

The Rockwood Review.

The enemy soon retreating to St. Johns, we therefore again set sail and soon afterwards landed at Sorel, and marched to St. Denis, and from there eighteen miles to Chamblee. We halted at Chamblee four days to victual and then pursued to St. Johns, twenty-four miles, where we found that the enemy had set fire to the Fort, and gone away in their batteaux on the Lake to the Isle le Noir, (26 miles). Our Army remained here until the beginning of the month of September, repairing the burnt Fort and building, nearly two hundred batteaux for the purpose of pursuit; so we soon made an advance in our batteaux, the enemy retreating from the Isle le Noir, we proceeded up the River, "La Colle," (or La Cool?) and soon made progress over the Lake Champlaine (250 miles from Quebec, and more than one hundred miles over the Lake). We overtook the enemy on the further side of the Lake and gave battle, the Americans were said to be under the command of General Arnold who was wounded in the fight. We destroyed a number of their vessels, schooners floating batteries and gunboats; then we followed them to "Chimney Point," our old Fort, opposite to Crown Point, (we had Batteaux and Gunboats). The river that parts the two Forts runs from Lake Champlaine at a point said to be distant 400 miles from Quebec. Not far from Chimney Point we encamped till October, the enemy going up to Ticonderago to winter quarters. Now, as winter was approaching we were obliged to return to Canada for winter quarters in different cantonments, The artificers staying to build gunboats, floating batteries and two ships of twenty guns each to be named "The G and Maria Carleton," and a large floating battery to carry twenty guns. The remainder of the time until the beginning of May, 1777. We remained housed in the country cantonments, and when the weather

became favorable for naval and military operations, we assembled at St. John's to be embodied in the expedition under the direction of General Burgoyne; the shipping, gunboats, floating batteries being sent on before us to clear the lakes, the Land Army (which was the principal part), going a few days afterwards in the batteaux, five men with their arms, ammunition, provisions, etc., in each batteau. It took seven days for the expedition to reach 'Crown Point,' and 'East Point' for a few days, then one division embarked in the gunboats. I was with the other division which marched to a suitable spot within three miles of "Fort Ti," (Ticonderago) where we encamped several days, and then advanced one and a half miles further, opposite 'Fort Ti,' to await for the rear to come up and concentrate. Soon when our opponents found we were so near, they began cannonading us, and their fire became so hot that we were obliged hastily to move our camp into the valleys, so that the cannon balls went over us. We found that they had fortified "Independence Hill," near the town strongly, so we began to clear "Sugar Loaf Hill (a large hill south-west of the town) and hills on the opposite side of the river which commanded the town. The sides were so steep that the enemy thought it impossible for us to get any cannon up, indeed it was with great fatigue, both of men and horses that after clearing the hill of timber, we managed to get several 32 pounders up. After building the battery we had mounted two of the big guns, and should soon have mounted the the others, intending to open fire by the hour of seven in the morning, when it was discovered that our rebellious subjects under General Schuyler, had evacuated their fort during the night and our men almost immediately took possession. It was said that the Americans had left one hundred guns and all their heavy bag-