

his personal recourte ensued—a struggle for life. Rand and his antagonist equally matched in point of strength, strained every sinew for the mastery, which neither could obtain; Norcross sunk before the superior power of his adversary, who threw him on the ground and poured the blazing contents of his musket into his body, then turned from the dying Norcross and rushed upon the struggling Rand. At this critical moment Durkee, who with a convulsive effort had wrenched his gun from the third soldier and stretched him upon the ground, prostrated the antagonist of Rand with its butt, and pointing its loaded muzzle at the other soldier compelled him to surrender. Then leaving Rand to bind up the wounds of poor, expiring Norcross, the victorious Durkee marched his three prisoners into camp.”

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN FLEET ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, OCTOBER, 1776.

The following is General Arnold's official account of the loss of his fleet on the 13th of October, 1776. In reference to the destruction of the Congress galley, it is said, on page 112, “Arnold kept up a running fight until he arrived within ten miles of Crown Point, when he ran the Congress and four Gondolas into a *small creek* in Pantou.” This statement was made on the authority of the following letter. The sunken wrecks of the vessels are yet to be seen. They now lie in Adam's Bay, in Pantou, nearly opposite Barber's Point, and not in the mouth of the small creek.

Ticonderoga, October 15, 1776.

DEAR GENERAL: I make no doubt before this you have received a copy of my letter to General Gates of the 12th instant, dated at Schuyler's Island, advising of an action between our fleet and the enemy the preceding day, in which we lost a schooner and a gondola. We remained no longer at Schuyler's Island than to stop our leaks, and mend the sails of the Washington. At two o'clock, P. M., the 13th,