

mand of English officers, and supported by the few regulars who were in the place, he was defeated and taken prisoner, with near forty of his party, the rest who survived escaping in the woods. ALLEN, with his fellow-prisoners, were by General Carleton's orders loaded with irons, and sent in that condition on board a man of war to England, from whence, however, they were in some time remanded back to America.

The progress of Montgomery at Saint Johns, was for some time retarded by a want of ammunition sufficient for carrying on a siege; but having the good fortune to make himself master of a little fort called *Chamblé*, where he found above a hundred barrels of powder, his operations at Saint Johns were greatly facilitated. The garrison, under the command of Major Preston, amounted to betwixt six and seven hundred men, of which about five hundred were regulars, and the rest Canadian Volunteers. They endured the difficulties and hardships of a very long siege, augmented by a scarcity of provisions, with unabating constancy and resolution. In the mean time, General Carleton was indefatigable in his endeavours to raise a force sufficient for its relief. Attempts had been for some time made by Colonel McLean, for raising a Scotch regiment, under the title of Royal Highland Emigrants, to be composed of natives of that country, who had lately arrived in America, and who, in consequence of the troubles had not obtained settlements. With these and some Canadians, the Colonel was posted near the junction of the Sorel with the river St. Lawrence. The General was at Montreal, where, with the greatest difficulty, and by every possible means, he got together near a thousand men, composed principally of Canadians, with a few regulars, and some English officers and volunteers. With these he intended a junction with McLean, and then to have marched directly to the relief of Saint Johns. But on his attempting to pass over from the Island of Montreal, he was encountered at Longueuil by a party of the Provincials, who easily repulsed the Canadians, and put a stop to the whole design. Another party had pushed McLean towards the mouth of the Sorel, where, having received advice of the Governor's defeat, and being abandoned by some of his party, he was obliged to make the best of his way to Quebec with the Scotch Emigrants. In the mean time, Montgomery pushed on the siege of Saint Johns with great vigour. Nor was there less alacrity shewn in the defence. In this state of things, an account of the success at Longueuil, accompanied by the prisoners who were taken, arrived at the Camp, upon which Montgomery sent a flag and a letter by one of them to Major Preston, hoping, that as all means of relief were now cut off by the Governor's defeat, he would, by a timely surrender of the fort, prevent that farther effusion of blood, which a fruitless, and obstinate defence must necessarily occasion. The Major endeavoured to obtain a few days time, in hopes of being relieved; but this was refused, on account of the lateness and severity of the season; he also endeavoured, in settling the terms of capitulation, to obtain liberty for the garrison to depart for Great Britain, which proved equally fruitless, and they were obliged, after being allowed the honours of war, on account of their brave defence, to lay down their arms, on the third of November, and surrender themselves prisoners. They were allowed their baggage and effects, the officers to