l soon ession a refuveekly ociety. of the ion.

in the k city, an acen com-

been reoy some inds for a set off n Allen orce for ir way, creased ts they ys colto the ustered attendwritten tts, aum seize d these

men already raised, and to whom he was an entire stranger, his claim was denied, and Allen was confirmed in the supreme command; that Arnold was allowed to join the party as an assistant, and when the fort was surprised, was permitted to enter it by the side of Allen at his left; and that Allen, being thus in command of the expedition, demanded the surrender of the fort from Capt. Delaplace, its commander, "in the name of the Great Jehovali and the Continental Congress."

Such is a brief outline of the account of the capture given by Gordon in his contemporaneous history; by Holmes in his Annals; by Sparks in his Lives of Allen and Arnold; by Hildreth in his History of the United States; by Irving in his Life of Washington; and by Bancroft, and numerous other historians.

In contravention of this uniform current of history, the writer in the Galaxy Magazine, disregarding the most important features of this account, claims that John Brown, a lawyer of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, "was the person who first suggested the enterprise" by which the fortress was taken; that he had visited Canada by the request of Gen. Joseph Warren and Samuel Adams, "to secure the aid of the people to the cause of independence," and that in the month of March, 1775, he had written to Warren and Adams, "that the fort of Ticonderoga must be seized, as soon as possible, should hostilities be committed by the king's troops ;" that Samuel Adams, who was a delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress, while on his way to Philadelphia, was at Hartford on the twenty-seventh of April, 1775, when he and "a number of gentlemen met with the governor of Connecticut and resolved on the capture of Ticonderoga," in furtherance of "Brown's recommendation;" that the party sent on the expedition from Connecticut, "at once reported to Brown for the express purpose of advising with him about the whole matter." Therefore, the writer concludes that Col. John Brown is entitled to the credit of originating the plan for the capture,

5