

THE JOURNAL

(1775)

(Oct.) 6 **C**ARRY'D our boats and provisions across and proceeded

On our way about 7 miles—here is seven islands
Fairly encompassed by the water; the most of them
Lies on the east side of the river—now we began
To see the mountains that lay ahead, these appeared
Dismal in our sight, thinking we had them to
Pass—here I shall observe that we had no pilot.

7 This day we proceeded on our way to the great
Carryingplace—the land here is low and very fine
Grass, but on the edge of the river it appears to
Be overflowed in the spring—now it begins to be
Mountain[ous] and appears to be less fertile here.—
I travelled by land till I came to the above
Carrying place, traveling through swamps, over
Hills and mountains, crossing several small
Rivers; at length I came to the carry (ing place)
And much fatigued—

8 This day L^t Church came back and (gave)
Accounts of the first carrying place being (three)
Miles $\frac{1}{4}$, then a pond. I shall give an (account of)
Them as I pass by them—encamp'd (and)
Were employed in clearing the road (for)
Carrying our boats—it rain'd all (day and)
Occasioned our work not going on (as it)
Would have done if fair; we have been (favored)
Hitherto (with) extraordinary good weather (for)
The season of the year. At 3 O'Clock all our boats
And most of our men came up—here we
Remained, here was all the rifle Men helping to
Clear the roads—they'd killed a moose, I saw the

Skin and it appeared to be as big as that of an
 Ox that would weigh 600^{wt}—they're very
 Plenty and we can scarcely go 50 yards
 Without meeting with their tracks.

- 9 Detach'd 2 Subbarltons* and 36 men to clear the
 Roads to the first pond, which was perfected at 12
 O'Clock and the rest of our men were employ'd
 In getting our pork on sticks and carrying our
 Baggage and boats across to the first pond.
 This carrying place is four miles—here is very
 Fine trout of which we caught a great number.
- (10) (This day) we were employed in getting our
 (men acr)oss the pond—this carrying place is
 (Half a m)ile, then proceed'd to the second pond.
- (11) (Crossed) the 3rd carrying place, which is about
 (4 mile)s & came to the rivulet that leads
 (Into Dead) river so call'd.
- (12) (Had a) very fine prospect of a high mountain which
 (bears) S. W. being 15 miles; round this pond
 (It) is boggy and wet—here is a bogg
 (About) 1 mile across which we was oblig'd
 To carry our boats across, and at every step we
 Sunk half leg high into mud and water,
 Which made it very difficult, and to make it
 Much worse the[re] was ice on the top which
 Broke through.
- 13 Proceed'd on our march about 3 miles and
 Encamp'd—
- 14 Proceeded on our way, not going above 10
 Miles because of the current runs so swift
 And the shore so Bold that our setting poles
 Will not reach the bottom in many places, so
 That we are oblig'd to hall our boats along

*Subalterns.

- By the bushes that hang over the river.
- 15 We despatched two Indians and one white man
To quebec with a letter¹ to a gentleman in that
City, and they are expected to meet us in
10 or 12 days. Here we waited some time
For a company that was in our rear to come
Up—employ'd in cleaning our guns.
- 16 Being very short of provisions and brought
To one half pint of flower for each man now,
Waiting untill 9 O'Clock for the Rifle
Companies² in order to get some supplys &
(They) not coming up, we proceeded on our
Way—came to an Indian hut where one
Satanniss lived, as big a rogue as ever liv'd—
Still proceed'd on our march about 4 miles
And encamp'd, and Col Arnold came up in
The evening at 8 O'Clock and hearing of our wants
Of bread, order'd 4 Battoes with 32 men
Of each companies to return to the rear for a
Supply of provision in the morning—here
We had not more than 5 or 6 lb of flower
P^r man.
- 17 We despach'd 12 boats with 96 men, officers
Included, who went on this occasion—
- 18 Employ'd in making and filling cartridges—
Took another observation of the mountain,
And found it bore S. E. by E., the river runs more
To the north here—we staid until the
Second Division came up.

1. "These letters never reached the persons to whom they were addressed, and being intercepted fell into the hands of Cramahé, the Lieutenant Governor of Canada in command at Quebec. * * Through him they gave the people of Quebec their first intimation of the approach of the provincial detachment."—*Arnold's Expedition to Quebec, Codman.*

2. These had been detained at the great carrying-place and Greene's division was here in the lead.

- 19 It rain'd very steady until 3 O'Clock
 When major migs* with his division
 Proceeded on their march towards the
 Shoddier† river.
- 20 It rain'd very hard—our boats not having
 Come up we packed up our cartridges
 In casks in order to be ready for an
 Immediate embarkation—here we staid this
 Night, it being [the] 3rd day that we have [been] obliged
 To lay by for provision.
21. It rain'd very hard and was almost as heavy
 A storm as I ever saw—here Col enos came
 To us at 11 O'Clock, & thought to found Col
 Arnold, but not finding him return'd
 back [and] drove up his rear in the afternoon—
 There came up to us one of Cap^t Williams'
 Serj^t with that company—major Bigelow who
 had been down with the boats return'd with
 Only 2 Barrels of flower—we are very short
 of provision & there is no probability of getting
 Any more. We have no other view than
 Either to proceed to canada or to retreat.
 Here we concluded to send back those who
 Was not able to do actual duty—the
 River since last night has rose 2 feet
 And half, which occasions the current to run
 Very swift—our encampment grew very
 Uncomfortable especially for those that have
 No tents.
- 22 This day the storm abated—the river rose
 To six feet and runs very swift—the sun
 Arose with little rain, but the weather
 Grew fair; we began to embark and to

*Meigs. †Chaudière

- Proceed toward shoddier*—after going 6 miles
 Against the stream, which ran at least 5
 Miles an hour, came to a carrying place
 Which was overflowed so that our boats
 Went over through the woods where it
 Was cut out in order for to carry our boats
 Across—went about 50 rods and encamp'd—
 23 At 5 O'Clock proceeded against the freshet
 Which is as full as ever and very difficult.
 This is paying for delay of time—went 3
 Miles farther and crossed another carry-
 ing place, and a half a mile farther Crossed
 Another, and went 7 miles and crossed
 Another, expecting to be within 8 miles
 Of the great carryingplace, and encamp'd.
- 24 Received accounts of its being 25 miles to [the]
 Height of land, and we almost distitute
 Of provision, being brought to 1 half pint
 Of flower p^r man and having no (more)
 To deliver out it being the last we have; it snow'd
 This evening & continued part of the night.
- 25 We stayed for Col green, who is gone foreward
 To hear what we must do for provisions—we are in
 An absolute danger of starving: however I hope for
 The best but if we do not receive no supply from
 The french we shall be poorly off. This day there
 Was a subⁿ & 48 men of the sick and unfit for duty
 Went back with 3 boats of each of 3 companies.
 The river is narrow and exceeding swift, the
 Going by land is very difficult, which much
 Disheartn'd our men and are desirous to return.
 However if their bellies were full I believe
 They'd rather go forward—we are out and must
 Go on; Col Arnold has sent Cap^t Hanchett with

*Chaudière

A party y^o number I do not know, to purchase Provision of the french if possible and to clear The roads. Proceed'd on our way about 3 miles And encamp'd for our boats to come up, which Could not be done very quick on account of y^o Rapidity of the river. Col Green, Cap^t Topham And thayre* stay by desire of Col Enos³ in

*Thayer.

3. "Col. Enos and officers * * came up before noon when a council of war was ordered. Here sat a number of grimacers—melancholy aspects who had been preaching to their men the doctrine of impenetrability and non-perseverance, Col. Enos in the chair. The matter was debated upon the expediency of proceeding on for Quebec. The party against going urging the impossibility, averring the whole provisions when averaged would not support the army five days.

* * These hints being promised I now proceed to the determination of the council of war. After debating upon the state of the army with respect to provisions there was found very little in the division then encamped at the falls. * * The other companies not being come up, either through fear that they should be obliged to come to a divider, or to show their disapprobation of proceeding any further. The question being put whether all to return or only part, the majority were for part only returning. Part only of the officers of those detachments were in this council. The number and opinions of those present were as follows:

<i>For proceeding</i>	<i>For returning</i>
Lieut. Col. Greene	Capt. Williams
Major Bigelow	" McCobb
Capt. Topham	" Scott
" Thayer	Adjutant Hide
" Ward	Lieut. Peters
Lieut. Col. Enos	

According to Col. Arnold's recommendation the invalids were allowed to return as also the timorous. One batteau only for each company to proceed, in order to carry the military stores, medicines, etc. * The officers who were for going forward, requested a division of the provisions. * * To this the returning party (being predetermined) would not consent alledging that they would either go back with what provisions they had, or if they must go forward they'd not impart any. Col. Enos though (he) had voted for proceeding, yet had undoubtedly pre-engaged to the contrary as every action demonstrated.

* * Col. Enos, who more immediately commanded the division of *returners* was called upon to give positive orders for a small quantity if no more. He replied that his men were out of his power, and that they had determined to keep their possessed quantity whether they went back or forward. They finally concluded to spare (us) two and one-half barrels of flour, if determined to pursue our destination, adding that we never should be able to bring (in) any inhabitants. Thus circumstanced, we were left the alternative of accepting their small pittance and proceed, or return. The former was adopted with a determined resolution to go through or die. Received it, put it on board of our boats, quit the few tents we were in possession of, with all other camp equipage, took each man to his duds on his back, bid them adieu, and away—passed the river; passed over falls and encamped."—*Senter's Journal*.

Order to hold a council of war.

[It was] resolv'd that Col Enos should not go back,
But afterwards (he) return'd with the whole
Of his division⁴, viz Cap^t Williams, scott & Mc(Cobb)—

- (26) We proceed'd over 3 carryingplaces 2 small ones &
One half a mile over after coming up the river and
A pond—encamp'd 20 rods from the pond—
- 27 After a cold and frosty night proceed'd through
Another pond up the river which is now so
Narrow that 2 battoes will reach across—this evening a
Better way was found up the river—went over
Another carryingplace into a small pond from
Whence we carried about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile into
Another pond through which the river runs and
Encamp'd—
- 28 Proceed'd over another carryingplace through
A pond and over another carryingplace into
A pond and across another carryingplace into
A pond and then came to hight of land
Another carryingplace which is 4 miles $\frac{1}{4}$ to
The rivulet that leads into the (dead river?)*
Lake called the great ammiguntick or the
Shoddier pond—this lake is 12 miles in
Length & 6 in Breadth—here was given

4. "Our men made a general prayer that Col. Enos and all his men might die by the way, or meet with some disaster, equal to the cowardly, dastardly and unfriendly spirit they discover'd in returning back without orders, in such a manner as they had done. And then we proceeded forward."—*Dearborn's Journal*.

"Arnold wrote to Greene and Enos who were in the rear to select as many of their best men as they could supply with fifteen days provisions and come on with them, leaving the others to return to Norridgewock. Enos, either through a false construction of the order or willful disobedience returned to Cambridge with his whole division. His appearance excited the greatest indignation in the Continental camp, and Enos was looked upon as a traitor for thus deserting his companions and endangering the whole expedition. He was tried by a court-martial and it being proved that he was short of provisions and that none could be procured in the wilderness, he was acquitted. He never was restored in public estimation, however, and soon afterward left the army."—*Lossing*.

*Almost erased in original. Apparently intentionally.

Out all the provision and then proceed'd
 Close to the rivulet in a large meadow in
 Which there was very fine grass—left
 All our boats but one—at 4 O'Clock an
 Express arrived from Col arnold who
 Brought accounts of the french's being
 Glad of our coming & that they (would)
 Supply us with necessaries glad tidings (to)
 People that are brought to 1 pint of flower &
 No meat—to day we received the last pork
 left in y^e detachment about 2 oz pr man—Col
 Arnold order'd that those who had more than
 Five days provision should leave it for the rear
 But we had no more than 5 days & brought
 Up the rear; an express for his excellency the
 Gen^l commander in chief of nothamerican
 Army past us and a pilot was sent us to lead us
 The right way through the woods—went 1 mile
 Back the carryingplace then turn'd into the
 Woods and encamp'd—

- 29 Proceed'd in the front on our way to sertagan
 The travelling very bad but we have encouragment
 Of its being better farther ahead—lost one man
 Viz. Samuel Nichols who must inevitably
 Perish with hunger—we traveled through very
 Bad travelling all day and found that the
 Pilot sent us knew nothing of the way but led us
 By gesswork and encamp'd after going about 5 miles—
- 30 Proceed'd through a swamp 6 miles and more in
 Frozen water all the way—got into an Alder swamp^s—

5. The region southeast of Lake Megantic is swampy, as are also the shores of Spider Lake which is east of the former and discharges into it. Spider Lake was not shown on Montresor's map, the only one in Arnold's possession and in trying to follow down the east shore of Lake Megantic all the divisions got into this swamp. Morgan and Meigs pushed across it, but Captain Topham and probably the rest of Greene's division, seem to have followed the shores of Spider Lake, skirting along its southern and eastern sides.

Steering all the way E & southerly—came to a river where
 We was Obliged to strip and wade through the river
 It being waist high and very cold but this river is
 Not above 3 Rods wide from whence we proceed'd (to)
 A hill where we shaped our course N $\frac{1}{2}$ W and
 Came to another hill* river and went across (it on a)
 Log—here is no mark of inhabitants but a swampy
 Thicket of wood made only for an Assylum for wild
 Beasts—at 4 O'Clock after going about 13 miles
 Through very bad traveling came into a fine
 Grove of young birch and beach—going 2 miles $\frac{1}{2}$
 Found to our great satisfaction a path^e of
 Some humane being which greatly rejoiced y^e
 Men who are almost brought to despair and look
 Pale upon their hard march and fare—encamp'd
 About 6 miles from the river at the end of the
 Grove in a delightful level spot.

- 31 Proceeded 6 miles and saw the racks of some
 Boats—here was one of the rifle Battalion
 Drown'd—here was a Lieu^t of the s^d Battalion
 Sick viz. McClannin—march 6 miles further
 And encamp'd

(Nov^y) Proceeded again—our people grow very much

- 1 Fatieug'd and begin to fall in the rear being
 Much reduced with hunger and cold—I saw
 With astonishment a dog killed and even his
 Paunch guts and skin eat—went about 12 miles
 And encamp'd—

- 2 Proceeded—went through much fatieuge—went
 About 16 miles—it is an astonishing thing to
 See almost every man without any sustenance

*An attempt was apparently made to rub out this word in the original.

6. Senter, who was with Greene's division at this time says, that this was the "small foot-path made by the rest of the army."

But cold water which is much more weakening
Than strengthening—I have now been 48 hours
Without victuals⁷

- 3 Proceed'd and met a party³ with beef and oatmeal
Which was never sifted—this I thought was as good
Bread as I ever eat—proceed'd by three pair of
Falls went 6 miles and came the 1st house and

7. November first and second were the days on which the army suffered most for lack of food. The following extracts are expressive:

Nov. 2—"This morning when we arose to resume our march many of us were so weak as to be unable to stand without support of our guns. I, myself, whom Providence had endowed with an uncommon degree of strength staggered about like a drunken man. We had eaten no food for several days. However, we got on our packs and set out through the woods hoping to see some inhabitants. But we stumbled on over hill and swamp, mile after mile, without any visible prospect of relief. This day I roasted my shot-pouch and eat it. It was now four days since I had eaten anything save the skin of a squirrel I had picked up in a tent some time before and had accidentally put into my pocket."—*Morison's Journal*.

Nov. 1—"Continued unwell; this day I eat the last of my provisions; I kept with the company and we went twenty miles.

Nov. 2—"Traveled four miles; I shot a small bird called a sedee and a squirrel which I lived upon this day."—*Melvin's Journal*.

Nov. 1—"Here I saw some of the foot-men who were almost starved. This day Capt. Goodrich's company killed my dog and another dog and eat them. I remain very unwell."—*Dearborn's Journal*.

Nov. 1—"This day I passed a number of soldiers who had no provisions and some that were sick and not in my power to help or relieve them except to encourage them. One or two dogs were killed which the distressed soldiers eat with good appetite, even the feet and skins."—*Meigs' Journal*.

Nov. 1—"Travelled all day very briskly and at night encamped in a miserable situation. Here we killed a dog and we made a very great feast without either bread or salt, we having been 4 or 5 days without any provisions."—*Ware's Journal*.

Wednesday, Nov. 1st.—"Our greatest luxuries now consisted of a little water stiffened with flour, in imitation of shoemakers' paste which was christened with the name of Lilliput. Instead of the diarrhoea which tried our men most shockingly in the former part of our march, the reverse was now the complaint, which continued for many days. We had now arrived as we thought to almost the zenith of distress. Several had been entirely destitute of either meat or bread for many days. * * * * This poor animal was instantly devoured without leaving any vestige of the sacrifice. Nor did the shaving soap, pomatum and even the lip salve, leather of their shoes, cartridges boxes etc. share any better fate."—*Dr. Senter's Journal*.

8. "After marching two days and two nights without the least nourishment, travelling on the shore side, discovered about twelve o'clock the 3rd day some men and horses and cattle making toward us. * * The driver was sent toward us by Col. Arnold in order to kill them for our support."—*Thayer's Journal*.

Staid here this night—

- 4 This day nothing happen'd worth notice—
- 5 Proceed'd 5 miles to another house were provision
Was made for the army—the inhabitants begins to
Be considerable thick—their houses are thatched
With straw—for the most part the people are very
Civil but they ask a prodigious price for what
They have to sell—
- 6 This Day proceeded 15 miles to a church—
- 7 This day the minister spar'd every thing that he
Could—this place is well settled; and very good
Land along the river but farther back it is
Mountainous and poor.
- 8 This day we proceeded on our way and major
Megs came up and (we) proceed'd on with 20 Birch
Canoes to carry^o through the woods in order to
Transport us over the river S^t Lawrence—this
Place is called S^t Marys parish—here a small
Chappel with a bell in it—
- 9 Proceeded 6 miles through settlements then
Entered the woods which (were) 9 miles across and went
Fifteen miles and stop'd at S^t Areys* parish at
A house near the chappel of the same name—
There dined and then set out again for point
Levy where we arrived at 4 O'Clock—here we
Found Col. Arnold and our volunteers all well
And in good spirits; the hunter sloop of war
Sent her boat on shore to fetch off some
Oars—our people spied them and fir'd upon
Them—they put off in confusion and left
M^r M^cKindsy † a midshipman who belong'd

9. "Then Major Meigs left me * * and had to carry them thirty miles on our backs, four men under each canoe."—*Thayer's Journal*.

*St. Henri's. †McKenzie, a brother of the *Hunter's* Captain.

To the s^d ship who was taken by our men
 And brought to head quarters,—he tried to
 Make his escape by swimming—he was fir'd
 At several times and had his cloaths cut
 In three or four places by the balls and
 Wounded in one place slightly—he is but (a)
 Boy being only 15 years of age, he is strickly
 Adher'd to the old doctrine of war viz.
 Never to discover their wakeness.

- 10 Remain'd here busied in getting provision &
 Necessaries for our men—borrow'd of some
 Frenchmen some wooden canoes—I receiv'd (orders) to
 Parade my company and to march to head
 Quarters—there receiv'd orders to go and guard the canoes.
- 11 Remaining at point levy—Cap^t hanchet with
 Six smiths who was to make spears and
 Hooks for ladders, Lieu^t Savage with a
 Number of carpenters was detach'd to go
 And make a number of scailing Ladders.
- 12 This day nothing hapned extraordinary.
- 13 Cap^t Hanchet return'd,—began to fix the ladders—
 Receiv'd some favourable accounts from B^r
 Gen^l Montgomery—at 3 O'Clock a council of
 War resolved to cross the river this night¹⁰, it
 Was calm moonlight and cold,—at 3 O'Clock in
 The morning having got most of our men over
 The hunters boat row'd down towards the
 City and we hail'd her but not bringing too
 Col. Arnold and some more fir'd upon her
 She still continued her course but the men

10. Nov. 18—"On the evening of this day at nine o'clock we began to embark our men on board thirty-five canoes and at four o'clock in the morning we got over and landed about five hundred men entirely undiscovered. * * We landed at the same place that General Wolfe did, in a small Cove which is now called Wolfe's Cove."—*Meigs' Journal*.

"We went to Major Caldwell's house, about two miles from the city."—*Melvin's Journal*.

- In her made a terrible hollowing so
 That we have reason to think they was
 Wound'd if none killed (which we found to be a fact—)
- 14 A boat came to wolfs cove¹¹ and in her there came
 Four men which was taken by Lieu^t Webb—they
 Were unarm'd and bound up the river for kings
 Store that lay in the cove—carried the
 Prisoners to head Quarters—one was a swiss
 From whom we had some very good intelligence—
 The others were young frenchmen—the enemy
 Sallied out and suppris'd one of our sentries—
 We immediately parad'd our men march'd
 Up within 80 Rods of the walls and gave
 Three huzzas we march'd in such a manner
 That they could not discover our strength—
 They fir'd a Number of cannon shot at us
 But did us no damage.
- 15 Was busied with getting our men in order
 Regulating guards and other duty—the french
 Seem for the most part in our favour but
 There is some fellows keep continually about
 Our camps whom we suspeck to be spies &
 We can hardly take them without affronting
 The people—this Evening the british troops
 Set fire to the subbards of S^t Johns¹² and burnt
 Part of it to the ground.
- 16 This morning we march'd with our men
 In order to take some live stock—I was
 Posted near to S^t Johns gate under the
 Cover of the hill in order to receive them

11. Wolfe's Cove is about two miles above Quebec. There was a road in 1775 as there is now, leading from the river to the Plains of Abraham.

12. The suburb of St. Johns was situated outside of St. John's gate, the northernmost of the two gates opening from Quebec to the Plains of Abraham.

- If they should sallie out while the other
 Party was after the cattle—they found an
 Old cow & one yearling—we post'd a guard
 At the nunnery¹³ to cut off the communication
 Between the Country and City—
- 17 Relieved guard—took two gentlemen Cap^{tn}.
 Of the french who had been out
 In the country to see what interest they
 Could make with y^e inhabitants of this country;
 An express arrived from Gen^l montgomery
 With some agreeable News.
- 18 This morning when our people were relieving
 Guards at the nunnery which is near the city
 An unlucky shot struck Serj^t Dickson's*
 Leg of capt. Smiths company—after having it
 Cut off above where it was fractured he died—
 The doctor advis'd him to drink tea (say the
 Noble spirit'd serj^t I would not if it would
 Save my life) which he did not.
- 19 Relieved Guards as usual, —sent boats across
 The river in the night and transport'd
 Some men and some flower—received intelligence
 From Quebec about their strength which by
 The best accounts I can gather is 8 or 900
 Men—we likewise receiv'd intelligence that
 They had discover'd our strength both in
 Men and amminition which we was not
 Very strong of the latter,—major megs &
 Bigelow gave in a return of the amminution

13. Nov. 16—"We sent a company of men to-day to take possession of the General Hospital which is a very large pile of buildings about three-quarters of a mile from the walls of Quebec. In this building is a nunnery of the first order in Canada, where at present there are about thirty fine † nuns."—*Dearborn's Journal*.

*Dixon, of West Hanover, Pa.

†Five (?).

Which was not to exceed five rounds p^r man
 And it was said that they were preparing
 To sallie out upon us with 7 field pieces
 And all their force to endeavour to cut us
 Off—at which time a frigate went up the
 River which made us think that the news
 Which we had heard was true,—then the
 Colonel called a council of war in which
 It was determin'd to retreat and there
 Should be given to each man 3 days
 Provision and the whole to hold them
 Selves in readiness to march at 3 O'Clock
 In the morning—I was order'd to go across
 The river to fetch over some men that
 Was there keeping guard and at the
 Above S^d time set out for point aux tremble*—
 This is a well settled country—encamp'd—
 Two schooners one brig past by us bound
 Down the river—one of the schooners
 Appear'd to be full of men.

- 20 An express arrived from Genⁿ montgomery
 With accounts that Gen^l Carlton with
 His men had quitted montreal and left it
 To our people—we suppos'd that the top
 Sail schooner with a number of men on
 Board to have been Genⁿ Carlton with
 His men on board bound to quebec which
 It seems they are determin'd to maintain
 And hold to all events.
- 21 Sent off our express to Gen^l montgomery
 And sent a man over the river to stop the
 Men that was order'd to march up on that
 Side of the river—they stop them and brought

*Aux Trembles—Aspen Point.

Over the river—it freezes so hard every night
 That the river has a thin crust on it every morning—
 Our men are reduced to a most distressing
 Condition, destitute of cloathing shoes &
 Money, we are Obliged to do hard duty—
 They must inevitably perish if we cannot
 Get necessaries for them to screen them from
 The inclemency of the weater which begins
 To be very severe and it is likely to be worse
 Still—we sent a number of men to make
 Mixisons* and shoes but the leather being
 Exceeding poor this country shoes will not
 Last long on the hard frosty ground—

- 22 Our express that was sent off first (brought)
 Accounts from Gen^l Montgomery—(sent)
 Two Lieu^t and 40 men to be (a guard)
 At the ferry and (bridge over the river)
 (Between us and Quebec)

[A man belonging to Capt. Topham's com-
 pany who was suppos'd to be starv'd to death re-
 turn'd and inform'd us that he and one Olney
 Hart kept together for some time both sick and
 wading through the]†

Rivers—after they had been 6 days from the
 Height of land, Hart was seized with the
 Cramp which continued on him 5 days when
 By the violence of the disorder was drawn
 Out of all manner of shape and died—this
 Breedeem‡ and 5 sick riflemen left him dead
 And passed by another dead man which
 Died with hunger & sickness—he belonged

*Moccasins.

†The bottom of the page is torn off, and the words in brackets are from Capt. Thayer's Journal.

‡Burdeen, of Topham's company.

To Cap^t Hendricks company—they still
 Proceed'd on their way & came up with a
 Horse which got away from the party who
 Brought out provisions—they shot him
 With 6 Balls before they kill'd him—had
 They not found this horse they shold
 Have died,—they stayed 3 or 4 days and
 (7 or 8) more sick came up, they having
 (for 7 days had) nothing to subsist on but
 (Roots and) black-burch-bark boiled &
 _____ in this there

["He inform'd us of a man and wife belong-
 ing to the Battalion of Riflemen being Dead with
 12 more. But the woman return'd about 6 weeks
 afterwards and left her husband in the last ago-
 nies."]*

How the soldiers laying in Cambridge and
 Then reflect of our fatieugeing march it seems
 Astonishing how it was possible our men
 Could go through it; and indeed if one of
 The officers from cambridge was here at
 This time to review our men he would
 Really think one-half of them much fitter
 For the Gen^l Hospital than the field
 Although they are now recruiting fast
 And if we can once more get cloaths for
 Them instead of their rags and good living
 It would bring them up again, but their
 Is some who have ruin'd their constitutions
 So that they will never be the men as they
 Were before,—this parish is called point
 Aux tremble but the church is call'd
 St. Nicholas;—to day two of our volunteers

*From Capt. Thayer's Journal. This was Jemima Warner.

Set out on their way home.

- 23 This day Col Arnold call'd a council of War to choose a committee to examine Into the conduct of Col. Enos and those Who return'd without his consent.
- 24 We was informed by the officer of y^e ferry Guard that there was 4 armed vessels beating Up from Quebec,—we then despach'd a canoe With a serj^t and 6 men to carry intelligence To Gen^l Montgomery who was at this Time comeing down from Montreal to Join our party
- 25 This day the hunter sloop of war with a Schooner and Brig hove in sight and Came to off point Aux tremble.
- 26 The afore mention'd vessels hove up & Stood up the river to obstruct Gen^l Montgomerys comeing down—7 or 8 Masters of vessels and some others¹⁴ one Who brought a proclamation of Gen^l Carleton's and said that the sailors Was taken and put into the barracks And treated as soldiers &c—
- 27 Our detachment was order'd to hold Themselves in readiness to march at a Minutes warning—Lieu^t Brewen* & 18 Men 1 serj^t and a corporal was Detach'd last night on a secret errand And in the morning return'd with 4 Cows 4 calves 2 horses and a calash.
- 28 Cap^t Goodrich with 2 Lieu^t 4 Serj^t 64 men

14. Other journals say these men came from Quebec.

*This was probably Peter Bryan Bruin, of Va. He was wounded in the attack with Morgan. After his return home he was Major of the Seventh Virginia.

Was detach'd and order'd up to meet Gen^l
 Montgomerys Van guard with amminution,
 And also to watch the motions of the sd.
 Vessels;—Cap^t morgan with a like
 Number to go before quebec to watch
 Them there;—major Coldwells house
 Was burnt down in order to hinder our
 Taking up our Quarters then as we
 Had done done before.

- 29 It snow very hard—Major Coldwells
 Clark * was made prisoner—he affirms
 The intelligence that we had before.
- 30 Continu'd snowing,—the 3 arm'd vessels
 Afore sd. came down the river with
 The wind at S. W. greatly to our
 Satisfaction.

(Dec.) Receiv'd intelligence from Gen^l

- 2 Montgomery of his being in the river
 With 5 vessels—there was sent to us
 Fifteen barrals of powder & 2 boxes of lead—
 Cap^t Ogdon † arriv'd with stores of all sorts
 For the soldiers—Gen^l Montgomery hove¹⁵ in
 Sight about 9 O'Clock P. M.—came into point
 Aux tremble—we march'd our men down to
 Receive him—he received us with politeness—he
 Is a genteel polite man, tall and slender
 In his make bald on the top of his head
 Resolute mild and of a fine temper &
 An excellent gen^l—

- 3 Gen^l orders were given out for distributing

*Clerk, Joshua Wolfe. †Matthias Ogden, of New Jersey.

15. Major Meigs says that General Montgomery arrived at Point aux Trembles at one P. M. of Dec. 1st and that he reviewed the troops that evening. It seems probable that Captain Topham's diary is in error a day here and for some little time afterwards, as it gives several dates a day later than other authorities.

- Cloaths for the soldiers—this is happy news
 For our men as they were almost distitute
 Of cloaths.
- 4 Finish'd delivering out the cloaths and
 Receiv'd orders for marching to visit quebec
 Once more.
 - 5 At 10 O'Clock orders were issu'd for marching
 And at 12 O'Clock our men were mostly gone.
 - 6 This day is fair and cold.
 - 7 Two companies wer order'd to beauport¹⁶ to
 Watch the motions of the enemy—Cap^t
 Dougan* and Cap^t Smith took 6 men and
 A vessel load'd with provisions and some
 Small stock and 382 dollars belonging to
 Government.
 - 8 We were busied in regulating guards and
 Quartering our men—brought two field pieces
 To M^r menues tavern¹⁷
 - 9 Prepared for fortifying¹⁸ and draughted† men—
 One hundred for fatieuge one hundred men
 To cover the mortars and twenty for an
 Advance guard.
 - 10 The enemy espied our battery—they fir'd upon it all
 This day—hove some shells¹⁹ but to no effect—
 - 11 This day they fired to no effect.

16. The maps of the siege show that the main post of the Americans was not in the village of Beauport but on the road leading to it and about one mile from the St. Charles river.

*Jeremiah Duggan, of Montreal.

17. This "was about a mile west of the town."—*Codman*.

18. "This day we began to erect a battery before St. John's gate."—*Meigs' Journal*.

†Draughted—assigned.

19. "A party of our men are ordered into St. Rock this evening to cover the train who are ordered there this evening with five mortars and two field pieces. This evening 45 shells were thrown into the town."—*Meigs' Journal*.

- 12 Open'd our battery and fired a few shot—
But whether they did any damage we
Cannot say—
- 13 Compleat'd our men with 25 rounds
P^r man.
- 14 The enemy fir'd a ball through our
Battery²⁰ which mortally wounded 2 men
And slightly wounded five—
- 15 This day we fir'd very briskly all day
Upon the garison and they fired at
Our battery and our guards—Three hundred
And fifty-seven shots from 9 O'Clock to
The setting of the sun.
- 16 There was a brisk fire kept on both sides—
We had one man kill'd; —Col Arnold was
Obliged to Quit his Quarters for they
Fir'd continually upon them and fir'd
Two shot through the house—a council
Of war²¹ was Call'd wherein it was
Determin'd to storm Quebec at all
Events.
- 17 Returns was made of what arms my
Company wanted and of what they had—
- 18 A gen^l return was made by Adjutant
Phbeger* for all the arms and amminution
Wanting in our Detachment.

20. This battery was of very poor construction, largely built of ice and snow, the earth being frozen too hard to allow of excavation. When completed it mounted five twelve pounders and a howitzer. Although the diary is not explicit to that effect it is believed that Capt. Topham was stationed there to cover the artillerists who belonged to Captain Lamb's company of New York troops.

21. "This evening a council was held by all the commissioned officers of Colonel Arnold's detachment; a large majority of which were for storming the garrison of Quebec as soon as the men are provided with bayonets, spears, hatchets and hand granadoes."—*Meigs' Journal*.

*Febiger.

- 19 We were busied in dilivering the arms
And amminution to our men.
- 20 Busied as at yesterday.
- 21 The enemy got intelligence of my quarters
And fir'd a ball through the house.
- 22 This day nothing happen'd Extraordinary—
- 23 Adjutant Phebeger received a letter from
Montreal but no intelligence—last night
They fir'd a number of shell at our
Quarters but did no damage.
- 24 Busied in making cartridges and
Balls.
- 25 This day orders were given for every Cap^t
Of Col. Arnolds detachment to march
Their companies to M^r Devines* and there
To be review'd by his excellency Gen^l
Montgomery²²—
- 26 Last night they fir'd a thirteen inch
Shell which broke over the house
Where we Quartered, not to exceed eight
Feet from the top of the house.
- 27 Is stormy—the men were order'd to
Hold themselves in readiness at the
Shortest notice at 12 O'Clock at night
Our army being divid'd according to
The plan that the Gen^l had laid—
One part of our detachment proceeded
To the hill the other part stay'd to
Attack the lower town under the
Command of Lieu^t Col. Green—I was to

*Morgan's Quarters.

22. "Colonel Arnold's detachment paraded this evening at Captain Morgan's quarters at 4 o'clock. His Honour General Montgomery attended and addressed us on the subject of an assault upon the town of Quebec in a sensible spirited manner."—*Meigs' Journal*.

- Go to the hill; but it clearing off &
 The storm abating it was thought
 Prudent not to attack untill a more
 Favourable opportunity—
- 28 Party of our men took 4 that fained
 Themselves to be sick by reason of their
 Cowardice and drave them from place to
 Place with halters hound their necks
 As all such cowardly villains deserve
 Who after entering into the country
 Service should refuse to do their (duty) at
 Such a time as this—a man that inlist
 Into this service should not be afraid
 Of dying; the Gen^l issued in orders the
 Great satisfaction he had received in seeing
 Our men so ready to turn out upon any
 Occasion and especially upon this
 Desperate one to the great satisfaction
 Of both officers and soldiers—
- 29 Was delivered out cloathing to the men such as
 Shirts stocking waistcoat breeches &c—in the
 Night we sent a number of shells into town
 And some from the town—Lieu^t Webb was
 Sent with a file of men to M^r Drummons
 Stillhouse to secure the stiller whom we
 Suspected to give intelligence to the enemy—
 They found him brought him off and in
 Doing this I had a man wounded in y^o
 Leg viz Thomas Richardson: Cap^t Dougan
 Took up (another) who had for some time carry'd
 On a correspondence with our enemy.
- 30 The enemy kept up a smart fire upon S^t
 Rocks; this evening at 10 O'Clock receiv'd
 Orders to be ready to march at a minutes

Warning, for it was the Gen^l's determination
 To storm quebec; it is dark and snowy the plan
 For executng is as follows—General
 Montgomery with the york troops to
 Proceed round cape diamand to the pot-
 Ash²³ and to attack them there—
 Col Livingston with a party of canadians to
 Make a false attack upon same diamond
 At S^t Johns (Gate)— Ensign Noles* with a few men to
 Proceed to place † gate and to set it on fire
 If possible for which purpose there was
 A number of boxes made of tarr and pitch
 And other cumbustable matter made by
 Cap^t wobll †; an advance party of 35 men
 To proceed to drummons wharf—Col arnolds
 Detachment to attack the lower town in
 The Following manner—
 Cap^t Morgans comany in the front—the
 Front commanded by Lieu^t Col green—
 Cap^t Lamb of the artillery with a field piece
 Cap^t Topham
 Cap^t Thayer
 Cap^t Ward & major Bigelow in the center
 Cap^t Hendricks
 Cap^t Smith
 Cap^t Goodrich
 Cap^t Hanchet
 Cap^t Hubbard—major megs command'd
 The rear—we were to receive a signal
 By 3 sky rockets when to attack but
 We not seeing them we were half an hour

23. A potash factory was situated on the road on the shore of the St. Lawrence under Cape Diamond and inside the palisades erected for the defence of this passage.

*Knowles. †Palace. ‡Noble.

To late—Cap^t Dearborns company on the
 Account of their being quarter'd on the other
 Side of Charles river and the tide being up
 They could not get across soon enough to
 Join us. we proceed'd without them
 Expecting him to drive up the rear—
 We quickly took possession of the
 First Barrier²⁴ (and) took the guard—they fir'd
 Upon us for full half a mile as we
 Marched within 80 yards of the wall—
 They kill'd and wound'd a great number
 Of our men; after we had all got into the
 Barrier we rallied our men and tried to
 Scale the second barrier and not
 Withstanding their utmost efforts we got
 Some of Ladders up and attemp'd to
 Scale the second barrier but we could
 Not—they fir'd upon us so warmly that
 It was almost scertain death for any man
 That attemp'd to amount the ladders—
 We then found it impossible to scale it—
 Then we retrated to the first Barrier—
 Our guns got so wet by this time that
 There was not one to ten that would go
 Off—we then concluded to retreat²⁵ but we

24. The first barrier was near the cliff known as Sault au Matelot and at the west end of the street of that name. The river came up to this barrier so that it completely commanded the approach to the lower town from the St. Roch side. Two field pieces were mounted here.

The second barrier was built across the east end of Sault au Matelot street, and blocked the only approach after the first barrier had been carried. Most of the fighting took place in the street between the two barriers.

25. A large British force had sallied from the Palace Gate in the rear of the Americans and after capturing Captain Dearborn's company which had just arrived on the scene, pushed on to the attack of the American main body, which had fallen back to the first barrier and was thus surrounded on three sides by the British and had the St. Charles river on the fourth. Captain Dearborn states that some of his men escaped by crossing the river on the ice.

Found that they had cut off our retreat
 And all under the cover of the houses and
 Every house a castle they being made of stone—
 We could not retreat without losing all
 Our men and could do the enemy no injury—
 We return'd to the barrier; when Gen^l
 Montgomerys party retreated we had
 The whole force of the garison to
 Encounter which was almost thrice our
 Number and if not more; had not the
 Other party retreated we should have
 Inevitably taken the town.

- 21 At 10 O'Clock we surrendered ourselves
 Prisoners after they had promised us good
 Quarters and after an engagement of
 Five hours.

The names of the officers Kill'd wound'd or Taken:
 Kill'd

The brave Gen^l Richard Montgomery

Cap^t Cheeseman

Cap^t Hendricks

Aid de Camp — — McPhurson (John Macpher-
son.—Ed.)

Lieu^t Humphrey^a

Lieu^t Cooper^b

(To complete the list should be added the name of Lieut. Joseph Thomas.—Ed.)

Wound'd } Cap^t Hubbard who died

& Taken } Cap^t Lamb

Adjutant Steel^c

Lieut Tisdale^d

Prisoners Lieu^t Col. Green

Major Megs

Major Bigelow

^a A mistake, William Humphrey was not killed; it was John Humphries, of Morgan's.
^b Samuel of Conn. ^c Archibald Steele, who died 1832. ^d Benjamin of Mass.

Cap^t Morgan
 Cap^t Ward
 Cap^t Topham
 Cap^t Thayre
 Cap^t Hanchet
 Cap^t Goodrich
 Cap^t Dearborn^{26*}
 Cap^t Lockwood*

Lieu ^t Heth ^o	Volunteers
Lieut Brewen	Cap ^t Oswald ^p
Lieu ^t Moodie ^f	Mathew Duncan ^g
Lieut Compston ^e	John McGuyre ^r
Lieu ^t Webb ^h	Char ^s Porterfield ^s
Lieu ^t Humphreys ^l (Humphrey)	
Lieu ^t Brown ^j	
Lieu ^t Shaw ^k	
Lieu ^t Savage ^l	
Lieu ^t Slocum [†]	
Lieu ^t Andrews ^m	
Lieu ^t Clark	
Adjutant Phibiger	
Lieu ^t Thomas ⁿ (Killed, see above—ED.)	
Lieu ^t Hutchins [†]	
Lieu ^t Nichols ^o	
Quartermaster Chatlin	

26. An asterisk is placed against the name of Captain Dearborn, but there is no explanation of its meaning.

*Captain Lockwood came from New York with General Montgomery, apparently a staff officer.

†Edward, of R. I. †Nathaniel, of N. H.

e William Heth of Virginia. f Andrew Moodie, of N. Y. g John of Mass. h James, of R. I. i William, of R. I. j Samuel, of Mass. k Sylvanus. l Abijah of Conn. m Ammi of N. H. (supposed to have died in prison). n Of Dearborn's Company. o Francis, of Penn. p Eleazer Oswald. q Of Penn.—volunteer. r Of Virginia,—a volunteer. s Charles, of Va.

- We was first carried to the recollects²⁷ then
 To the siminary where they provid'd
 For us straw bed Mattresses Blankets &c
 Which made our situation very comfor-
 1776 table here I spent a sorrowful night—
 (Jan.) 1 Here we spent a solentary new year as
 Every thinking man mus have done in
 Our situation as confinement must be
 Disagreeable to every true son of liberty—
 2 The third of my imprisonment—major megs
 Was allow'd by Gen^l Carleton to go out
 And get in our Baggage and to return on
 Friday—here we was visited by some of
 The inhabitants and officers of the
 Garison.
- 3 By the consent of the Gen^l Doctor bullen
 Came and enoculated 16 of our officers—we
 Were visited by the officers as before—
- 4 Major Megs return'd today with our bagg-
 age by which I received a billet from Lieu
 Church which inform'd us that our
 Long nosed cousin with his thick neck
 Black dog was a comeing to our
 Assistance which gave us some hopes
 Of being retaken.
- 5 This day we being separate we had liberty
 To visit those who was enoculated²⁸ which
 Made our situation more agreeable—
 We had our pens and ink taken from us
 It being done by the gen^l order from
 A suspicion of our giving intelligence

27. Recollects—a church and convent on the site of the present English cathedral.

28. "We that have been innoculated are removed to-day into another room and have the liberty of walking into another room adjoining to that we lodge in."—*Dearborn*.

To our friends on the out side of the
 Garison and this means I am now
 Uncapable of keeping an exact
 Journal; we are at this time in two
 Different rooms which makes our
 Situation more agreeable but in the
 Midst of our joy we are inform'd that
 We must all go into one room again—
 We endeavour'd to keep apart which we
 Did for some time but one of our
 Gentlemen saying that there was a
 Great number of our men on the out
 Side in hearing of the century* we
 Was order'd into one room for at this
 Time we were order'd not to speak to
 The centrys, and this makes our
 Situation very disagreeable some of us
 Not entirely well of the small pox
 And in a room not to exceed 30 feet
 Square and we in number 32—thus
 We remain'd having every day —— ——
 Less of the officers to visit us—we are —— ——
 Debar'd from speaking with any of
 Our friends if any we have—a field
 Officer order'd to visit us every day to
 Know what we want,—Cap^t Lamb came
 From the hospital and the others that
 Were there made our numbers 37—
 To day²⁹ the barrier was removed back &
 We were allow'd two small rooms for
 Twelve to sleep in—which was some help

*Sentry?

29. April 1st.—Dearborn.

To us,—Cap^t Thayre was found³⁰ cutting
 A door by the officer of the guard and
 He abus'd Cap^t Thayre very much as
 Also all that was in the room—he
 Saith he has been in the service 15
 Years and if he has he's the most
 Unpolish'd officer I ever saw whom had
 Been in service for so long a time—
 Cap^t Thayre was sent on board of an
 Arm'd schooner—

—Col Coldwell, Col M'Clain* Major
 McKindsy† Brigade major Lemenstre &
 Aid de camp Londier‡ came and took
 Cap^t Lockwood and Hanchet who was
 Sent on board the s^d schooner and
 Then put in irons,—thus continued untill
 Towards Night we heard different guns
 Fir'd down the river—

(May)6 We saw a frigate coming up to point
 Levy—she kept up a constant fire &
 The garison fir'd shot into the river to
 Let them know that they were still in
 Possession of the garison—she then came
 Up and saluted the Garison—about 10 O'Clock
 There came up the Isis 50 gun ship Cap^t
 Douglas command'd and saluted; & with
 Her came a sloop§ of 14 guns—in these there
 Came some officers and soldiers: these
 Men with what was in the garison
 Sallied out and the provincials retreat'd
 With so much precipitation that they

30. April 25th.—*Dearborn*.

*Allan MacLean. †MacKenzie. ‡Lenaudière. §The *Martin*.

Left their cannon, stores ammunition
 Yea even the gen^l's coat and diner with
 A vast number of papers—a small sloop (went)
 Down the river with pilots for the fleet—
 A Frigate and a sloop of war was order'd
 Up to take some vessels that the
 Provincials had at carouge^h³¹—Cap^t Thayre
 Lockwood and Hanchet was brought &
 Released from their irons—

- 7 Schooner being bound up the river—major
 Lamater* came from the Gen^l with the
 News that our men had retreat'd and
 That Gen^l Carlton intend'd hereafter to
 Use us with as much humanity as laid
 In his power and hop'd that we would
 Not make a bad use of any liberty that
 Might be granted us—we had again the
 Liberty of walking in the passage of
 Which we had been Debar'd from a
 While—we were this afternoon we were
 Visited by Lord Petersham and major
 Carlton—he is a genteel and polite &
 Truly humane—Col Coldwell was
 Expressing himself in his usual sneer
 That he had suffered much by our
 People and Major Carleton reprov'd him
 Thus you should not say any thing
 Disagreeable to them in their situation
 For we are all brethren,—he said that
 There was a great number of hessians
 And hanoverians we expected over to
 America

31. Cap Rouge.

*Lemaitre?

- 8 With the remainder of the 29th regiment.
And some of the Artillery officers visited
Us and inquired after the officers that
Was taken at Ticondiroga Crownpoint
Shambelee * S^t Johns &c.
- 9 We were visited by some officers of
The 29th regiment very polite gentlemen
Especially a Lieu^t of the granadiers—
A small schooner came up the river—the
Garison is daily searching for the sick
Of the provincials,—they have take a
Great number of papers and an orderly
Book—this evening was taken Lieu^t
Randolph Stephen M^cDougall on
Board the schooner Mary—he brings
Intelligence that there was 3000 (of)
The continetials sevice before quebec
That there was but 800 fit for duty, (his)
Schooner was arm'd and had 13 Barals
Of powder 3 C. † each and 24 men—they left
The schooner at the appearance of the
Frigates,—he did not get on shore and by
That means was taken and never fir'd
A gun when if he had only given
Them one shot they'd kept their
Distance, they only having Barges &
Ship lay at least 3 miles Distance—
- 10 Two transports one frigate and a brig
Came up with provisions from hallifax
In whom came part of the 47th regiment—
- 11 We were visited by Col M'Clain and
Some others and were allow'd two walk
In the garden,—Major Carleton came &

*Chambly. †Three cwt.

Enter'd into a discourse of the terrible
 Sene that great briton and America had
 Enter'd into, he says that there was
 Fifty-five Thousand men destin'd for
 America this summer and to be in
 ——to be in three divisions,—we desir'd
 Him to obtain liberty from the Gen^l
 For our Boys to cook which he promis'd
 To do.

- 12 The answer was brought by major Carlton
 That we might walk in the Garden—this
 Is the first time I have set my feet on the
 Ground for the space of four months and
 Twelve days—two transports arriv'd with
 Part of the 47th regiment—
- 13 We were visited by Major M'Kindsy Cap^t of
 The Lizard frigate and an old officer who
 Has been wounded different times—his
 Name is Lizet and by behaviour a
 Polite man—we have this day been
 Indulged more than common—we can
 Walk up and down stairs as often as we
 Please,—a brig hove in sight and came
 Too off beauport on account of the tides
 Being against her.
- 14 About 9 O'Clock the Isis 50 gun ship
 Hoisted on her main to gallant mast
 Head a broad pendent—she was saluted
 From every ship in the harbour—(each sent a)
 Boat on Board of her—the garison (fired 15)
 Guns,—A frigate went down the river (Major)
 Megs went out with Doc^t Mayben ——
 About getting M^r Munro to supply (us)
 And return'd again—he has obtain'd the

- Gen^l Consent of going home upon his
Parole,—The tide raises from 19 to 22 feet
With an easterly wind and from 16 to 19
With a Westerly wind—it ebbs 7 hours and
Flows 5—the wind in the spring blows
Chiefly from North to East with (showers)
Of Rain, the West and southerly (winds)
Are in genⁿ fair and warm—it (is)
Common for it to rain here one (hour)
And clear the next —
- 15 We were once more allow'd to use (pen)
And ink—Major Megs call'd upon (the)
Gen. and was promis'd in a few days
He should go home on his parole—2 or 3
Vessels came up among them was a 50
Gun Ship—
- 16 (At) 10 O'Clock the hunter sloop of war
(Set) sail for England with dispatches in
(Wh) om went passengers Cap^t hamblington
Col. Coldwell and family—we had
Liberty to write letters home by major
Megs provid'd that we wrote nothing
Concerning the state of the garison—
- 17 Lieu^t Borne carried our letters to Col
M'Clain—Major Megs had liberty to
Walk the town untill 4 O'Clock—
Mr. Levius came and inform'd Cap
Dearborn that he had obtain'd
Liberty for him to go home upon
(His) parole and that he must get
Ready to go on board immediately—
(This) evening they took their leave
(Of) us and went on board the schooner—
- 18 About 10 O'Clock Major Megs and

- Cap^t Dearborn set sail for
New England—
- 19 A sloop of war came Down under
——commodores stern—at 12 O'Clock the
Supprise frigate came down and (fired a)
Salute & came too under the com (modores)
Stern,— the drummers of the 29^h regiment
Are Negroes the band wears red (feathers)
In their hats and look very neat—
- 20 Thick weather with rain a small bra — —
Wind N N E—we are allow'd 2 more
Rooms to lodge in—
- 21 Cloudy and windy blowing N ——
- 22 There went for montreal 3 frigates (&
Soldiers; Gen^l Carlton went on (board)—
Fir'd a Salute from the ships & (the)
Garison—we hear that the 8th regiment
That lay at Detroit fort Stannics* (and)
Swagocha with 500 Indians (came to)
Lawsheen† where they engaged (some)
Of the provincials and kill'd (& wounded)
One hundred and fifty—
- 23 Is clear and fair with ——
We hear that the news (of yesterday)
Is uncartain—we like (wise hear the)
Inhabitants of Carolina (laid down)
Their arms and that (they are in)
Behalf of govern (ment) ——
——orna
- (24) Fair and clear with little or no wind we
Hear that montreal is not taken as yet—
- (25) Cloudy with some rain with the wind at
N. E.—

*Fort Stanwix, N. Y. †Lachine.

- (26) Is fair and clear Sunday—
 (27)³² Is fair with the wind at N E.—between
 Forty and fifty Ships & other vessels came up
 —Had gone past the town toward montreal—
 (28) —and clear nothing has happen'd
 Extraordinary—
 (29) (A Ship) came up and fir'd a salute
 (30) —and clear two ships came up the
 (river)—————
 (31)³² —and clear last night between the
 (hours) of 10 and 11 I heard the centry hail
 —times and then fir'd look out &
 (Saw the) guard out in the garden searching
 (For) the object that was fir'd but at
 —I believe it was nothing more than
 —centry or a trap to have us
 —confin'd laid by some of our
 —enemies which if it lay in their
 —our throats 'tis certain
 —who try to set them
 —more power in their

The journal ends here abruptly at the foot of the page. There are no indications that leaves have been torn out, and it seems probable that it was continued in another book.

During the summer of 1776 the prisoners in Quebec were paroled by Gen. Carleton and found their way home in different vessels. By September most of the officers seem to have reached their homes, and being exchanged within the next few months, many re-entered the army.

32. These dates are filled in from the journal of Captain Thayer.