

doors with their axes, they found them quite deserted. They then advanced towards the commandant's quarters without meeting the slightest resistance. A sentry was found on duty; he was told to keep quiet or have his brains battered. He managed to break away, however, taking his unbattered brains away with him. A light was burning in the officers' apartments. Chretien took but an instant to knock in the door; he was met by the officer (a major) who attempted to discharge his pistol at him (it was loaded with 20 slugs); it missed fire, however. Chretien was more fortunate; he let him have his musket charge in the stomach, laying him dead. Three other loaded pistols were found on a table, 20 cartridges loaded with slugs; there were also 2 sabres. These were the only articles the men were permitted to take away. The retreat was now ordered. When they had pushed away a good distance the Yankees, (who had run away from their barracks in a most disgraceful way even before our people had landed), now reappeared on the shore, and, for the purpose, we presume, of frightening the fishes, kept up for quite a while a desultory musketry fire. It was "*mustard after dinner.*" The two countrymen who had been seized and forced to serve as guides were then put ashore and the expedition returned to Cananocoui.

The naval lieutenant in his official report to Commodore Yeo, gave a detailed statement of Chretien's coolness and courage, together with the peril he had exposed himself to during this brush with the enemy. He further charged him to convey the despatch to Kingston. Sir George Prevost sent for him, and, besides promoting him to the rank of sergeant, presented him with the sabres and pistols looted at Gravelly Point.*

Cananocoui.—The Cananocoui River, which draws its waters from a chain of lakes in the interior, has its discharge on the front of the Township of Leeds in the County of the same name, in the Johnston district; its mouth forms an excellent harbour—the water 12 or 15 feet in depth—and with little current. With the exception of three small portages, this river is navigable for batteaux a distance of about nine miles, when the first of its

*Major Durham of Cape Vincent informs me that among the series of volumes known as the "Documents relating to the history of New York" are a series of papers known as the "Brown Papers," in which a very different account is given of this affair at Cape Vincent: the British are there stated to have been repulsed, with considerable loss in dead and prisoners. I have been unable to verify the American version of the affair.