made an expedition to Philadelphia, and that probably neither assistance nor relief could be expected from New York by way of the Hudson. Just as little was to be looked for from Canada. The army of the enemy increased daily, and as soon as harvest time was over, a greater addition could be expected. Our army, however, decreased. Also the supplies. The quartering of the troops during the approaching winter had also to be considered. All these important reasons were doubtless known to the general. Nevertheless, orders were issued to ship all heavy baggage of the regiments from Canada, although the baggage with the army was already hard to manage. It was impossible for the army to go forward, and it appeared to me as if the general was not inclined to go back either. Where did he think the army would take up winter quarters? To build huts in a fortified camp, expecting unusual help from Providence, would be more than fanciful. And if a retreat was planned, it was necessary to hasten it more than
that at Saratoga. This was impossible, however, on account of
the amount of officers' baggage with the army, which the owners
did not care to give up to the enemy. All the horses were used to
transport this baggage, while oxen had to accomplish the transport-
ation of the artillery. Sufficient food for the horses was pro-
vided, but very little for the oxen. As they were unwilling to
leave the artillery, which was perfectly good, behind, only very
short trips could be made, the oxen being too weak from want of
food. It is hardly possible to get an idea of the excessive amount
of baggage carried along with the army. An army which is of
any use in these parts, must be almost without baggage, and with
no more tents than can be taken by boats.

It is impossible for me to express my opinion about the gen-
eral plan of operation for the army, because I have no knowledge
of the instructions of the English parliament, and cannot judge
If a common plan of operation for both armies had been decided
upon, how does the expedition of Gen. Howe's army to Phila-
delphia fit in?—It seems to me impossible that an army could
hold out in Albany as far as provisions are concerned, without
being in possession of the City of New York and having com-
plete control of the navigation on the Hudson. It is not only very
difficult to ship the supplies from Canada, but they might be cut
off any day. How could it be possible for the small army of Gen.
Burgoyne to cover and protect the shipments at so great a distance
against the assaults of the rebels, who could easily attack them
and make a safe retreat through the woods. I believe that the
English have counted too much on the probability that the greater
part of the inhabitants of the province of New York would de-
clare themselves for the king, submit to his sovereignty and
even take part against the other rebellious colonists. This idea
has been very cunningly presented to the English government by
the Congress, and some people were persuaded and picked out for
the purpose of convincing the English generals and ministry of
this possibility.

If it was really necessary to besiege Albany, why this hesita-
tion at Fort Edward instead of advancing as quickly as at first?

The chances were that the army would have succeeded, as the
rebels had, at that time, not yet received reinforcements through
the troops sent by Washington's army, and the militia had not
been called to arms. Would the result have been less unfor-
tunate, however? If the final object of the Burgoyne army had
been to separate the rebels in order to facilitate the operations of
the great army, the outcome of the king's cause would probably
have been more fortunate, the Canadian army could have settled
down at Fort Ticonderoga, keeping possession of Lake George and
South Bay, and Forts Anne and Edward used as advance posts.
The fixed post at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence served
as safe places for arms, while the supplies could easily be fur-
nished from Canada without fear of having them cut off. With
our army, in this position, the rebels had to fear everything:
Invasions could be made in the surrounding countries, especially
during harvest time, or other inconvenient times. This would
have forced the enemy to keep a strong corps for observation.
Although the shipping of provisions by way of the Hudson was
easy, to keep up this corps would have prevented the rebels from
tilling their fields and harvesting, thus causing a famine. In my
opinion, this would have been the only means for England to have
conquered the colonies. They could only be overcome by tiring
them out through a long continued war, surrounded by men-of-
war and armies, had it been possible to do so completely, the
attacking armies being more defensive than offensive. Dissatis-
faction, lack of necessary provisions, etc., would probably have
caused them to disagree among themselves.

Because it was more advantageous to him, Gen. Burgoyne
is said to have paid the spies with paper, instead of gold money.
For his justification I must say that the spies could make use of
paper money only, as anybody who paid in hard cash in the
colonies, was suspected of siding with the king. However, it is
a fact that Congress as well as the rebel generals picked out and
sent to Gen. Burgoyne with great cunning the people who were
to serve him as spies. A fact which was discovered afterwards.
Of course, it was more harmful than useful to employ them.
Even at the present writing, I know there are plenty of them
among us who wear the king's coat, receive pay and are provided for. The leader of an army in a war between two monarchies need not fear the occurrence of such things and is able to prevent it, while in a civil war this is impossible. The general who has to deal with such and similar matters ought to be judged more leniently.

Dixi et scripsi.

FOURTH CONTINUATION OF THE JOURNAL FROM AUGUST 7TH TO 31ST, 1777.

AUGUST 7TH.—It is extremely hot in these countries during the day. At night and towards morning, however, there is such a mist, and so much dew is falling, that even in the tents, the covers get damp through and through. Almost every day there is a thunderstorm, which lasts only a short time.

AUGUST 8TH.—All German regiments sent detachments by way of Fort George to Carillon, to fetch the bateaux, left there with the baggage, to Fort George.

AUGUST 9TH.—Early in the morning, Brigadier-General Frazer started with his corps and some Indians for Fort Miller. At the same time the regiment of dragoons, with a large detachment of Indians, Canadians and men from the provinces followed General Frazer's corps on both sides to push on further into the country. They intended to get horses, cattle and provisions for the army. Governor Skene accompanied them. He has to regulate the above-mentioned matters for the benefit of the inhabitants.

AUGUST 10TH.—In the morning, Brigadier Powell marched with the 53rd regiment over Fort George to Carillon to relieve Brigadier Hamilton and the 62nd regiment. Captain Boucherville marched with his company to Fort George, while Captain Morin, who had been stationed there, had to go with his company to the advance corps of the army.

AUGUST 11TH.—Muskeeter Faselabord of Captain v. Pollinz's company was shot before the regiment v. Riedesel. He had deserted and enlisted with the artillery of the enemy and was caught again on a ship near Skenesborough. All the pickets of the whole army had to be present, forming a circle around the deserter that it might be an example.

General Bourgoyne tried everything to prevent desertion. Not only had he given orders to the Indians to shoot all deserters whom they met, but he had also given them permission to take their scalps.
AUGUST 12TH.—The vanguard of Brigadier Frazier's corps had pushed on to Saratoga. The dragoons, with two cannon and a detachment of Indians and men from the provinces stand seven English miles above Fort Miller, vis-à-vis, the residence of General Schuyler's. General Arnold is said to be at Stillwater with his corps.

AUGUST 13TH.—At daybreak Lieutenant-Colonel Breymann departed with his two battalions to Fort Miller. The corps of Lieutenant-Colonel Baum was reinforced by a detachment of 60 men infantry, because a corps of approximately 1400 rebels tried to hinder him in his excursions. Lieutenant-Colonel Baum is said to have gone to Bennington.

The army received orders to march the following day and to take provisions along to last till the 16th. The regiments at Fort Edward were furnished with two batteaux per regiment for shipping their equipments and baggage down the Hudson river.

AUGUST 14TH.—The army started at 6 o'clock in the morning, marching towards the right.

The regiment v. Rhett again occupied a camp near Fort Edward, and two companies of the Hesse-Hanau regiment took possession of the camp near Jones' House, where the regiment v. Rhett used to be. The army made seven English miles today on the right hand side of the Hudson, always keeping close to the river. The roads were fairly good and not at all hilly. All homesteads were deserted; corn and grass in the fields and pastures were dried up. We passed through Schuyler's Island, where we could still see the foundations of the bridge connecting the same with the mainland.

We encamped near Fort Miller, or rather to the left near Duars House, where General Bourgoynes established headquarters. This house is built in very good taste, has two stories and the roof is in Italian style. On each side of the house is a small building serving as kitchen and storehouse. Both of these are connected with the house by a covered passage. The doors and windows were badly damaged, and all furniture was taken away. The owner of the house is a member of Congress and occupies the position of commissioner in the army. Fort Miller is on that side of the river. It never consisted of anything else but a poorly built loghouse and a penhouse surrounded by palisades. If ever any detachments of Fort Edward or Fort George stayed at Fort Miller, it must have been only for a short time or for the purpose of storing provisions intended for these forts to keep them safe from the Indians. However, all the above mentioned forts not having been occupied for a long time, this place has been deserted and few traces can be found of former fortifications.

The corps of Lieutenant-Colonel Breymann has gone five English miles to Saratoga. It has instructions to build a suspension bridge there across the Hudson, so the army can cross over to the other side of the river. The enemy facing the corps of Lieutenant-Colonel Baum, had drawn back. We received news from this corps that they had gotten hold of some cattle and 70 head of horses, also of 90 tons of flour and about 1000 "minots" of corn which the enemy had left in different houses.

The heat during this day was so stifling that many of the men were in danger of suffocating on the march. All regiments had to leave behind a number of exhausted men, who did not arrive in camp until evening. The army received orders to be prepared to start at a moment's notice.

AUGUST 15TH.—A report arrived during the night from Lieutenant-Colonel Baum that the enemy was assembling in these parts and that an attack was to be expected. Lieutenant-Colonel Breymann was therefore ordered to start this morning with the grenadiers and chasseurs and two six-pound English cannon in charge of Lieutenant Spangenberg, of the Hesse-Hanau artillery, to reinforce the corps of Lieutenant-Colonel Baum, which was as far as 34 English miles away from Lieutenant-Colonel Breymann. According to these instructions, Lieutenant-Colonel Breymann really started at 9 o'clock in the morning, leaving baggage and tents behind.

The army corps employed its time on this day with building a bridge across the Hudson and transferring boats across the rapids.
AUGUST 16th.—The bridge was completed and Brigadier Frazer took his stand on the other side of the Hudson at Saratoga. The magazine at Skanesborough had been transferred to Fort Edward, and Major Irwin with his men, who had been stationed there, again joined the army.

In the evening at 9 o'clock, orders were received to break camp at 6 o'clock in the morning and to pitch the tents at Saratoga.

AUGUST 17th.—The army was ready for departure when sad news, caused by the shifting fortune of war, arrived. The news was that on the preceding day Lieutenant-Colonel Baum had been attacked on all sides near St. Cuicksmithills (Sancho's Mills?) before Lieutenant-Colonel Breymann had been able to reach him. After all the ammunition of the artillery, as well as of the rifles had been exhausted in a violent defense, he was forced to surrender unconditionally with what remained of his corps. Governor Skanes had already reported this unfortunate affair during the night, and Monsieur de la Nadière, who had been present at the event and had been able to escape, confirmed these statements the next morning. The latter added that Lieutenant-Colonel Baum had entrenched himself, as well as the circumstances permitted, on a hill, with his regiment of dragoons and some regular infantry. He had learned of the approach of Lieutenant-Colonel Breymann and was resolved to defend himself to the utmost until the arrival of Breymann's corps, at the same time keeping all the provisions captured, to obtain which had been the purpose of his mission. The hostile army, consisting of a great number of regulars from Stillwater, and militia summoned from the provinces within 24 miles, amounted to at least 4000 men. Their attack on Baum's corps had been so desperate and violent that they did not even hesitate to rush within eight paces of the cannon, loaded with grape-shot.

After Lieutenant-Colonel Baum's corps had lost almost all light troops and the ammunition began to fail, Lieutenant-Colonel Baum decided to cut his way through with the rest of his dragoons. At this attempt, however, he had to surrender to the enemy. It must be added that Lieutenant-Colonel Baum was shot in the abdomen; Lieutenant Bock, from the Hessian artillery, was also wounded, and the English engineer, Lieutenant Dumford, was killed.

We could learn nothing about the fate of the other officers of the corps, but it may be taken for granted that they were either wounded or killed. As missing may be reported: Major v. Meilborn, Captains Frick, v. Schieglentuel, Jr., and Reinking; Lieutenants Breva, v. Bothmer and v. Reck Roth; also Cornets Graef, Stuezer and Schönewald, the clergyman, auditor and surgeon, and Captain Donnes and Cornet Specht, from the battalion v. Berner; Lieutenant Burghoff, from the grenadiers, and Cornet André from the regiment v. Riedesel, also Captain O'Conell.

The messenger of this sad news informed us likewise that Lieutenant-Colonel Breymann was also attacked on the same day not far from Baum's corps, but that nothing was as yet known of the result, except that this corps had to retreat on account of lack of ammunition.

This news changed our marching plans altogether. The army did start at 6 o'clock, but left the bridge across the Hudson at their right and pushed towards Bennington to support the corps of Lieutenant-Colonel Breymann, in case of further attacks from the enemy. However, certain news was received that Lieutenant-Colonel Breymann, with his two battalions was safe and only a few English miles away. Therefore, the main body of the army stopped near the river Battenkill, and General Bourgeoine took only the 47th English regiment with him to meet Lieutenant-Colonel Baum.

Towards 4 o'clock in the afternoon the corps of Lieutenant-Colonel Breymann arrived, much worn out and weakened. They told us the following exact circumstances:

Lieutenant-Colonel Breymann arrived yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the place where Lieutenant-Colonel Baum had met with such misfortune. He was informed that this corps had been completely defeated. However, he clung to the hope that it might at least be possible to release the prisoners and violently attacked the enemy with his two battalions at once. He suc-
ceeding in driving the enemy from three different points, pursuing them for about an hour, when his ammunition began to give out. The enemy noted this, and turned around to attack again his already weakened and decreased corps, forcing him to seek a retreat.

The rebels, who probably had paid dearly for the advantages of the day, did not dare to pursue the retreating corps longer than a quarter of an hour. They remained in their position and left Lieutenant-Colonel Breyman to retreat quietly, which retreat was still more protected by the approach of night.

As this affair had also taken place in the woods and among the bushes, it had been impossible to ascertain the fate of all missing. Captain von Schick was killed, and Lieutenant Mühlenfeld, from the battalion v. Berner, who was left on the spot, mortally wounded, had to be counted among the dead. Lieutenant-Colonel Breyman was wounded on the leg, while Captain von Baerling, Lieutenants Meyer and Gebhard, who was wounded, and Lieutenant d'Annie, Jr. are missing. Major v. Berner received a bullet in his right arm and another one in the chest. Capt. v. Gysen was shot through the flesh of the upper leg, and Captain v. Pleissenberg received a bullet in the abdomen. Lieutenant Hennemann, of the Yaeger, was shot through the neck under the chin. Lieutenant Spangenberg of the Hanau artillery, who had to give up his two cannon, was wound badly through the shoulder. Cornet Hagemann is missing.

The hostile corps is under the command of a general by the name of Sturtevant. Lieutenant-Colonel Breyman's corps took up its quarters in the old camp, and the army went back to camp at Duars House to remain there for several days until enough provisions from the storehouses can be supplied to enable them to undertake further expeditions. Besides, the bridge across the Hudson was broken and had to be repaired.

The corps of Brigadier Fraser changed its camp also, and took up a position above the corps of Lieutenant-Colonel Breyman, near Battenhill, in the same part of the country where the army had been in bivouac for several hours during the day.

In the evening many of the Indians, Canadians and men from the provinces, who had been with the corps, came back, also Major Campbell and Captain Charvet, who made their retreat through the thickest woods and wilderness. These men told us, how the rage of the rebels, who had been partly drunk, had turned upon the men from the provinces. All of them who were caught were treated with the utmost cruelty. By and by, in the evening and through the night, more men arrived who had been either wounded or completely worn out.

August 16th.—The enemy had only received reinforcements from Stillwater, but had summoned a great number of men from the provinces, and it could be expected that the rebels, encouraged by the affair of the 16th, might attempt an attack this side of the Hudson on our headquarters, storehouses and magazines at St. George. Therefore, Major-General v. Riedesel, with the 47th regiment broke up camp and marched, after being joined by the regiment v. Rhetz, which had been at Fort Edward, to Jones House, where the entire regiment Hanau-Hanau also joined them. Several roads coming from the populated districts unite with the main road to St. George and Fort Edward at this point, so that it proved to be an excellent position for covering these two places. General v. Riedesel expected besides two 12-pound, and six 6-pound cannon to make this post still stronger. The 62nd English regiment, which had been relieved at Carillon, was to encamp near Fort Edward. Today 100 men from Albany arrived to offer their services to the army. They had already had several slight skirmishes with the rebels on their way. Some more men from the Breyman corps returned, who had been wounded or lost in the woods. These told that they had been half an hour's distance from the place of battle without seeing a sign of the enemy. They had even buried Captain v. Schick. They raised our hopes to see Lieutenant d'Annie, Jr., and Lieutenant Gebhard who had been wounded, return; possibly some more of our men, who had been very much fatigued. Captain Fraser and Makay also came back, bringing with them some Indians and Canadians.

A hospital was erected for the wounded, where they were well cared for. In the evening General Bourgoyne was informed
through a reliable source, that the enemy had commenced to fortify himself on the spot where the skirmish with Col. Breymann had taken place, probably anticipating an attack from our army.

**August 19th.**—Some more men of Col. Breymann's corps arrived. They were, however, unable to give us any information in regard to the regiment of dragoons, or of the fate of the above-mentioned officers. One hundred and one men of the chasseur battalion were still missing in the afternoon, not including 28 wounded ones in the hospital and camp. This battalion had started out on the 12th of August with 317 men. From the battalion of grenadiers, 97 enlisted men were missing. The regiment of dragoons consists now of three officers, three non-commissioned officers, two drummers, seventy-three privates and nine wagoners. These figures include those who have to protect the camp, the sick, the ones who had to stay with the baggage and in Canada, and the recruits. The officers are, Captain v. Schlagenteufel, Sr., who is ill, Lieutenant Bormen, who has charge of the camp, and Lieutenant v. Sonnenlatter, who has been sent to Canada for the baggage. A part of the Indians from Fraser's corps had a meeting today, and some of them requested the campaign to be ended so that they might go home. They did not receive much inducement to stay, and on the 20th of August, 200 Indians departed for Fort George to return to their native woods.

**August 20th.**—Reliable news was received that Lieutenant-Colonel St. Leger was really in possession of Fort Stanwix. We were also informed by Howe's army, that several ships with troops were coming up the Hudson and had already advanced close to Albany.

This news was still more confirmed by the retreat of the rebels from Stillwater to Albany, for which there could be no other reason than the fear of becoming surrounded on three sides, which would, without doubt, make a retreat impossible.

**August 21st.**—More and more fugitives from Albany arrived, fearing the cruelties of the rebels. They and their cattle occupied the houses and sheds on the other side of the Hudson. Sometimes ten or more families were found dwelling together.

They assured us that the country people, the greater part of whom were German descent, could only have been prevented from taking sides with the crown of England by main force of the rebels or their superiors. We might therefore expect not only all possible assistance around Albany, but also to see fugitives and people taken along by the rebels by main force, leave the enemy to go back to their homes. The number of people arriving at headquarters, about 30 to 60 a day, confirmed this opinion, especially as many of them were willing to take up arms for the benefit of the cause. We even hoped to have a whole regiment of them under the command of a man named Peterson join our army.

**August 22nd.**—Colonel Skene received news today, through some men from the provinces, that Lieutenant-Colonel Baum was not wounded, but had been made prisoner. Yesterday and today, it was so hot during the day as well as in the night, that even several English officers, who had been in East India, assured us that they had not felt the heat as much in Madras as here.

The transfer of our boats around the rapids and of our provisions overland progressed successfully and we hope soon to have completed the shipment of all our baggage from St. George; also to be able to desist voluntarily from receiving provisions from Canada.

**August 23rd.**—Almost all Indians left this day for Canada, so that Brigadier Fraser has now hardly more than fifty with him. His corps of white men has increased, and increases daily. We have hopes of soon forming an entire regiment of men from the provinces.

The position of the army and of the detachments did not change at all during these days.

**August 24th.**—Our train of artillery with ammunition arrived at this camp, also a shipment of horses from Canada for drawing it.

The news of a fleet with Howe's army coming up the Hudson and being close to Albany was confirmed by people from the provinces. We were also informed that this army had
taken possession of some posts and that Count Cornwallis had
made such progress in his march, that we could hope to be joined
by him soon.

August 26th.—The remainder of the dragoons received
horses for 20 men today.

August 27th.—Today the musketeer Hundermark, a Ger-
man, who had deserted while on picket, was executed before the
9th English regiment.

Nothing happened from the 28th to the 31st of August.

Extract from the Journal, Describing the March of
Bourgeois's Army from Boston to Virginia, 1778.

As the Congress of America had declared that it was
impossible to fulfill the convention of Saratoga until confirmed by
the King, General Clinton, who had been authorized to ratify
the treaty, informed Congress of this fact and requested that
permission be granted for the departure of the troops. Congress,
however, refused to accept his authority. As it was evident that
Congress was unwilling to make good the convention, holding
the troops like prisoners of war, General Clinton declared that
he would neither furnish provisions nor money for the
keeping of them. Congress replied that he had to submit to this,
but the State of Virginia was the only one which could supply
the army with flour and that it was to be hoped that free ex-
portation of flour from Virginia to Boston would be granted.
They would appoint commissioners to see that only such an
amount of flour would be exported as was actually needed for
the British army. If this condition could not be agreed upon
the army would be obliged to march to Virginia, no other prov-
ince being able to furnish the flour. General Clinton refused the
free passage of flour from Virginia, and the army received
marching orders for Virginia on October 28th.

Although we had wished for a change from the miserable
barracks, we were frightened at the prospect, as we could foresee
the difficulties and the consequence of the same on our men.
Besides, our pockets were not filled to such an extent that we
could wish for such a long trip. However, in order not to dis-
courage the men, the officers had to hide their feelings and pre-
tend to be well pleased with the change.

According to instructions received, the English corps, as
well as the German had to march in three divisions, the first
to start from Routland, where they had been quartered, the
next one to follow in time to take up the quarters just left by the
first, and the third doing likewise. The first German division
was formed of what was left of the regiment of dragoons and
the grenadier battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel v.
Menger. The 2nd, under Brigadier-General Specht included the
regiments v. Riedesel and Specht. The 3rd, under Brigadier-
General v. Gall, was made up of v. Baern's battalion of light
infantry, the regiment Hesse-Hanau and the company of Hanau
artillery. An English speaking officer was appointed to act as
commissary for each division. His duties were to find quarters
for the soldiers and to get wagons and provisions for the divi-
sion. The provisions were afterwards turned over to the quar-
termasters of the regiments for distribution. These commis-
saries received 35 extra each day for their services.

Gen. v. Riedesel appointed me commissary of the 2nd
division. This position released me from many hardships and
unpleasantnesses of the march. I was to ride ahead of the troops,
finding quarters for them. I was also able to choose my own
quarters, so that I could be by myself, a convenience much
to be appreciated. The advantage of having 35 extra did not
amount to much, as my expenses were much higher; I was
obliged to keep a servant to care for my horse and to do other
things for me.

As we had not received any money from General Clinton
for four months, and the money chests of the regiments were
empty, General v. Riedesel was obliged to negotiate paper money
for gold in a certain proposition to be able to pay the troops dur-
ing the march. We suffered quite a loss by these manipulations,
and gold was higher in value than this paper money. These ne-
gotiations also compelled General v. Riedesel to stay behind in
order to await the arrival of the money which was needed to
redeem the paper notes, after which he followed his corps.
After having lived exactly one year, from November, '76 to November '77, in the miserable barracks of Boston, and after repairing them and getting them in shape for winter, the first division broke up on November 9th, and the British troops, who had been in Boston, 60 miles from Boston, started on that day.

NOVEMBER 10TH, 15 MILES.

The 2nd division left Winterhill at 9 o'clock in the morning, escorted by one captain, three officers and 100 men of militia from New York. The wagons granted for the transportation of the baggage failed to appear, and the quartermaster of the militia, who was to assist me, forced the drivers of wagons passing on the road, to load up our baggage. All this took so much time that the baggage did not get started from Cambridge until 5 o'clock. I was hardly able to reach the division again before it arrived at its quarters in the evening. The troops marched through the towns of Cambridge, Watertown, Waltham, Weston to Sudberg, a village or township, the inhabitants of which had been persuaded to take in the troops, placing the men in the barns, while the officers received quarters in the houses. The officers did not even get a bed; free, but had to pay for everything and as much as the host was inclined to ask. The villages or townships in New England are often 4 to 5 miles long. The houses on the road are placed at such a distance that all the ground belonging to one estate, surround the house. The houses are mostly well and regularly built, however, they are made of wood. Although there is hardly a country anywhere rockier than Massachusetts, very few stone houses are found. It seems to be easier, especially with such abundance of wood, to build houses of wood. The rooms are big and well furnished.

In comparison with the weather at home, we began our march with rather good weather, almost too warm, as winter does not commence as early as in Germany. However, we had had a good deal of rain.

NOVEMBER 11TH, 11 MILES.

The division marched as far as Marlborough, a township similar to Sudberg. Although our escorts had treated us rather well and had allowed our men to walk as they pleased during the march, we had to submit to being marched through all the places with files and drums. They lost no opportunity to show us that we were miserable prisoners, subject to the authority of adventurous peasants, who were set to watch us.

NOVEMBER 12TH, 10 MILES.

We marched to Shrewsbury, arriving there at noon. The captain of militia, who had his quarters always in the same house with me, and I were invited to a wedding in our house. After the ceremony, the bride and groom remained standing in the middle of the room. Every man, except the very old one, went up to the bride, kissing her and wishing her good luck. Then they shook hands with the groom. Then the women came to kiss the groom. Afterwards they sat down to eat and drink. This was followed by dancing.

NOVEMBER 13TH, 7 MILES.

As far as Worcester, a pretty little town with about 150 well built houses. On our march from Saratoga to Boston, we had met with a bad reception in this place and had been refused quarters. We did not fare any better this time and the militia had to compel the inhabitants to take us in. A part of our wagons had to be given up; nobody was willing to furnish others. There was nothing to do but to force all the wagons in the streets to unload their own baggage and load up ours. For every wagon in this province, 9s. per day were paid, not counting provisions for men and horses.

NOVEMBER 14TH, 14 MILES.

We marched to Brookfield during continuous rainstorms and on muddy roads. We were received particularly well in