

vincial Congress," etc.; that he was in that service twenty-one days, for which he had never received any compensation. The petition was referred to a committee who reported that "the petitioner did go to Canada *by order of the authority*, to pilot Major Brown as set up in his petition," and recommended that he be paid therefor from the State Treasury, the sum of eight pounds and fourteen shillings, being at the rate of one dollar per day, which payment was accordingly made. (See petition and report on file in the office of the Secretary of State at Montpelier, and Journals of Assembly, March 7, 1787; also Hall's Early History of Vermont, 198, 470. For Brown's letter to Warren and Adams, see Force's Archives, Vol. 2, 4th series, 243.)

There would seem, then, to be no doubt that Mr. Brown did see other people on the New Hampshire Grants besides "the couple of old hunters, who ferried him hurriedly down Lake Champlain;" that he did in fact confer with "the Grand Committee" of those people, and that there is, therefore, no reason to question the truth of Brown's statement, that "the people on the New Hampshire Grants" had engaged to capture Ticonderoga. It consequently follows that Mr. DeCosta's theory, which convicts Brown of misrepresentation and falsehood, falls to the ground.

It is perhaps proper to notice here that Mr. DeCosta, after what he says about the two old hunters, adds the following: "With Allen, who lived far away from the lake, he (Brown) had no communication as is shown by the declarations of Allen himself." We have no direct proof that Brown saw Allen on this occasion, though there is no reason to doubt that he did, for Allen's residence was at Bennington, and he was a member of the Grand Committee with whom Brown conferred. It is difficult to speak in words polite of the assertion of Mr. DeCosta, that "*it is shown by the declarations of Allen himself*," that Brown did not see him. The writer produces no authority for the statement, and can produce none.