

Providence College

DigitalCommons@Providence

Primary Sources

History & Classics

1879

A Concise Journal or Minutes of the Principal Movements Towards St. John's of the Siege and Surrender of the Forts there in 1775

Benjamin Trumbull

Providence College, normd@providence.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.providence.edu/primary>



Part of the [United States History Commons](#)

Trumbull, Benjamin, "A Concise Journal or Minutes of the Principal Movements Towards St. John's of the Siege and Surrender of the Forts there in 1775" (1879). *Primary Sources*. 16.
<https://digitalcommons.providence.edu/primary/16>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the History & Classics at DigitalCommons@Providence. It has been accepted for inclusion in Primary Sources by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@Providence. For more information, please contact dps@providence.edu.

COLLECTIONS

OF THE

Connecticut Historical Society

VOLUME VII



HARTFORD
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1899



A CONCISE

JOURNAL OR MINUTES

OF THE PRINCIPAL

Movements Towards St. John's

OF THE

SIEGE AND SURRENDER OF THE
FORTS THERE

IN

1775

[By BENJAMIN TRUMBULL]

NOTE.—The two following journals were kept by Benjamin Trumbull, D.D., author of the classic *History of Connecticut*, during his service as chaplain of the *First Connecticut Regiment in the Revolution*, to which position he was appointed by the General Court at its April Session, 1775. He varied his duties with those of private soldier and volunteer orderly. Dr. Trumbull was born in Hebron, Conn., Dec. 19, 1735; graduated at Yale, 1759; became pastor of the Congregational church at North Haven, Conn., 1760, and remained such (except for the Revolutionary intermission) till his death Jan. 23, 1820—just short of sixty years. Strong in body, he was in spirit a nervous enthusiast, of sensitive perceptions, quick emotions, and the zeal of a devotee.

The first journal relates to the Canada expedition, at first under Schuyler, then under Montgomery, with Wooster heading the Connecticut troops; it closes just before the disastrous assault on Quebec, but with Montreal, Chamblée, and St. John's in American hands.

The second is concerned with the operations around New York, 1776-7.

Both were bought at the Brinley Library Sale in Boston, in April, 1893, by Mr. James J. Goodwin of Hartford, who presented them to this Society. Another MS. copy of the first journal is in existence, with slight additions to the one here given; but none of the second, and the letter which acceptably fills a gap in it is also new.

A CONCISE
JOURNAL OR MINUTES

OF THE PRINCIPAL

Movements Towards St. John's

OF THE

SIEGE AND SURRENDER OF THE
FORTS THERE

IN

1775

[BY BENJAMIN TRUMBULL.]

July 26th Colonel Waterburys Regiment embarked for Albany. July 28th arrived at Albany after a run of about 28 Hours. The 29th marched for half Moon. 30th D^o arrived at Half Moon and encamped there.

August 7th a Division of Five Companies Struck their Tents and marched to the fly above Still Water. The 8th marched to Point Pleasant about Two miles below fort Edward. The next Day marched to Kingsbury. From this Place the Regiment took their Rout by Skeensborough* and the Baggage was carried by the Way of Lake George. The Road to Skeensborough was very slippery and wet one night was very rainy and the men after a fatiguing Day had nothing but Hemlock Bushes to cover them, were very wet and uneasy; this was the Night of the 10th of August. 11th The men marched on for Skeensborough where they arrived greatly fatigued about 10 o'Clock A. M. The Boats were all ready and the Regiment immediately embarked for Ticondaroga, and arrived the Same Day. The Tents and Baggage were not arrived the men were therefore obliged to lodge under Boards Till the 13th. On the 13th The Tents and Baggage arrived and the Regiment encamped, at Ticondaroga.

August Monday 28th The whole Army embarked at 6, o'Clock in the Afternoon for S^t John's. 29 Arrived at Crown Point. 31st Embarked for S^t Johns again on the 2nd of September arrived at the Isle of Mot in Latitude 44° 51. Monday 12 o'Clock September 4th General Schuyler arrived and gave orders to proceed onward and the Troops embarked and arrived at the Isle Au

* Whitehall.

Noix about 7 in the Evening. Cap^t Benediet was sent with a Party to view S^t John's. On his return he discovered a Party of Indians in a Boat on whom they fired and Supposed they killed 2 or 3. September 6th The Army consisting of between 900 and 1,000 men proceeded from the Isle au noix for S^t John's. Of this Number 200 were of the 1 Battalion of the Yorkers, all the Rest of the Army were of Colonel Waterburys Regiment. The whole Number when they embarked at Ticondaroga consisted of about 1200 men, a considerable Number were left Sick at Crown Point, many others fell Sick on y^e Way and were left with a Small Party at the Isle au noix. The Army arrived within Sight of the Forts at S^t Johns about 2 o'Clock P. M. In order to Effect a Safe Landing the General with his Aaid de Camp Brigade Major advanced about 40 Rods in Front of the Main Army until they came within one mile and an Half of the Forts, from which y^e were Saluted with a warm canonnade, when orders were given for the Brigade Major to fall back and land five Boats on the Left. As soon as he had reached the Shore the whole Army who appeared to be pressing on in the Front landed wheeled to the left & on the Right of first Boats in the Same Place.

By this manuver the Enemy who had laid their Ambush further down where it seemed the General and Advanced Boats were about to land, were deceived and the Troops all landed without Opposition. The Troops having all made good their landing and the Centries and out Guards being properly placed the General gave orders for the Army to advance on the Right towards the Fort, by that Time the main Body had Advanced 50 Rods they were attacked on the Left by

an Ambuscade, consisting of Indians and Canadians, who began a heavy fire on that Wing. The Army immediately wheeled to the Left in order to Face the Fire of the Enemy, and charged them with great Spirit & Firmness, After a fire of about half an Hour the Enemy gave way and retreated fast keeping up a Scattering fire as y^e ran off. Five of the Americans were killed on the Spot and three others mortally wounded, who expired before the next Morning. Major Hobby and Captain Mead were slightly wounded with three Privates. The whole Loss was in the Companies of Major Hobby and Capt. Mead who commanded on the Left. After the Action the Army marched back to the Edge of the Lake, and threw up a Small Breastwork, but soon finding that they were within Reach of the Enemy's Shells, which in the Evening began to come plentifully into the Camp, they thought prudent to move up the Lake and encamp about three quarters of a mile farther South of the Forts. They threw up a Small Breastwork and tarried in y^e Camp till Morning.

September 7th The General finding the Enemy had much more Strength by Water than he Expected, and having Neither Ordnance, Shells or Ball proper for a formal Siege judged proper to retreat to the Isle au Noix. The General on this Occasion thus Addressed the Troops in General Orders.

Camp Near S^t John's Sep^r 7th 1775.

"The General thought it expedient to advance to S^t John's in Order to try the disposition of the Canadians & give you an Opportunity of taking up Arms in the Common Cause: but being in no condition to undertake a Siege either with Respect to Artillery or Numbers, and finding that the Enemy have a vessel of Force launched and nearly completed he thinks it absolutely

necessary to return to the Isle Au Noix to make such Preparations there as may effectually prevent the Enemies naval Force from entering the Lake.

The General hopes the Troops will not be disperited at their Return, and if attacked that they will behave in a manner worther of the noble Cause in which they have engaged. The troops to embark forthwith without Hurry and without noise" &c.

The Army returned to the Isle Aux Noix the same Day. *Lord's Day Sept. 10 y^o Army embarked a 2nd* Time for the Fort at S^t Johns &c. Nothing very material happened from this Time till the 13 when orders were given for the Embarkation of the Guns Mortars and Carriages on Board of the Batteaus and Row Gallies on the 14th and orders were given for the Army to move down the River the 15. After these orders which were given the 13th something very curious happened. The General intimated y^t it would not be safe to go unless a number of volunteers could be procured to board the Enemies Shiping should they make an attack upon them, and on the Day following the General thus Expressed himself in General Orders.

Camp at Isle Aux Noix Septh 14th 1775.

The Persons who would distinguish ymselves in y^o Cause of Liberty and their Country, and chuse to offer their Service to man the Boats which are designed to board the Enemies Schooner will give in their Names to the Brigade Major, by Ten o'Clock Tomorrow Forenoon.

What could be the Design of this extraordinary manuvre cannot be certainly determined, but it was the general Conjecture that the General was discouraged as to his Accomplishing any Thing important against the Enemy. Their Naval Force appeared so formidable

that he feared the Event of an Engagement on the Lake, and their Fortresses were so strong so well manned & so well provided that he could give himself very little hopes of Success. He feared that much Blame would fall on him, and to shift this from himself and lay it on the Troops, in such Circumstances it was imagined would not be disagreeable. The matter therefore being declined by the men in a publick manner when invited by General Orders would exculpate the chief Commander and throw all the Blame on the inferior Officers and Soldiers.

What the Design might be is not so very material the Event was this that no particular Name was given in but a general Answer was made by the Troops To this Effect, That y^s were all volunteers and had been from the Beginning, and were ready to attempt any Thing which could be . . . be thought practicable and Reasonable.

On this a Council of war was called September 15. When the Council first met Things looked so discouraging that it seemed to be the General Opinion that the Army was not able to proceed; but while the Matter was in debate a Letter was handed in from M Livingston giving an Account of some Advantages which he had obtained over the Enemy, urging the Army to come on immediately and encouraging them that 3,000 Canadians would join them on their Landing. On the Receipt of this Letter It was determined to go forward immediately. The greatest Impediment in the Way was the Enemies Schooner. It was not thought Safe to proceed unless a certain Number of Officers and men would engage to attack and Board her at all Adventures. Colonel Waterbury and Major Douglas with

320 Engaged to undertake this Business and went on Board the Watercraft for that Purpose.

Lord's Day September 17 The Army embarked a Third Time for St John's. The whole Force in this Part of the country had been collected, the Scattered Troops were brought on that had arrived at Ticondaga, and the Green mountain Boys had joined the Army. The whole thus mustered amounted to about 1400 effective men. The Army arrived the same Day at the upper Breastwork, and encamped there just in the Evening. Colonel Beadles Regiment advanced Forward and took Post in the North or lower Breastwork, as an Advanced Guard. Monday Morning September, 18th Major Brown who had been previously sent of from the Isle Aux Noix into Canada, and on the 17 had taken 4 Hogsheads of Rum and several Carriages and some clothing from the Enemy was attacked by them above the forts. The Fire was heard in the Camp South of the Forts. On this 500 men under the Command of Colonel Bedel who had orders to Pass the Forts and cut of the Communication between them and the adjacent Country were hastened off immediately to assist Major Brown and his Party w^o at the Time of the Action did not exceed 50, men of the Provincials, joined with 30 or 40 Canadians. His Party consisted originally of towards 100 men, but one half of them were placed as Guards at Chambly and the adjacent Country. The General marched at the Head of the Detachment of 500 men and passed the Forts. The Regulars who came out with several Field Pieces and 3 or 400 men drove Major Browns Party from their Breast Work and took the Ground on the Appearance of Colonel Beadles Party the Regulars Fired their Field

Pieces and discharged a few vollics of small Arms and retreated, almost before our men had marched into open view so as to fire on them with any Advantage.

No man was lost on the Side of the Provincials. Capt. Watson was badly wounded and afterwards taken up by our men another was wounded and taken. This was all the loss we sustained. The Regulars lost one or two. One was killed with a Cannon ball Shot from their own Canon. Our People took and ever after maintained their Ground.

The Rest of the Army Advanced to the lower Breast Work and began to clear a Place for an Encampment. Encamped and cast up a Breastwork.

On the same Day Colonel Allen with Captain Duggan and 6 or Seven men went off to Chambly in Order to raise a Regiment of Canadians at Chambly and along the River Sorrell and the adjacent country.

September 19th Major Brown with a Party of about 50 or 60 men was sent off to Le Praire. On the 20th He Surprized a Party of Regulars Indians and Canadians, who were at that Post: took one Regular Prisoner, 4 Pipes of Wine, 8 or 10 Barrels of Pork about Ten Firkins of Butter, some Powder Clothing Shoes &c.

The Army were employed on the 18th and 19 principally in clearing Ground for an Encampment in encamping Reconnoitering &c. A Party of 100 men were also sent off on the 19th to Join Colonel Beadle in the North encampment.

The State and Situation of the main Army & Water Craft at this Time was as followeth.—Viz in the Grand Encampment South of St John's about 400 men who were to carry on the Siege. On Board the Water craft 330:— On the Advanced Posts North of St John's viz.

at Beadles Encampment, at Chambly and Le Prairie 600. The Encampment South of St John's Lay About a mile and a Quarter from the Lower Fort, had a Small Breast Work on the North and West of it, on the East lay the Lake. The place of the Encampment was a low miry Ground, so that the Tents and all the Streets between them were wet and miry, so that in the wet and rainy Seasons the mud and Water was near over Shoe, and the men in order to be dry were obliged to raise the Ground with Bushes Barks and Flags in order to be dry.

The Shipping Bateaux and Water Craft lay about 20, or 30 Rods higher up the Lake than the Encampment ranged in a Line across the Water.

The Force on the Lake consisted of the Schooner Liberty mounting 2, 4 Pounders and two 2 D^o with 8 or 10 Swivels. The Sloop Enterprise mounting 2 Brass 6 Pounders and four Iron 3 D^o with 11 Swivels. The Gundalo* Schmyler mounting one 12 Pounder in her Bow and twelve Swivels on her Sides. The Gundalo Hancock mounting the Same metal. Two Bateaux with Swivels.

About the 19th and 20th The Troops began to clear the Road to the Bumb Battery South of the Fort and to erect said Battery.

On the 21st Colonel Warner with a Detachment of 200 men was sent off from Colonel Beadles Encampment to Lepraire and Longael.

Colonel Allen having taken his rout along the Country from Chambly to the mouth of the Sorell, and from thence to Longael where arrived on the 24th Thought Proper with a Small Number of men to attempt the Taking of Montreal. On the 25 He passed

* Gondola. — i. e., lighter; large flat-bottomed boat.

the River St Lawrence with a Party of about 30 Provincials which he collected from the advanced Guard or Party at Longael joined with 40 or 50 Canadians, and marched for Montreal. He was met on his Way about Two miles from the City with a Superior Number of Regulars, Canadians, and Johnsons Rangers. After a Short Engagement he was defeated and taken Prisoner with about 30 of his Party. 4 or 5 were killed in the Field of Battle, and two who were taken died afterwards of their Wounds. The Enemy lost four. One Regular killed on the Spot, Major Carnes & M^r Patterson were mortally wounded and died the evening and night following. — Another of the Enemy died of his wounds afterwards. — This Rash and ill concerted measure of Colonel Allen had no good influence on the Affairs of the united Colonies in Canada. It not only served to dishearten the Army and weaken it, but it prejudiced the people against us and both made us Enemies and lost us Friends.

Nothing very material happened from the 20 till the Gun and Bumb Bateries were opened. The Army were employed from the 17 to the 25 in Cutting Roads and in Building a Bumb & Gun Battery South of the Forts in getting up Canon Mortars Shells &c. to the Breast Works and in Preparing to open the Batteries. The Enemy kept up a warm fire on them almost every Day but did little Damage. On the 23^d One man was killed with a Canon Ball.

September 25th This Day about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon the Bumb Battery and two Gun Battery were opened and began to Play on the Forts. A very hot fire continued on both Sides till night.

Tuesday and Wednesday 26th & 27th were very cold

wet and Stormy. About 3 o'Clock on Wednesday the Storm abated and a heavy Fire began on both Sides and continued till night. We had one man killed with a Shell, and another wounded. Thursday and Friday very cold for the Season wet & Stormy, and little Business done. Very uncomfortable living in Swampy wet Camp.—Saturday 30th Sept^r The cold and Storm continues. Sunday October 1st It yet remains cold and Stormy. The Advanced Posts send for more men and we have reports of a large Body of Canadians collecting and preparing to come against us. We go to work at our Breastwork round the Encampment, to make it more defensible against the Canadians and Indians.

Monday and Tuesday the 2^d and 3rd are cold and Stormy. This was as Dark a Season as ever the Troops saw during the whole Siege of S^t John's. The Weather was exceeding discouraging, the ground on which the Army were encamped exceeding muddy and Wet, and the whole adjacent country wet and miry. The News from montreal and the Country of Canada were far from being encouraging. It was reported that Carlton had not less than 14, or 1500 men with him at Montreal. This was nearly the Truth as we learned afterwards. The Canadians seemed to grow cool and fearful, & some went off and left the Army. The Indians behaved in a Suspicious manner, would go and view our Batteries, and then would be seen going into the Forts to the Enemy, and things appeared very discouraging on almost every Account. But our men still hold out and determine to do all that they possibly can in y^e Common Cause of their Country.—Provisions were scanty about this Time the out Posts at Lepraire grew fearful of Tarrying and were reinforced.

The Canadians on the 3rd Begin an Entrenchment on the East Side of the Lake opposite the upper Fort about 80 or 100 Rods distance and throw up a small Breastwork. There was towards 200 of them employed in this Business.

Wednesday, October 4th. A fair Pleasant Day. About Ten o'Clock the Regulars attempted to cross the Lake in their Row Galley or Floating Battery and drive off the Canadians from their Intrenchment and Breastwork on the East Side of the Lake. They fired Canon and Small Arms very warmly but our People a Small Number of whom were on that Side the Lake assist by the Canadians were able to defend the Works, and the Regulars after a Sharp fire on both Sides returned again to the Forts without doing any Damage.

The Evening following the old Sow with Shells &c arrived from Ticondarogo. On the 6th The old Sow is Placed on the Bomb Battery & in the Evening Seven Shells were flung from her on the Forts. The Enemy in Return flung 24.—7th. Nothing material happens. 8th. Stormy bad weather, little Business done. From the 8th To the thirteenth nothing very material happened, the weather was cold. On the 11 Seth Case of Cap^t Meads Company was wounded with a Shell and died on the 12th.

About this Time it was determined in a Council of War to Build a Battery on the East Side of the Lake in order to destroy the Enemys Shipping and to annoy them in the Forts.—This was against the mind of the General and he never gave any General Orders for it. On the 14 A Battery was opened consisting of 2 12 Pounders and 2 Fours D^r.—This Battery did good Execution and

in a Day or Two Sunk the Enemy Schooner and opened a more safe Passage Down the Lake.

15th. One of Cap^t Dimons men dies with Sickness and one man is killed in the East Encampment.

16th. Three Cannon Pass the East Battery and go down the Lake. These went to Chambly and Longale, about this Time a Battery was built at and Chambly, and the 18th the Place Surrendered. See a Particular Account of this Siege Surrender &c in another Place.

October 21st. Saturday The Prisoners taken, at Chambly coming up the River to our Encampment North of the Forts, a Truce was Sent to the Fort Desiring Liberty for them to pass the Forts. Liberty was granted. The next Day the Regulars Sent a Flag out of the Fort desiring That three of the Officers Wives which were among the Prisoners might be released and Suffered to come into the Fort. This was granted.

Monday 23rd. The Prisoners were sent off for New England with an Escort out of the 5th Battalion of New Yorkers under the Command of Capt Willet.

24th. Nothing Remarkable. Wednesday 25th One of the 1 Battalion of yorkers killed with a Canon Ball in the Camp.

Thursday 26th. A Pleasant Day. General Wooster with Part of his Regiment arrives at Cap^t Mots Encampment. General Wooster goes up to the main Encampment and has an Interview with General Montgomery.

Friday 27th General Woosters Regiment Cross the Lake above the Fort, pass it on the East Side and then cross the Lake again below the fort and take Post in the Lower Encampment north of St John's.—The Same Day the Mortars and Canon from the Bumb and Gun Batterys were removed to Head Quarters in order to pre-

pare the Army for a movement above the Fort. The next Day the Principal Part of the Army marched by the Forts and took Post in the North Encampments above them.

An Account of the Artillery carried up from Ticonderoga to St John's in order to Carry on the Siege of the Forts there exclusive of what has been already mentioned on board the Water Craft 3 Mortars 1, 5 Inch one 8 Inch D^o and one 13 Inch.—3 12 Pounders 2 9 D^o 2, 6 D^o 3, 4 D^o.—The Twelves and Sixes were excellent Pieces double fortified.

[Leaf gone.]

..... Night, until they had fired, as they supposed 1000, or 1,100 Shot. On our Side one man was killed right out on the Platform, another had his Leg foot and Thigh torn all to Pieces with a shell, had his Leg cut of about nine o'clock as near the trunk of his body as possible, he bore the Operation with great magnanimity but did not Survive the Night. Three more were wounded but two of them very Slightly. In the Evening, the Generals Sent a Truce into the Fort proposing Terms to them if y^r would Surrender. They desired Time till morning before y^r gave their answer.

Thursday Nov^r 2 the Garrison Sent Captain Williams and Captain [blank] with a truce and an Answer to the Generals Letter. They desired a Cesation of Hostilities for four Days, and agreed that if they should not have relief from Canada in four Days they would propose Terms of Surrendery. They doubted of the Truth of General Carltons being defeated on Monday. The Generals assured them on their Honour that the Fact was true, and as y^r were not Satisfied by the Examination of the Prisoner w^{ch} the Generals Sent in with the Truce, whom they Examined under Oath, General Montgomery refered

them to the other Prisoners w^o were on board the Sloop Enterprise for further Satisfaction. He refused a Cessation of Hostilities for the Term proposed assured them that if y^s gave him further Trouble he should be obliged to treat them with Less Honour and Favour, and desired the garison if y^s would not comply with the Terms, he proposed to fire a Canon without ball as a Signal.

The Officers of the Fort having Examined the other Prisoners on Board the Sloop immediately entered on a Treaty and made proposals of Surrendery. They desired to march out with the Honours of War be sent to Some Sea Port Town and the first opportunity to be shiped for England, they also desired that the Canadians might be suffered to return to their Farms, These articles the Generals would not agree to. The Commanding officers about 9 o'Clock Post Meridiem Signed the Following Articles of Capitulation.

S^t John's 2nd November 1775.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION proposed by Major Charles Preston for his Majesty's Forts at S^t John's in the Province of Canada.

Art. 1st. All acts of Hostility shall cease on both Sides till the Articles of Capitulation shall be agreed upon and signed.

Answer. Agreed.

Art^l II. The Garrison shall be allowed all the Honors of War, and Suffered to proceed with their Baggage & Effects to the most convenient Port in America, from thence to embark for great Britain as soon as they shall be furnished with Transports and Provisions by his Excellency General Gage, or Commander in chief of his Majesty's Troops in America.

Answer.

The Garrison shall march out with the Honors of War: This is due to their Fortitude and Perseverance. The non Commission'd Officers & Privates shall ground their Arms on the Plain South of the Fort, and immediately embark on board such Boats as shall be provided for that Purpose. The Officers shall keep their Side Arms, and their Fire Arms shall be put up in a Box, and delivered to them when those unhappy disputes are ended if they do not chuse to dispose of them before. The Garrison must go to Connecticut Government or Such other Province, as the Honourable Continental Congress shall direct, there to remain till our unhappy differences shall be compromised, or till they are exchanged. Our Prisoners have been constantly treated with a Brotherly Affection. The Effects of the Garrison shall not be with held from them.

Article III.

An Officer or Quartermaster from each Corps shall be allowed to pass to Montreal upon Parole of Honour, there to transact and settle the Business of his Respective Corps, and to bring up their Baggage Clothing and Pay; for which Purpose they shall be furnished with Carts and Battaux.

Answer.

Agreed to in the fullest Latitude.

Article IV.

The Canadian Gentlemen, Inhabitants, and other Persons residing in this Province, and now at S^t John's shall be permitted to return immediately to their Respective homes with their Arms and Baggage, & remain secure in their Persons and Effects.

Answer.

Answered in the second Article; The Canadian Gentlemen and others being part of the Garrison.

Article 5, V.

The sick and wounded shall be taken proper Care of and permitted to join their respective Corps, or return to their Respective homes upon their Recovery.

Answer.

The sick and wounded shall be taken Care of by their own Surgeons, and when recovered follow their Respective Corps.

Article VI.

As soon as the Above Articles shall be signed Major Preston will deliver up the Forts with the Amunition, Provisions &c.

Answer.

To morrow Morning at 8 o'Clock the Garrison will March out having first Collected their Baggage and effects together, in a convenient Place for embarkation and leaving a Guard for its Protection. The Officers must be upon Honor with Respect to their Baggage; for should any Canadian, or others effect his escape, his baggage shall be given as plunder to the Troops.

The Quartermaster General with proper Commissaries will attend at 8 o'Clock to receive the Artillery, Amunition, Naval Stores &c.

The deserters from the Continental Army shall not be included in the Stipulation for the Garrison.

The Commanding Officer to sign and deliver the Articles of Capitulation by sunset this Evening.

Charles Preston Major

26 Regiment Comm^d at

S^t John's.

November 3 the Fort Stores and Shipping Ordnance

&c. were delivered up, and the American Troops took Possession of them. The Following is a List of Arms Captives, ordnance Military Stores Entrenching Tools Provisions and the Like Surrendered with the Forts at St John's.

Officers of the 7th Regiment

Cap ^{ns}	{	Francis Kinneer	{	Thomas Hesketh
		Timothy Newmarch		— Bailly.
		Peter Dundee		5
Lieut ^{ts}	{	Alexander Hay	{	William Duffee
		George Peacock		Charles Hughes
		John Freeman killed		John Andrie
		John Despard		Campbel
		Philip Austrather		Lieutenants 8 taken 1 killed

26th Regiment taken at S^t John's

Major Charles Preston Commander.

Captains	{	Andrew Gordon	{	Francis Stewart
		John Strong		John Levingston

Captain Williams of the Train of Artillery. — 1 Major, and 5 Captains.

Lieut ^{ts}	{	Lawrence Dulhantly	{	Edward Willington
		William B. Burrough		Lieutenants 6
		William Richardson		James Gurdon Ensign
		George Cupbaidge		Ens. Robert Thomas
		Danold M ^d Donald		

Edward Thomson Ad-
jutant

The whole Number in- cluding Wo- men & chil- dren about (600	}	The whole Number of Officers	28
		British Soldiers Privates	425
		Carpenters Sailors and Canadians	75
		Total, Women & Children excluded	528

Add English McCoy Capt of y^e Emigrants
Naval Stores taken.

The Schooner, called by the Regulars the Brave or Royal Savage, of about 70 Tuns full rigged pierced for 14 Guns 6 and four Pounders.

One Rowgally carrying in her Bow one Brass 24 Pounder, and pierced for 2 Six Pounders— Besides she would have carried 20 Swivels.

Bataux about 10 or 12 and 11 Bark Canoes, some of them were very large. The victorious Americans named the Schooner The Yankee, and gave the Name of Douglas to the Row Gally in honor to Commedore Douglas.

Six Anchors and Several Coils of small Rigging 8 Barrels of Pitch, 1 of Rosin 3 Gallons of oil, and 3 or four Cags of Painting, and several Hawsers.

Ordnance and military Stores

An Account of Captives, Stores Provisions Ordnance &c. taken by the Americans at Chambly on the 18th of Octo^r 1775.

Officers taken

Names.	}	8
Major Stopford		
Cap ^t Brice		
— Godwin		
Lieut ^r Hauer		
— Harrison		
— Shuttleworth		
Capt Allge of the Sloop at S ^t John's M ^r M ^r Cleugh Commissary.		
Soldiers	76—84 Soldiers	
Women and Children about . . .	100	

Provisions, Ordnance & Warlike Stores

Flower	80 Barrels
Rice	11 D ^o
Peas	7 D ^o
Pork	134 D ^o
Damaged	7 D ^o
Butter	6 Ferkins
Gun Powder	124 Barrels
Swivel Shot	300
Musket Balls	1 Box
Musket Catriges	* 1564
French Arms	150
Royal Brass Mortars	3
Shells	61
Hand Granades	500
Arms of the Royal Fuzilears	83
Accountments for the Same	83

Besides there was taken a large Quantity of Rigging for Vessels, viz. Sails Cables, &c.

A Return of Captives Brass and Iron Ordnance and Mortars Provisions &c Taken in the Forts at S^t John's November 3^d 1775.

Captives near 600	Iron Canon
2—24 Pounders	6—9 Pounders
1—12 D ^o	1—8 D ^o
4—6 D ^o	11—6 D ^o
2—4 D ^o 3 D ^o	1—5 D ^o
found &c	1—4 D ^o
8—3 D ^o	2—3 D ^o
—17 Brass Cannon — 20	22 Iron Cannon
	17

39 Canon Brass and Iron
in the whole.

*Another copy by Mr. Trantull in possession of this Society corrects this figure to 6364.

Mortars	} 3—5 inches and half Diameter	match fuse Smoke Balls
Iron		} 4 4 and $\frac{3}{4}$ D ^o
	7 Iron Mortars	One large Schooner pierced
	2—8 inch Howits Brass.	for 14 Guns. One Gunda-
	Canon Balls and Shells	low, and a Number of
for Mortars three or four		Batoes.
Tun, or Cart load.		Powder about a Bar-
Small Arms 520		rel. 1 Barrel of Pork
Arms for the		about 6 or 7 Barrels of
French 4 Boxes 200		Peas, and a Small
		Quantity of Rice.
	720 Stands	This is the Exactest
Nine Drums, 6 Cutlasses		Account I am able at
and 20 Hatchets.		Present to give of what
Since upon a just Sur-		we have taken in
vey it is judged there are		this Place.
50 or 60 Tuns of Shot		At Chambly and this Place
and Shells, of all kinds also		we have taken a fine
about 40,000 Musquet Cat-		Artillery and Powder
tridges 20 or 30 Cart Load		Shells and ball enough
or Tun of other Stores Such		for a Considerable
as Catridge Paper Quick		Siege.

November Third Colonel Easons Regiment Marched forwards for Sorrell.

This Day was Stormy and Principally taken up in taking a List and Inventory of the Ordnance Stores &c. Considerable Snow fell the Evening following. Saturday November 4th Parties were ordered to work in the Forts get the Stores Secured &c. This was a wet heavy Day w^o prevented the Marching of the Troops.

Lords Day November 5. The Two Connecticut

Regiments were ordered to return into the Stores 400 of their Poorest Arms and Accoutrements and to Receive the Same Number of the Kings Arms Cartridge Boxes Bayonets &c. They made the Draught. The Cartridge Boxes had about 30 Rounds a Piece in them; some had more amounting to the Number of about 12,000. The vacancies were this Day filled up by the appointment of New officers in s^d Regiment. The Same Day Parties were ordered to work in the Fort and get out the Artillery and Stores necessary for the Siege of Montreal. The same Day the first Battalion of the New Yorkers had orders to march forwards and marched accordingly. Cap^t Cock is appointed commander of St Johns Forts.

November Monday 6th General Wooster's Troops were ordered to march for Mountreal. Colonel Waterbury with his Regiment marched about 11 o'Clock. General Woosters marched a Part of them about 1 o'Clock, and the Rest were detained for want of Carts and Carriages to Carry our Baggage. The Day was cloudy and heavy and towards night it rained hard. The Roads ever Since Friday have been mud and mire and Scarce a Spot of dry Ground for miles together. The Land is all Flat in this Country and a great Part of it drowned Lands for 50 or an 100 miles on End. Our People have lived in mud and mire most of the Time since they began the Siege. There is but little Settled weather in these Parts this Season of y^e year, our men Sometimes have been Wet near Twenty Days together. The Fatigues and hardships of the Men During a Siege of Fifty Days have been unusually hard, they lay in a Swamp, and traveled a great Part of the Time in mud & Water had an obstinate Enemy to Encounter, well Skilled in Defence, well Secured by

strong Works, well Supplied with Military Stores, and had a fine Artillery as well as a large Number of men to defend their Forts. Notwithstanding God delivered them into our Hands and y^e with the Loss of few Men, not more than 20 ever being Lost in the whole Siege and in all the Rencounters they had with the Enemy from first to last. Few were Sick for the Season and Scarce any who have been Sick have died in the Camp during the whole Time. So few perhaps at this Sea[son] and in this Country were ever known to die out of Such an Army. These Things all Show the Wonderful Goodness of God and the most Conspicuous Interpositions of a Divine hand. And what has rendered this Goodness of God Still more remarkable, and proclaimed his Patience and Longsuffering even to Astonishment, has been its Triumphant and reigning over the greatest Wickedness. Perhaps there never was a more ill governed Profane and Wicked army among a People of Such Advantages, on Earth.

It is Supposed by the Enemy that they fired during the Siege 2,500 Shells, and as many Balls, and yet with all this dreadful fire 20 only were killed.

It is 12 Days Since I have been on this Ground and amidst the Terrible fire which has been kept up two only have been killed; those were of the Artillery men under the Command of Capt Lamb: New Yorkers. The other was of Colonel Eason Regiment, he died on his march from the South encampment to this Place, he had been unwell and seemed to die of Fatigue being in a Weak State. One of the other[s] was killed at the Breast Work November 1st the other was mortally wounded and lived only about 9 Hours.

The Night of Monday 6 Nov^r was very Stormy and Tempestuous the Ground in and all Round the incampments and in the Fort was muddy & in a manner drowned with Water.

Tuesday 7th Nov^r the Rain ceased the wind halled Round into the West, and there was an appearance of the approach of fair Weather. The Rest of General Woosters Regiment Expected to march this Day, but no carriages came in to carry our Baggage which Prevented. The men were employed to-day in moving canon collecting Stores in the Fort, and getting out Canon & Balls, &c for the Siege of Montreal: a Number of fine Brass Field Pieces were brought this Evening from the Fort and came down as far as our North Encampment with Powder and Shot to Supply them.

8th Wednesday. Was warm and cloudy, we were not able to march this Day for want of Carriages for our Baggage. This Day the Cannon were moved from the North West Battery to Water in order to proceed down the Lake in Bataux for Montreal. Stores and Several Pieces of Canon were forwarded for the Same Service and Captain Lamb with the Artillery and Artillery Company, and a Small Guard marched for Montreal.

Thursday November 9 Cloudy but Warm & Pleasant for this Season and for this Climate. The men on the Ground are employed in loading the Heavy Artillery, Carriages, and Shells Balls &c into Bataux. Towards Night the Canon & Some Stores fell down the Lake and went on to Chambly. It begins to rain, the Ways are dirty and Slippery so that it is difficult to Walk without falling. The Whole Country is water and mud & not a dry Spot to be found. The Night is very Stormy.

Friday Nov^r 10. The Ground is covered with Snow & it is yet rainy and Snowy. Some of the Regulars Wives and Children this morning came up from Montreal in a miserable Plight, Women badly clothed, Children bare-foot and almost naked & covered almost with Mud and Water, and have in these Circumstances to go on 400 miles to New England. My Heart pitied them, and I wished to be able to help them.

Th[rough] Continual Fatigue and Wet Weather, our Soldiers fall Sick very Fast. There are now in the three Connecticut Regiments 210 or more Officers and Soldiers Sick. One was buried yesterday out of the York 4th Battalion this is the 4th who has died on the Ground Since my arrival at St. Johns. This Day the Baggage of the Regulars loading 30 or 40 Wagons passed us on the Way to New England. The whole day wet and uncomfortable. The men on the Ground are employed in gathering up Entrenching Tools Shot &c, and in conveying them to the Fort, and in Securing the Powder of w^{ch} there were more than an 100 Barrels to be moved into the fort, which had been placed in Stores, but badly built for that Purpose during the Siege. This Day Ensign Fisk came in with 3 or 4 French Prisoners, from Le Prairie.

Saturday November 11th Anno 1775.

This morning is cold and Sower, the Ground is white with Snow, and it rains and Snows, bids fair for a Tempestuous Season.

Colonel Ward rallies his Regiment early in order to march to Le Prairie, Part of our Baggage was loaded and some Tents Struck; but Colonel Bedle ordered it all to be unloaded, and would suffer nothing to go

forward belonging to General Woosters Regiment excepting Some Part of the Quartermasters Stores.

Seeing that the Regiment were not like to march and looking upon it important that the General should know our Situation, at a quarter after 11 o'Clock I determined to march forward for Le Prairie and began my March with two Soldiers for my Pilots. I arrived at Le Prairie 18 Miles from St. John's just as it began to be dark. I marched the whole of the Day in Mud and Water sometimes midleg high and in general over Shoe carried a Small Pack a Case of Pistols by my Side, with my Gun Cartouch Box &c. The whole Day was Stormy it rained and Snowed, till about Sunset, when the Snow and rain ceased and the Wind blew up raw and Cold at North West. Under our Feet was Snow and Ice and Water, over our Heads Clouds Snow and rain, before us the mountains appeared all white with Snow and Ice. It was remarkable to See the Americans after almost infinite Fatigues and Hardships marching on at this advanced Season, badly clothed, and badly provided for to Montreal, pressing on to New Seiges and new Conquests. This Day the Entrenching Tools came on and in the afternoon Colonel Ward With yt Part of General Woosters Regiment which had been left behind began his March for Le Prairie. I was very wet and Weary, got into a Small Warm Room, dried my Feet and clothes and had a Comfortable Night.

This day the Generals who arrived at Lepraire on Wednesday the 8th Instant, passed the River St. Lawrence about nine miles from Montreal and Landed on St. Pauls Island. The Field Pieces and light Artillery came up the Night before, the Evening of the 10th Instant. A Considerable Part of the Army Passed the

River with them and landed without Opposition. Of the Connecticut Troops Part of General Woosters Regiment, and Colonel Waterbury's Went over, on this first Embarkation: there were not Boats for the other Troops.

Lords Day November 12 was a cold Blustering Day, wind at Northwest, cloudy and Sower, difficult Passing the River on account of the Wind and Current w^e is rapid and Strong. Colonel Ward comes in to Day with his Party, and the Troops w^e had crossed the River, with the Generals. Marched into the Subarbs of Montreal and Encamped just without the City.

Monday November 13. The Generals marched into the City just at Evening. The Citizens before their Entrance Proposed Terms of Capitulation, but the Generals observed that y^r had no Right to any Capitulation. That y^r had no men to defend them no Artillery or any means of Defence; that the Troops came not as Enemies but as Friends to protect them, and as y^r pretended to be affraid that the Troops would Plunder them they Assured them that they should not be plundered but should be Safe in their Persons and Estates.

Towards Night the cold increased and the Ground by morning was much more dring [dry] than it had been and the Streets which had been over Shoe in Mire were so Stiffened y^e it was tolerably dry and Comfortable Walking.

Monday Morning Nov^r. 13th. It is Still Cloudy the Wind Northwest and quite blowy and blustering: It is on this Account difficult Passing the River. Our men yet abide in Tents both officers and Common Soldiers are cold and endure much hardship. No Particular

orders are yet received from the Generals as to the Troops on this Side.

The Generals with that Part of the army w^e had Landed with y^m at S^t. Pauls Island, just at Night entered the City of Montreal. Orders were Sent over for the Soldiers at Le Praire to come over to Montreal. I passed over just at Night.

Tuesday November 14th 1775. This was a fair Pleasant Day for the Season. The Troops w^e were come forward from S^t. John's to Lepraire Generally passed over the River to the City.

Incouragements were published yesterday and to Day [to] enlist the Connecticut Troops anew. And General Montgomery declared his Willingness to give papers to Such as were disposed to return while he Thanked the Troops for their Good Services.

Governor Carlton on Saturday evening when our Men were marching into the Confines of the City Left it with his Regulars [a]mounting to about 80 in Number, with Some Canadians who had entered into the Measures of the Ministry, fell down the River with Eleven Ships and vessels One with nine Pounders 2, and a Number of Smaller Guns another with 4 guns &c, there are a very considerable Number of Guns but their Number and y^e Bigness of the Ships and Guns I cannot determine, only thus far that their Heaviest Metall is 29 Pounders. before his Departure he destroyed most of the Bataux belonging to the King distributed among the nobless and one Way or other conveyed away almost the whole of the Kings Stores, and Spiked all the Canon they Left and filled them with Balls &c Some Houses which had been built for the Kings Service they damaged, braking out the Windows and Sashes

taring up the Floors, &c. Orders were given by General Prescott to burn them but on the application of Some Gentlemen of the Town representing that it would expose the whole Town to be consumed in one general Conflagration, he declared that Such a Thing as burning Said Houses had never entered into his Heart, and Enquired who had given such Orders; they told him General Prescott. He however countermanded the Orders. General Carlton is said to have some Humanity, disavows his having ever set the Savages on the Americans. The Harsh and inhumane Things w^{ch} have been done this Way are rather ascribed to General Prescott, St. Luke La-Corn Cap^t. Frasier and others of their Character and the Nobless.

Wednesday November 15th. Snows and is a very Stormy Day the Streets extremely miry & dirty. The troops have no wood nor Provisions this Morning, are very impatient, are averse to enlisting and long to be dismissed home. The whole day was very Stormy the Wind North East and a Steady fall of Snow. The Evening was more Tempestuous than the preceding Day.

M^r Levingston who had been dispatched on Monday Evening the 13 Instant to the mouth of the Sorrell about 45 Miles from Montreal to assist in Stopping Gov^t. Carlton and his Fleet, who left the City the Saturday Evening, Sent an Express to General Montgomery acquainting him, that Gov^t. Carlton and his Fleet had not Passed the Batteries at the Sorrel. That 4 Twelve Pounders had arrived & one 9 Pounder in Addition to the Two Six Pounders which had been before fixed in a Two Gun Battery: That three of the Twelve Pounders and the 9 Pounder were fixed in a New Battery to good

Advantage; that one Twelve Pounder was fixed in a large Gundalo with a number of Swivel Guns, and that She waited in the Midst of the River for the Fleet, that all things were in Readiness to receive it in a Warm Manner and y^t no Pains would be Spared to Stop it. The Messenger who came with the Letter said the Ships were drawn up on a Line about one mile on this Side our Batteries.

This Evening being the Evening preceding the publick Thanksgiving, I meditated on the various Occurrences of the Past Year w^{ch} Demand my Praise and Thanksgiving; I reflect how my Family are employed how they wish to have their Head with them to lead in the Work^e of Praise, and what a melancholly Time it is with them, and Pray God in his Great Mercy to Support y^r, direct them, and fill them and me with Gratitude; preserve us and bring us together again in his good Time. I pray God to bless my People and to assist them in the Duties of the Morrow.

Thursday Nov^r. 16th. I wake early and Praise God for the Mercies which he has bestowed on me in Life, and especially for all his goodness to me and my Family Since the Last Thanksgiving, wish to keep the Day but can only Bless God for his Goodness to me & my country, shall soon be crowded with Company. There is no Disposition here to religious Duties. We have not had one Day of Thanksgiving or one publick Prayer ordered for all the victories of this Season. I hate such Company and ardently wish for the Return of Seasons of Domestick and publick Worship. The Day is very Stormy; a Letter arrived to day from Colonel Eason acquainting the General that Gov^t. Carlton had attempted

to pass our Batteries, but had been Repulsed and one of his Ships greatly Damaged. That they had moved up the River about two Leagues: That Some of the Ships had attempted to Land Some of their men and Effects but were attacked by a French Captain with such bravery y^t y^e were not able to effect their Design.

Just at Night I took my Leave of the General and Friends at Montreal and passed the River below the City about Sunset. Travelled up through Snow Ice and mud to Le Praire, was wet & muddy almost to my knees and much fatigued.

Friday Nov^r 17th. A Cloudy raw day, so bad travelling that y^e Canadians cannot be perswaded to carry our Baggage and we know not what to Do.

I hope in God's Help and mercy.

I have offered four Dollars only to have my Chest carried from Le Praire to St. John's but could not obtain it. The Weather is cold the Ground covered with Snow and all things Put on the Appearance of Winter. I am unwell and between three and four Hundred miles from Home. At 8 o'clock in the Evening the clouds dissipate and the Air becomes clear, and the Cold increases.

Saturday Nov^r 18th. A clear cold morning. I am not so Well as I was yesterday. I am Sick at my Stomach and distressed in my Bowels with some Fever, but I trust and believe in God y^t he will direct all y^e concerns me in the best manner. To him I commit myself and Family and all that Concerns me.

At 20 Minutes after 10 having Luckily got a man to carry my Baggage to St. John's I marched from Le Praire for that Post, on my March I was met with a Horse by a Gentleman who Earnestly importuned me to

go to Chambly and marry his Daughter. His reasons were such as that I thought it my Duty to go with him, and Married William Morison and Mary Grajo, was genteely treated received a half Johannes and returned to St. John's about 8 o'Clock. Though the Day had been clear and fair it was overcast in the Evening and bid fair for a Storm. General Wooster's and Colonel Waterbury's Regiments arrived this Evening at St. John's.

Letter of Benjamin Trumbull.

Camp North of St. Johns

Friday 6 o' in the Morning Nov^r 3^d, 1775.

Honoured Sir,

General Wooster with the Troops under his Command, after an Expeditious and fatiguing March, arrived in the Camp, on the west side of the Lake, South of St. Johns, the 26th of October. The next Day we passed the Lake and marched down about three Miles on the West Side of the Lake about One Mile and an half below the Fort. The principal Part of the Army which had encamped on the west of the Lake South of St. Johns marched down and joined us the Next Day and the Two Generals pitched their Tents in this Encampment. The following Night the ground was marked out for a New Breast Work and Battery on an advantageous rising ground about Eighty Rods North West of the Fort; two hundred men were employed in erecting the Battery and that night Raised the Works four feet high so that it Served as a tolerable cover. The canon and heavy baggage were put on board the Water Craft and [pas]sed the fort in the night. The

Time from Sunday morning till Wednesday was spent in clearing roads in preparing the platforms drawing up Canon to the Breastwork, carrying up Shot and warlike stores and in making Catruges for the Army and in filling Shells. General Wooster finding that the artillery men were too weak ha[n]ded, and not sufficient to cary on the cannonading and Bombarding so warmly and Expeditionously as he desired, made a draught out of the Connecticut Troops who had been most used to Gunery Set them to makin Catridges and appointed them to asist in managing the Guns, w^{ch} they did to good purpose. These things greatly forwarded the Work and made the Canonade much more terrible than it could otherwise have been. On Wednesday morning the North west Battery was opened between the Hours of nine and Ten when this and the East Battery kept up a terrible and almost incessant Fire on the Fort for about 6 Hours. In this Time it is supposed y^t We fired about a thousand canon Ball, and more than an Hundred Shells. The firing ceased about an Hour by Sun, and the General sent a Truce with a Letter to the Commander of the Garrison proposing Favourable Terms if he would give up the Fort, they answered the Letter and next Day a treaty commenced, and about Nine o'Clock the Last Evening the Articles of Capitulation were signed, and at 8 o'Clock this morning the Garrison are to march out with their Arms to the Parade and lay them down, and our Troops are to take possession of the Fort, and to deliver all the Kings Stores Arms Ordnance Shiping &c to us. They are to have their Baggage and to remain Prisoners of War till the present Troubles shall be settled, or till they Shall be exchanged for other Prisoners. Several Things have contributed not a Little to this

important acquisition. The Arrival of General Wooster and his troops, his great activity and Engagedness in the Service, as well as that of his men, animated and gave a Spring to the whole Army, and served to intimidate the Enemy. The taking of Chamblee with so many Prisoners and such large Stores, on the 16 [sic] of October contributed its Influence, to this happy Event, and especially the Defeat of Governor Carlton at Longale on the 30th of October, by Colonel Warner. Governor Car[li]ton with about 800 Men attempted to cross the River and Land at Longale, Major Warner with 300 brave Fellows opposed his Landing for five Hours till Night came on and Carlton with his Party withdrew. Four Indians were found dead on a small Island on which some of them Landed, two were taken Prisoners with two Canadians, some arms and a few other Things of no great Consequence. Colonel Warner had one Four Pounder w^h was well Served and it is Supposed did great Execution. There was very remarkable interposition of Divine Providence in this affair [] not one man either Killed or wounded. The Prisoners were brought up to St. Johns, and the Regular Officers were allowed to Examine the French men and made them Sware upon the Holy Evangelists to the Truth of what they Related. These Events together with the Terrible fire we made upon them the Day before Determined them to comply with our Terms.

If I can get a Copy of the Articles of Capitulation, and an Inventory of the Ordnance Stores, &c. at St. John's before the Express is sent off I shall inclose them to your Honour in this.

[General Woo]ster though he is not insensible that he is abused by not having his Rank in the Continental

Army pursues the general good of the country with great Steadfastness and vigour. There appears to be great Harmony between him and other Generals. General Montgomery does nothing of importance without General Woosters advice; and though there has not been that harmony by any means in the Army w^{ch} is absolutely necessary in Order to having measures prosecuted with vigour and Success, yet all those uneasinesses seem to have subsided on General Woosters arrival, and great Harmony now prevails in the Army. The whole Army now at S^t. Johns does not exceed two Thousand effective Men. One half of this Number belong to Connecticut. There are about 700 hundred men at Longail, Chambly & Le-Praire. A Number must be left at this Post to repair the Building[s], Fort and Shiping, a Number more must be sent off with the Prisoners, so that I imagine we shall not be more than 2,300 or 2,400 Strong, if we all join at Montreal. The prospects are so fair that it is Determined to proceed on with the Army toMorrow for that Post Horses and Teams are preparing with all Expedition to carry forward Canon, Boats, Provisions &c. to that Post. The Souldiery are very healthy considering the great Fatigues and hardships they have to endure, and I believe will go forward with good Spirits notwithstanding the Season is so far advanced. Our Men have had such a Taste of the Officers in the New York department, that I am persuaded they would never proceed any further were not General Wooster with them, and I believe it will be impossible ever to enlist them to Serve this Way again under any Officers but their own; and perhaps it is well worthy of Consideration, whether the Common Cause will not

Suffer should not General Wooster, before another Season, have his Rank in the Army.

I beg leave to Congratulate your honour on the Success of the American Arms in this Part of the Continent, and to subscribe myself with great Esteem and cordiality your Honors obliged Friend, and most obedient Humble Servant,

Benjamin Trumbull.