

Allen complained bitterly of his treatment during his captivity, he appears to have been moved about several times, and was not released until May, 1778, when he was exchanged for Colonel Campbell, and he returned to his home in Vermont.

The locality of Allen's landing and the battle ground is unknown, but it is probable that the suburbs of the city now covers it, and that the place is not far from the present ferry-landing at Hochelaga, on the road to Longue Pointe.

The cause of Major Brown's failure to cross, and attack Montreal with Allen, has never been explained. The plan was good, and would in all probability have been successful. Half carried out, it proved disastrous, and both Brown and Allen were blamed, the one for proposing, the other for attempting such a hazardous enterprise.

Immediately upon the surrender of the fort at St. John's, Montgomery pressed on towards Montreal. In the meantime, Governor Carleton assembled all his available force for the purpose of repairing to the defence of Quebec, and had left Montreal, when Montgomery appeared before the city. The citizens, although knowing that their ruined walls would prove no defence, determined to enforce, if possible, the observance of military customs, before they surrendered, and while they had neither ammunition, artillery, troops nor provisions to withstand a siege, they drew up their own articles of capitulation, which were accepted, and on Nov. 13th, 1775, at 9 o'clock, the American troops took possession by the Recollet Gate, only, however, to retain their position for a few months, when the old flag again floated from "Citadel Hill."

From that time onward, Montreal has prospered, and extended its borders in every direction ; growing from a population of a little over 3,000, at the time of which we have been writing, to the fine city of to-day, the commercial