

gress visited Washington in his camp, and a plan was then devised to send a force to Canada, by way of the Kennebec River, to co-operate with Schuyler, already preparing to invade that province by way of the Northern Lakes. Benedict Arnold was then at Cambridge, and as his bravery was well known, and the proposed expedition was exactly suited to his adventurous disposition, Washington appointed him to the command, giving him at the same time a commission as Colonel in the Continental Army. Eleven hundred men were detached for the service consisting of ten companies of Musketeers from New England, and three companies of Riflemen from Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Arnold's field-officers were Christopher Greene, the hero of Red Bank on the Delaware ; Roger Enos, Majors Meigs and Bigelow. The Riflemen were commanded by Captain Daniel Morgan, the renowned leader in subsequent years of the war, hero of the Battle of Cowpens. Amongst other names afterwards prominent in their country's history, we find that of Henry Dearborn, afterwards Major General in the war of 1812 ; and here, says Judge Henry, for the first time came to my view, Aaron Burr, then a cadet.

Arnold and his troops marched (Sept. 9th, 1775,) from Cambridge to Newbury Port, where they embarked (Sept. 18th, 19th,) on board eleven transports for the mouth of the Kennebec. They reached Gardiner in safety, and found 200 batteaux ready for them at Pittston, on the opposite side of the river, carpenters having been sent previously to construct these vessels.

The troops then rendezvoused at Fort Western, opposite the present town of Augusta, this was on the verge of an uninhabited and almost unexplored wilderness, and towards its fearful shadows, these brave men turned their faces. Of their sufferings, Judge Henry records : " They washed their moose-skin moccasins in the river, scraping away the dirt and sands with great care. These were brought to the