

would require more men than Carleton could command at that time, and to add to the complications large supplies of military stores were concentrated at Ticonderago and Chambly; the former was garrisoned by forty-four men of the 26th regiment under a Captain de la Place, and as discipline was relaxed it occurred to the agents of the Massachusetts rebels that the post should be seized as soon as hostilities commenced; that there were traitors within the garrison there can be no doubt, because a secret emissary of the congress was surprised when on the night of 10th May he accompanied Ethan Allan and a party of Volunteer rebels in an attack, to find the gates closed, a wicket stood conveniently open and giving the Indian war whoop the assailants pressed in, the garrison surrendered at once. But this was not carried out without deceit and treachery, Allen who was a pedlar or trader having collected some fifty men hid them near the fort and then went to the commandant asking for twenty men to transport some goods across the Lake, this being conceded he made the men drunk, and surprised the fort as narrated, the sentry and all being asleep. On Capt. de la Place asking Allen on what authority he required the surrender was answered "I demand it in the name of the great Jehovah and the continental congress" pretty well for an act of treason and rebellion.

There being neither guard or garrison at Crown Point, it was taken as a matter of course. An armed schooner on the lake was seized by Benedict Arnold, who, practicing as an apothecary at New Haven, raised a company of Volunteers and marched to Boston on the 29th April; this man achieved an evil reputation during the contest in which he now appeared for the first time.

A large quantity of ordnance, about 125 pieces from 6 to 24 pounders. 50 swivel guns 2 ten inch mortars, 1 Howitzer, 1 corn, 10 tons of musket balls, 3 cart loads of cartridges, 2 brass field pieces, 100 stand of small arms, a considerable quantity of shells, a warehouse full of materials for ship building (naval stores) and 10 casks of bad powder with a small quantity of provisions were the results of this enterprise.

Skenesborough and St. John were visited without delay the stores seized and a few soldiers taken prisoners, but their success ended here, large reinforcements were on the march having been detailed on the news of the fight at Concord reaching Sir Guy Carleton, and on the 19th May their advance commanded by M. Picote de Bellestre consisting of 80 Canadians surprised Allen then at St. John forcing him into a precipitate retreat with some loss.

While the command of the Richelieu remained in the hands of the British, a serious invasion of Canada was not possible, General Carleton although taken by surprise at once set about completing his defences in this quarter.

Over 500 regular soldiers of the 7th and 26th regiments with artillery and seamen and some new Canadian levies (for he had at length seen the importance of employing those gallant soldiers) and all the ship carpenters Quebec could furnish were concentrated at St. John and Chambly.

The whole summer was occupied in building vessels to regain the control of Lake Champlain and in fortifying St. John's. This post was situated on level ground near the river side and as long as it could hold out would prevent, it was thought, any attempt on Chambly which was weakly garrisoned and was regarded as a depot for stores, and a second line of defence in case the first should fall, the provisions for St. John's was kept there and issued as required.

So vigorously had the operations at St. John's been carried on that by the end of August two vessels were nearly ready to receive their masts and two strong square forts were erected, these works were about 100 yards apart, connected towards the water by a breastwork the whole being surrounded by a wide ditch between which and the glacis a strong chevaux-de-frise added additional security to what is even yet a good position; the forts were well armed with artillery and with proper discipline on the part of the defenders might have been held against any force the rebels could muster.

The Congress which had usurped executive and Legislative powers "approved of the private enterprise which wrested Ticonderago from the King's hands," but it was not till June that it took steps to provide for a concentrated army and to appoint its Generals. On the 27th, a few days later, Major General Schuyler was directed to repair to Ticonderago and if expedient to invade Canada, but it was not till the 30th that articles of war for the Government of its soldiering was adopted.

And this at the very time when the same treacherous rebels were sending Mr. Richard Penn and Mr. Arthur Lee with a petition full of loyalty to the sovereign and people they had shamefully insulted, abused, and were now about to rob.

Success as an abstract principle is that which is wholly worshipped in the world and under no other aspect can the action of the Rebel congress and people be viewed when writers of history commend their deeds in this revolt. It has been asserted that as a rule themselves and adherents perilled life and estate in this quarrel, the question naturally arises as to the risks of the former and the value of the latter? that both have been overrated admits of no doubt in the first place their acts had been applauded by Chatham and Burke and a strong party in the Parliament of Great Britain, Peers and Commons looked on their proceedings with favour, many of them held communications from the two first named great men, and it was reasonable to suppose that no very heavy penalty would attend on

a rebellion when they could from their position, *hedge* so conveniently (to use a slang phrase) under the plea that they had to go with the people and that by so doing they had prevented excesses, while as to personalities, except Washington and one or two others, the great majority found their account in a general confiscation of the immense estates of those provincial magnates who preferred their allegiance to worldly advantage. And let any one contrast the difference in social position, in worldly property, and in all that makes life valuable, between the descendants of the gallant United Empire Loyalists who in discharge of their duty cheerfully abandoned all their worldly possessions and the descendants of the successful rebel who share the spoil and see on which side the advantage really is even as far as mere personalities are concerned.

Before this review is completed a short sketch of the principle authors and actors of and in the rebellion will be given as well as of their adversaries, without partiality, and it will be found that even in this world falsehood, treachery, rebellion and needless bloodshed meet a fitting reward.

Gen. Schuyler sped on his mission and found a number of men at Ticonderago where he arrived on the 18th July, without discipline or leaders, and towards the end of summer this force had increased to 2000 men.

On receipt of the news of the fall of Ticonderago, Gage despatched Brigadier General Prescott with ten officers of inferior rank and two vessels of war to Quebec where they arrived about the same time that Schuyler reached Ticonderago; but a much more suitable and valuable reinforcement arrived at the same time, being no less than 700 warriors of the Six Nations under Colonel Guy Johnston, who proposed to General Carleton to retake Crown Point and Ticonderago from the rabble that held it, which they could easily have done; but he seemed like all the rest of the Royal Generals to be labouring under the delusion that these troubles would subside and that it would not be advisable to employ Indian savages against His Majesty's misguided subjects, and thus lost the opportunity of inflicting a blow to the rebel cause which if properly followed up would have ended in its destruction.

Disheartened and annoyed the Mohawk warriors returned to their wigwams and required considerable influence to get them to take up the hatchet again; by this mistaken leniency the British force in Canada was deprived of valuable and efficient auxiliaries, and Schuyler was enabled to bring his rabble to something like disciplined soldiers at Ticonderago and to organize an expedition which would have swept all vestiges of British power out of Canada if it had not been for the zeal, loyalty and gallantry of the French Canadian Militia.

Taking advantage of Carleton's supineness or infatuation, Schuyler, apprehensive that