

dians marched them back to the Cedars and prepared to put them to death, but at Foster's earnest entreaty, accompanied by some presents, they delivered the prisoners to him. On the 21st of May he took up a position at Vaudrieul about six miles below the Cedars. Having received intelligence that the enemy, under Col. Arnold, had posted themselves at Lachine, nine miles above Montreal, and on the 26th of May advanced up the river with seven hundred men to dislodge the British, who occupied a strong position on the Isle Perrault and at the head of St. Anne's rapids. After a good deal of desultory fighting Arnold was compelled to retire to St. Anne's with considerable loss; and there on the 27th of May arranged an exchange of prisoners with Captain Foster, the latter being moved thereto by the fact that they outnumbered his troops. This cartel was broken in the most infamous manner by Congress, and on the following pretext—when the prisoners were about to be released the Indians and Canadians were not satisfied that they would keep faith not to serve till exchanged, and the former that they should be enabled to know their men again actually insisted on marking the ears of the 150 men taken at the Cascades. This trifling mutilation, for it did not amount to actual disfigurement, was made the occasion for breaking the cartel agreed on.

Captain Foster's motives are well given in the preamble to the cartel, which is as follows: "After the maturest deliberation on the actions and manners of the savages in war, which I find so opposite and contrary to the humane disposition of the British Government and to all civilized nations, and to avoid the inevitable consequences of the savage custom in former war (which by their threats and menaces I find is not changed), that of putting their prisoners to death to disencumber themselves in case of their being attacked by their enemy; I have, therefore, in compliance with the above disposition in government and the dictates of humanity, thought fit to enter into the following articles of agreement with Brigadier General Arnold in the name of the Province he is employed by, and of the officers and soldiers who shall be released by this agreement, whose rank and number shall be endorsed on this cartel.

"1st. That there shall be an exchange of prisoners faithfully made returning an equal number of his Majesty's troops of the same rank as those released by this agreement as soon as possible within the space of ten minutes, allowing a moderate time for casualties that may render the performance of this article impracticable.

"2nd. That the prisoners shall be conducted with safety and all possible convenience and despatch that circumstances will permit, to the South shore of the river St. Lawrence, from which they are to repair to St. Johns, and retire to their own countries

immediately, without committing any hurt or spoil on their march thither, allowing ten or twelve to go to Montreal to transact their private affairs.

"3rd. That the prisoners so returned shall not, under any pretext whatsoever, either in words or by signs, give the least information to government enemies or to their adherents now in arms in the least prejudicial to his Majesty's service.

"4th. That the batteaux or other conveniences made use of to transport the prisoners to the south shore of the said river St. Lawrence or the necessary people to conduct them shall return unmolested.

"5th. That hostages be delivered for the performance of articles to the full, according to the sense and spirit of the agreement without any equivocations whatsoever.

"6th. That the security of the subscribers be given to the inhabitants for all the waste and spoil committed by the detachment under Colonel Biddel on fair account attested and signed being delivered, for which the hostages are not to be answerable. It being our full intention to fulfil the above articles we mutually sign and interchange them as assurances of performances. Given under our hands this 27th day of May, A.D., 1776.

"Signed, GEORGE FOSTER,
Captain commanding the King's
"troops at Vaudrieul."

"ARTICLE 2.—The prisoners shall be sent to the south shore of the St. Lawrence within one league of Caughnawaga, and from thence to St. John to their own Provinces except twelve who have liberty to go to Montreal, for which purpose six days shall be allowed, and hostilities to cease on both sides.

"4. Four Captains shall be sent to Quebec as hostages and remain there until the prisoners are exchanged.

"The Continental troops, from principle, have ever avoided plundering. Upon proof being made of any waste committed by Col. Biddle's detachment reparation shall be made. Given under our hands this 27th day of May, 1775.

B. ARNOLD,
"Brigadier-General commanding
"Continental troops St. Anne's."

This cartel was most infamously and deliberately violated by Congress with the avowed intention of preventing the men of the 7th and 27th regiments, captured at St. John, Chambly and other places in Canada from joining the British ranks. Nor were their officers ashamed to profit by a direct falsehood, as the 6th article of the cartel shews in General Arnold's boast that the United States troops did not plunder, as it was well known they took grain and subsistence by force from the Canadians, and that too with the approval of Charles Carroll and Wm. Clare the resident commissaries, who justified those acts to Congress, declaring that it was the only way to prevent a general and indiscriminate plunder which

would have led to useless bloodshed. The whole villiany of this transaction is due to the action of Congress in throwing a lot of lawless brigands amongst a peaceful and inoffensive people, without the slightest disposition being made for their government or support.

The British advance under Gen. Burgoyne compelled the United States troops to evacuate St. Johns, which they burnt, and then retreated to Isle aux Noix, from which they fell back to Crown Point and Ticonderago. It now became necessary to obtain the command of Lake Champlain, and for this purpose three armed vessels were built and 20 gunboats with other small craft were collected, the whole put under the command of Captain Pringle. The United States flotilla consisted of two corvettes, two brigantines, and a dozen smaller vessels, under the command of Col. Arnold. The two fleets met the 11th October under the lee of Valcourt Island. After an indecisive action in which the United States lost two vessels, both fleets separated. Arnold had been so much weakened in the contest that he attempted to retreat to Crown Point, but was intercepted and totally defeated on the 13th October, losing all his vessels but four. Crown Point was at once evacuated and blown up, thus ending the campaign in Canada, in which some blunders had been unavoidably made, great difficulties encountered, and the successful issue was due to the good sense of Sir Guy Carleton, the slow but sure appreciation of the merits of the general by the Canadians, their military spirit and the loyalty and honor of the Seigneurs and noblesse.

Upwards of 30,000 troops have been concentrated at the camp at Chalons.

At New Hampton, England, some houses designed for laborers have been built in a novel style. Straw is compressed into slabs soaked in a solution of flint, to render them fireproof, both sides coated with a kind of cement, and of these slabs these cottages are built.

Of course there will be all sorts of excuses made for the failure of the Harvard crew to win the International boat race, but perhaps the one suggested in the following from the *New York Times*, is the most original:—

"Upon a recent occasion in which there was a rifle match between the Scotch and English volunteers, the crack rifleman of the Scotch missed fire and lost the day, by the fact of a fly lighting inopportune on his nose. It was probably some such incident that prevented the triumph of Harvard over Oxford."

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 1lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.