

In 1775, while the Americans were besieging the fort at St. Johns, Montgomery sent a strong detachment under Colonel Bedell to attempt the capture of Chambly. Guy Carleton—the Governor of Canada—by some unaccountable oversight, had left that fort with only a slim garrison. Artillery was floated down the river from St. Johns on boats, as far as the head of the rapids, then mounted on wheels and drawn up in face of the works. The feeble garrison, finding itself thus suddenly enveloped, did not make a vigorous resistance and soon surrendered. It is worthy of remark, that among the spoils, were the colors of the seventh regiment of the line, so celebrated in British annals. These were sent to Congress as trophies and are said to have been the first received by that body during the Revolutionary contest. Near the old fort are still seen the remains of the earthworks and the battery mounds, which Bedell and his Green Mountain Boys erected. It is a noteworthy fact that native Canadians aided the Americans in the capture of Chambly. They piloted the artillery down the Richelieu and likewise assisted in the siege.

Chambly has ever since been retained as one of the regular garrisons of the country. It offers great advantages as a military station and its present barracks possess superior accommodations. It was the chosen ground for the rifle practice of the regular army.

#### IV.—ST. CHARLES, ST. DENTS AND SOREL.

St. Charles is a pretty village, on the right bank of the Richelieu, some twenty-five miles above its mouth. It was the scene of an important engagement during the rebellion of 1837. The *Patriots* had rendezvoused and entrenched themselves on a piece of land belonging to a certain Lussier and to Mr. Debartzsch, the seignior. The works consisted of an oblong square, fenced in with felled trees covered with earth. The river lay on one wing, a wooded hillock on the other, and