

CHAPTER XXII.

WHILE waiting for orders from General Washington to proceed to St. John's, General Schuyler went to Albany to confer with the Committee of Safety there, and with the Indian Commissioners. He had written urgent letters to both concerning the importance of an immediate conference with the heads of the Six Nations ; and also with the Caughnawagas, if they could be induced to attend. There had been delay in the action of the Committee and the commissioners, in consequence of the absence of Douw and Francis, two of the most active members of the board. Of this tardiness Schuyler had complained to the Committee, who, in reply, assured him that it had not been for want of zeal on their part, and that they should heartily coöperate with the commissioners.

Schuyler left Brigadier-General Montgomery in chief command at Ticonderoga during his absence, and departed for Albany on the 17th of August, with the intention of returning in the course of a few days. On his arrival at Saratoga, he was informed that quite a large body of Indians, of the Six Nations, were to be in Albany the following week, and that his presence at the conference to be held with them, by the commissioners, would be indispensable. As preliminary to this conference, Douw and Francis had held a council with some of the chiefs at the German Flats, on the 15th and 16th of the month, and

explained to them the importance of immediate action. But the attendance of Indians at Albany was not large. The great body of the Mohawk warriors had left the country with Brant; and the most influential of the Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, had accompanied Guy Johnson and Brant to Montreal. The larger number of those present were Oneidas, and leading men of the Schoharie canton of the Mohawks, the latter headed by Little Abraham, the sachem of the Lower Mohawk Castle, and next to Brant in influence over the minds of the Nation.

The Indians first held a conference with the Albany Committee concerning some local matters, and then, on the 24th, received a complimentary visit from the Indian Commissioners, and a deputation of the leading men of Albany. Schuyler was at the head of the commissioners, and the chiefs were all rejoiced to see him. He had, long before, been adopted as a child of the Mohawks, and made a chief, with the name of *Tho-rah Than-yea-da-kayer*. All the other commissioners appointed by the General Congress were present, except the venerable Major Joseph Hawley, of Watertown, Massachusetts, one of the soundest and purest patriots of the day. His old age and ill-health compelled him to decline the office. In his letter to Schuyler, acquainting him with his determination, Major Hawley said :

“ From your known character as a most trusty and able friend to the liberties and rights of America, but more especially from the character given you by the delegates for this colony, I greatly rejoice at the honorable and most important offices which you sustain, and am ready to anticipate the happiness of hearing, in a very few days, of your success in the all-important expedition which you are upon, and that you shall have safely penetrated into Canada, at least as far as Montreal, and thereby secure the Canadians and all the Indians in the American interest. But I ask your pardon, sir, for so much as seeming to suggest

to you the infinite importance of your enterprise to the American colonies. May Heaven protect, direct, and animate you and honor you with glorious success, which will rejoice the hearts of all good men in Britain and America."*

The conference was commenced on the 25th of August. It was opened by a speech from an Oneida sachem, after which, all sat down and smoked the pipe of peace together. When this ceremony was ended, General Schuyler read to them an appropriate and effective speech in behalf of the commissioners, reminding them of former covenants of friendship with the English, and exhorting them to cherish union among themselves, and peace and friendship with the colonists. This pleased the Indians, for they had expected to be called upon to take up arms against the king. With this anticipation the Oneida orator had explicitly declared that they considered the great dispute a family quarrel, in which they would not interfere, but would remain neutral, and hoped the commissioners would not require more of them. The Rev. Mr. Kirkland was the interpreter.

On the following day, the address, prepared by the Continental Congress (considerably modified by the commissioners), was presented to the Indians, the delivery and interpretation of which occupied the sittings of two days. The Indians then required a whole day to deliberate among themselves upon the subject; and their final answer, made by Little Abraham, was not delivered until the 31st of August.

Little Abraham's speech was pacific. Deceived by Sir Guy Johnson, they assured the commissioners that he had advised them, at the recent council at Oswego, to assume and preserve a neutral position. He must have spoken to

* Autograph letter, August 23, 1775.

these friends of the colonies with a "forked tongue"—in dissimulation—for he immediately led others, as we have seen, to Canada, to become allies of Sir Guy Carleton and Sir Frederick Haldimand. In the course of his speech Little Abraham professed a great attachment on the part of himself and his people to Sir John Johnson, who had been born among them, and they desired that he should be unmolested. They also preferred the same request in behalf of their missionary, the Rev. Mr. Stuart, a Scottish minister, who had been sent among them by the king. They also requested that the Indian trade might be reopened with them, both at Albany and Schenectady, and that somebody might be appointed to guard the tree of peace at Albany, and keep the council-fire burning.

On the first of September, the commissioners, in their reply to Little Abraham's speech, acceded to the principal requests of the Indians, exhibited toward them the most conciliatory feelings, and informed them that General Schuyler and Mr. Douw had been appointed to keep the council-fire burning, and to guard the tree of peace at Albany. On the following day another council was held by the Indians with the Albany Committee; and that afternoon many of the savages turned their faces homeward, and went over the sand hills toward the setting sun. This was the last Indian council ever held in Albany, notwithstanding Schuyler and Douw were appointed to keep the fire burning. The result was satisfactory to all parties. The people of Tryon county were relieved of fears of any immediate danger from the Indians, and the labors of the Albany Committee of Safety were directed to other important matters.

The final effect of the conference was not important. Unfortunately a malignant fever broke out among the

Indians soon after their return home, and many were swept away by it. The Schoharie delegates suffered most severely. They had never experienced sickness like it; and believing it to be a scourge used for their punishment by the Great Spirit because they had not taken sides with the King, the survivors followed their brethren who went to Canada with Guy Johnson; and in subsequent invasions of Tryon county these were among the most relentless and cruel.

The fact that Sir John Johnson yet lingered in Johnson Hall, at Johnstown, with a large body of loyalists around him ready to act at any moment as he might dictate, gave the republicans at Albany and in the Mohawk Valley much uneasiness. They were well assured that he was in secret communication with Governor Tryon at New York, and they felt the necessity of keeping constant watch over his movements. Already the Tories had committed acts of violence under the shadow of his protection; and between the Whigs and Tories of the Mohawk Valley there was great exasperation of feeling. One of the most obnoxious of the latter was Alexander White, sheriff of the county. When the first liberty-pole set up in the Mohawk Valley was raised, at the German Flats, White, at the head of a band of Loyalists, cut it down. The Dutch and German population in that vicinity were mostly Whigs, and a decided majority of the population. After this outrage, the inhabitants were regularly enrolled by the Tryon County Committee, and organized as militia. Sheriff White was deposed, and Joshua Frey was appointed in his place; and the General Committee took into their hands all civil and military jurisdiction over a large section of the county.

Further obnoxious acts of White caused increased irri-

tation. On some flimsy pretext, he committed an active Whig, named Fonda, to the jail near Johnson Hall. About fifty Whigs proceeded to the jail at night, released Fonda by force, and then proceeded to the residence of White and demanded his legal release. White fired upon the Whigs from an upper window. The latter broke open his doors, and he would doubtless have been captured by them, had not the report of a gun, fired at Johnson Hall, warned them that Sir John had signalled his partisans and retainers, five hundred strong, to come to the rescue. The Whigs withdrew, assembled at Caughnawaga, and sent a deputation to Sir John to demand a surrender of White to them. It was refused; and White, who had been dismissed from office by the people, was re-commissioned by Governor Tryon. The County Committee would not let him enter upon his duties; and the tide of popular indignation soon ran so high against him that White deemed it prudent to fly toward Canada. He was captured at Jessup's Landing, on the Upper Hudson, and conveyed to Ticonderoga, where, on the 12th of August, he wrote a most humble note to General Schuyler, saying:

“With the greatest submission I humbly make bold to trouble you with this, hoping that you'll take my case into your tender consideration. If you doubt anything that I have said, I would be proud if you would leave it to the Committee of Albany to inquire into the whole affair, and to send up for evidences. I will make oath before you that I came away with no intention to act against the liberties of the country.”*

General Schuyler sent White under a guard to the Committee of Albany, with a request that they should forward him to the Provincial Congress of New York. The Committee were about to do so, when, at the suit of

* Autograph letter.

Abraham C. Cuyler, the Mayor of Albany, White was retained. The mayor was a moderate loyalist, and for this interference he received a severe rebuke from Schuyler. White was imprisoned in Albany for a while, and was then released on parole.

Having thus disposed of one of the most active of Johnson's partisans, the Tryon County Committee resolved to probe the intentions of the baronet to the core. Every day evidence of his malign influences became more and more visible, yet he had adroitly avoided any outward show of hostility to the republican cause. His retainers, chiefly Scotch Highlanders, had become very offensive in their conduct. They cast every obstacle in the way of the Tryon County Committee, slandered its members, spoke openly for the crown and against the Whigs, and at the same time were sharing the confidence and the bounty of Sir John. On this account, the Committee, early in September, denounced him to the Provincial Congress of New York, saying—"We have great suspicions, and are almost assured, that Sir John has a continued correspondence with Colonel Guy Johnson and his party." These suspicions were well founded, for it was afterward ascertained that letters had passed between them, carried by Indians in the heads of their tomahawks and the ornaments about their persons. The Tryon County Committee, of whom Nicholas Herkimer* was chairman, took some action in the matter, a little later; but the Provincial Congress, governed by a wise policy, advised them not to molest Sir John as long as he should continue inactive.

On the 26th of August, General Schuyler received information from the North that caused his immediate de-

* His autograph, before me, shows the orthography of his name, from his own pen, to have been *Herkheimer*

parture for Ticonderoga. A dispatch from Major Brown to General Montgomery contained alarming intelligence of the activity of the enemy at St. John's. That gentleman urged an immediate forward movement of the army, as Carleton was almost ready to proceed up the lake to attack Ticonderoga.

"I am so much of Brown's opinion," wrote Montgomery, "that I think it absolutely necessary to move down the lake with the utmost dispatch. Should the enemy get their vessels into the lake, 'tis over with us for this summer, for which reason I have ordered two twelve pounders to be gotten ready to-morrow, if possible, and iron-work to make logs fast together for a boom, and hope to be able, if we can get down in time, to prevent their entrance into the lake, by taking post at Isle aux Noix. This intelligence has involved me in a great dilemma—the moving without your orders I don't like; but, on the other hand, the prevention of the enemy is of the utmost consequence. If I must err I wish to be on the right side. The express will go night and day, and I hope you will join us with all expedition. Let me entreat you (if you can possibly) to follow us in a whale-boat, leaving somebody to bring forward the troops and artillery. It will give the men great confidence in your spirit and activity. How necessary this confidence is to a general, I need not tell you. * * * I most heartily wish this may meet with your approbation; and be assured I have your honor and reputation highly at heart, as of the greatest consequence to the public service; that all my ambition is to do my duty in a subordinate capacity, without the least ungenerous intention of lessening that merit so justly your due, and which I omit no opportunity of setting in its fullest light."*

This letter, so decisive, frank, and generous, is a fair index to the character of Montgomery, whom Schuyler dearly loved as a brother. He was a handsome Irish gentleman, and had been a soldier in service since the fifteenth year of his age. He was now in his fortieth year. He was near the gallant Wolfe when he fell upon the Plains of Abraham, in 1759; and he afterward followed General Lyman to the siege of Havanna. Disappointed in his expectations of promotion, he sold his commission in the army, emigrated to America, and settled on

* Autograph Letter, Aug. 25, 1775.

the banks of the Hudson, in Dutchess county, where, in 1773, he married a daughter of Robert Livingston, and sister of the eminent Chancellor Livingston. He had just commenced building a pleasant mansion near Rhinebeck village* when he was honored with the commission of a brigadier in the Continental army, and called to the field. It was a hard trial for him to leave his young wife, and the pleasures and repose of domestic life in the country, where he was surrounded with everything to make him happy; but he sacrificed all cheerfully for the public good, saying, "It is an event which must put an end, for a while, perhaps forever, to the quiet scheme of life I had prescribed for myself; for, though entirely unexpected and undesired by me, the will of an oppressed people, compelled to choose between liberty and slavery, must be obeyed."

With such sentiments glowing in his bosom, Montgomery hastened to join Schuyler at Ticonderoga, leaving in the ears of his sorrowing wife, when he had imprinted upon her lips the parting kiss, at Saratoga, the delightful words—"You shall never blush for your Montgomery." She remembered with pride this noble assurance and its more noble vindication, during a widowhood of more than half a century.

Schuyler highly approved of Montgomery's proposed course in moving down the lake, and he made immediate preparations to return to Ticonderoga, and follow him, notwithstanding the extreme illness of his wife, his own tortures by a rheumatism almost as severe as his hereditary gout, and menaces of a bilious fever.

It was on Saturday evening when Montgomery's letter came; and almost at the same moment a dispatch was received from General Washington at Cambridge, informing

* Now (1860), the residence of Lewis Livingston, Esq.

him that several of the St. Francis tribe of Indians had just visited the camp and confirmed previous accounts of "the good disposition of the Indian nations and Canadians to the interest of America ;" that British troops had *not* left Boston for Quebec; and that he had considered the plan of an expedition "to penetrate into Canada by way of Kennebec River, and so to Quebec by a route ninety miles below Montreal," to coöperate with the expedition under Schuyler, the final determination concerning it being deferred until he should hear from that officer. He desired Schuyler, if he meant to proceed toward Canada, to acquaint him speedily and particularly with all information that might be "material in the consideration of a step of so much importance." "Not a moment's time," he said, "is to be lost in the preparation for this enterprise, if the advices received from you favor it. With the utmost expedition, the season will be considerably advanced, so that you will dismiss the express as soon as possible."

Schuyler detained the express over night, and dispatched him with a reply to Washington early on Sunday morning. After saying that he was under the necessity of leaving the Indian business at Albany in the hands of his colleagues, and repairing immediately to Ticonderoga, and giving his views about the Canadians and the Indians, he said :

"I thank your Excellency for the honor you have done me in communicating to me your plan for an expedition into Canada. The inclosed information of Fèrès, which corroborates not only the information of Major Brown [that contained in the two affidavits of Duguid and Shatford], but every other we have had, leaves not a trace of doubt on my mind as to the propriety of going into Canada, and to do it has been my determined resolution (unless prevented by my superiors) for some time; and I have, accordingly, since my arrival here, requested General Montgomery to get every thing in the best readiness he could,

for that I would move immediately, weak and ill-appointed as we were; and I learn with pleasure that he has, since the receipt of Griffin's information, ordered the cannon to be embarked, and he will probably be off from Ticonderoga so soon that I shall only be able to join him at Crown Point. Such being my intentions, and such the ideas I have formed of the necessity of penetrating into Canada without delay, your Excellency will easily believe that I felt happy to learn your intentions, and only wished that the thought had struck you sooner. The force I shall carry is far short of what I would wish. I believe it will not exceed seventeen hundred men, and this will be a body insufficient to attempt Quebec with, (after leaving the necessary detachments at St. John's, Chamblée, and Montreal, should we succeed and carry those places), which must be respectable, to keep an open and free communication with Crown Point, etc.

“Having now given your Excellency the time, force, and latest intelligence I have had, together with my opinion of the sentiments of the Canadians, I proceed to inform you of the enemy's strength. As far as I have been able to learn, it is from three hundred and fifty to four hundred at St. John's; one hundred and fifty or two hundred at Chamblée; about fifty at Montreal; and one company at Quebec. These are regular troops, besides between three hundred and five hundred Indians, Scotchmen, and some few Canadians, with Colonel Johnson at La Chine. Of this party the Indians that are at St. John's are a part. Whether any ships of war are at Quebec I can not say. As none have been mentioned to me, I am rather inclined to believe there are none. Should the detachment of your body penetrate into Canada, and we meet with success, Quebec must inevitably fall into our hands. Should we meet with a repulse, which can only happen from foul play in the Canadians, I shall have an opportunity to inform your party of it, that they may carry into execution any orders you may give, in case such an unfortunate event should arise.

“Your Excellency will be pleased to be particular in your orders to the officers that may command the detachment, that there may be no clashing should we join.”*

General Schuyler arrived at Ticonderoga on the evening of the 30th of August, very sick with a bilious fever that had seized him on the way. He was too ill to proceed in a whale-boat, as suggested by Montgomery; indeed, he was too ill to proceed at all, with any comfort or safety.

* MS. Letter Books, Sunday morning, 6 o'clock, Aug. 27, 1775.

Montgomery, who had been detained at Crown Point, began to feel impatient. "A barbarous north wind," he wrote on the 30th, "has kept me here. To-morrow morning I expect to go away. I begin to be uneasy about you, as my express must have reached you on Saturday night, and it is now Wednesday night." As he expected, the wind was favorable the next morning, and the eager brigadier sailed down the lake with portions of the regiments of Waterbury, McDougall, Parsons, and Wooster, in all about twelve hundred men. These were as many as his small supply of boats could carry.

Feeling better after a night's rest, Schuyler gave orders the next morning for five hundred of Hinman's regiment and three hundred of Van Schaick's, with some artillery, to move forward as quickly as possible; also for sending forward the artillery from New York, under Lamb, then daily expected at Albany, with other troops, if they should arrive, and a supply of provisions and stores. Having made these arrangements, he embarked in a whale-boat, and overtook Montgomery and his troops at Isle la Motte, toward the foot of Lake Champlain, on the morning of the 4th of September.

On his arrival at Ticonderoga, Schuyler was informed of an occurrence which gave him much uneasiness, and strengthened his prejudices against the eastern troops, especially the Green Mountain Boys. It was one of those cases of disobedience and independent action, with which he was exceedingly annoyed during the whole campaign, and which, more than any other cause, contributed to the final disasters of the expedition. Captain Remember Baker, who had figured largely in the troubles between New York and the people of the New Hampshire Grants, and was a leader among the Green Mountain Boys, had

been for a while, on his own solicitation, employed as a scout by General Schuyler, with strict orders not to molest either Canadians or Indians. These orders he violated, and fatal consequences ensued. The circumstances of the case were thus related by Schuyler in a letter from Ticonderoga to Messrs. Douw and Francis :

“Captain Baker, of the unenlisted Green Mountain Boys, lately went into Canada, without my leave, with a party of five men, and discovering a boat manned by an equal number of Indians (which, from authentic intelligence sent me from Canada, I learn were of the Caughnawaga tribe), attempted to fire on them, but his gun missing, and he, putting his head from behind the tree where he stood in order to hammer his flint, received a shot in his forehead, and instantly expired, upon which his party returned the fire and unfortunately killed two of the Indians. This event, my Canadian correspondent informs me, has induced some of the Indians of that tribe to join the regular forces at St. John’s. What the consequence of Baker’s imprudence will be, is hard to foresee. It behoves us, however, to attempt to eradicate from the minds of the Indians any evil impressions they may have imbibed from this mortifying circumstance; but what measures to take to gain so desirable an end I am utterly at a loss to determine. Perhaps a few Indians of the Six Nations might be willing to join the army under my command on a peaceable message to those of Canada; and as this account will most certainly reach the Six Nations, I believe it will be most prudent to prepare them for it in such a manner as you, who can be assisted with the best advice at Albany, shall determine.”*

The commissioners, viewing the event as one of great importance, as it might seriously affect the temper of the Caughnawaga and other Indians toward the republicans, acted promptly on the suggestions in Schuyler’s letter. They immediately communicated the whole matter to Little Abraham and his associates, who had not yet left Albany. They listened with patience, and believed the words of the commissioners, who assured them that Baker’s conduct was unauthorized, and was condemned by Schuy-

* Schuyler’s MS. Letter Books.

ler and all true republicans. They also agreed to send a deputation to their brethren in Canada, to explain the matter. "Mr. Fulmer goes with them as interpreter, and to help them forward," wrote the commissioners to General Schuyler, "and we have given special directions that they should be accommodated at the several stages. You will, sir, observe by their reply, that they received the news with candor, and we do not perceive that it has made any ill impressions upon them. They considered the fact, if true (for they seemed much inclined to disbelieve it), was merely an unfortunate accident."*

The anxiety manifested by Schuyler and the commissioners, because of the acts of Baker and his men, shows how sensible they were of the real weakness of the invading army, and the necessity of preserving every element of strength, positive and negative, in the perilous campaign before them. They could not afford to lose the friendship or even the advantages of the neutrality of a single man of the forest or inhabitant of Canada; and every possible measure was employed to conciliate both.

The friendship of the Canadians (or at least their neutrality), as we have seen, was considered of vast importance to the republican cause, at that juncture, by the Continental Congress and the military leaders; and every art of kindness and conciliation was employed to make them active or passive friends. The Canadians were disposed to be friendly to "the Bostonians," as the republicans were called in that province, and many suffered imprisonment and other punishments because they would not take up arms for the king. But most of them were cautious, and refrained from openly espousing the cause of the colonists so long as there remained a doubt of the

* Autograph letter, September 4, 1775.

ability of the republican army to maintain a successful invasion of their province. Emissaries were accordingly sent among them to speak words of encouragement and explain the delays ; and on the 5th of September General Schuyler sent out from Isle aux Noix, which his troops had just taken possession of, the following manifesto, in the French language, to be distributed among the Canadians :*

* It seems proper here to notice some erroneous statements made in Hollister's *History of Connecticut* (published in two volumes, in 1855), in which the writer, in defending the character of General Wooster, considered it necessary to defame that of General Schuyler—a very illogical as well as unfair method of defense. After speaking of the march of Arnold through the wilderness to Quebec, he says: "Generals Montgomery and Wooster, in the meantime, had been joined by General Schuyler at Isle la Motte, where they moved on together to Isle aux Noix. Here Montgomery drew up a Declaration, which he sent among the Canadians by Colonel Allen and Major Brown, assuring them that the army was designed only against the English garrisons, and was not intended to interfere with the rights, liberties, or religion of the people."

This declaration was drawn up by General Schuyler (see his letter to Washington, *Correspondence of the Revolution*, i. 40), and was translated into French by his interpreter, the Rev. Mr. Tetard. Two copies of the manifesto, before me, are in the latter named gentleman's hand-writing.

As to General Wooster, he did not join the army under Schuyler and Montgomery, until full six weeks afterward. He lingered about Harlem until late in September, when he received a peremptory command from the Continental Congress, to proceed to Albany, and there await the orders of General Schuyler. (See *Journals of Congress*, Sept. 20, 1775.) His reply, on the 23d, is dated at Harlem. He embarked for Albany on the 28th, and did not leave that city until the 8th of October. On the 5th of that month he wrote a brief note to Schuyler, from Albany, inclosing a return roll of "six companies of the First Regiment of the Connecticut forces." On the 8th Walter Livingston, in a letter to Schuyler, from Albany, said: "Brigadier-General Wooster leaves this morning for Ticonderoga." He held a court-martial at Fort George, on the 13th of October, wrote to General Schuyler from Ticonderoga on the 19th, and joined the army under Montgomery, then investing St. John's, only a few days before the capitulation of that place—in time to share in the honors of the victory, and the praises of Congress. (See *Journals of Congress*, Nov. 30, 1775.)

I should not have taken this special notice of the errors here corrected, had not the writer of the history alluded to made them a part of a series of

"Friends and Countrymen : The various causes that have driven the ancient British colonies in America to arms have been so fully set forth in the several petitions, papers, letters, and declarations, published by the grand Congress, that our Canadian brethren, at the extirpation of whose liberty, as well as ours, the various schemes of a cruel ministry are directly tending, can not fail of being informed. And we can not doubt that you are pleased that the grand Congress have ordered an army into Canada to expel from thence, if possible, those British troops who, now acting under the orders of a despotic ministry, would wish to enslave their countrymen. This measure, necessary as it is, the Congress would not have entered on but in the fullest confidence that it would be perfectly agreeable to you, for, judging of your feelings by their own, they could not conceive that any thing but the force of necessity would induce you tamely to bear the insult and ignominy that are daily imposed on you, or that you could calmly sit by and see those chains forging which are intended to bind you, your posterity and ours, in one common and eternal slavery. To secure you and ourselves from such a dreadful bondage; to prevent the effects that might follow from the ministerial troops remaining in Canada; to restore to you those rights which every subject of the British empire, from the highest to the very lowest order, whatever his religious sentiments may be, is entitled to, are the only views of the Congress. You will readily believe me, when I say that the Congress have given me the most positive orders to cherish every Canadian and every friend to the cause of liberty, and sacredly to guard their property; and such is the confidence I have in the good disposition of my army that I do not believe I shall have occasion to punish a single offense committed against you.

"A treaty of friendship has just been concluded with the Six Nations at Albany, and I am furnished with an ample present for their Caughnawaga brethren and other Canadian tribes. If any of them have lost their lives it was done contrary to my orders, and by scoundrels ill-affected to our glorious cause. I shall take great pleasure in burying the dead and wiping away the tears of their surviving relations, which you will communicate to them."*

Well supplied with copies of this manifesto, Colonel Ethan Allen and Major Brown, with interpreters, started

charges against General Schuyler in succeeding pages of his work, which are not only ungenerous in the extreme, but utterly unjust, as I shall attempt to show in future pages, when considering the difficulties that occurred between Schuyler and Wooster, both patriots of purest stamp but different in temper, views, and position. Wooster at that time was old and infirm.

* This was in allusion to those killed by Captain Baker's men.

for Canada the next morning, to confer with Colonel James Livingston, then residing near Chamblée, to reconnoiter the country between the Sorel and the St. Lawrence, to present the friendly address to the people, and to ascertain their sentiments. This was a delicate and somewhat perilous mission, for the British troops, alarmed by the presence of the invaders, were extremely vigilant, and the Canadians, who were timid and fickle, were sometimes treacherous.