

Extract of a letter from General Montgomery, dated camp before St. John's, October 20, 1775...

Extract of a Letter from General MONTGOMERY, dated Camp before St. John's, October 20, 1775.

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you with the surrender of Chambly to Major Brown and Major Livingston, which last headed about three hundred Canadians. We had not above fifty of our troops. Indeed it was the plan of the Canadians, who carried down the artillery past the fort of St. John's in batteaus. I send you the Colours of the 7th Regiment, and a list of stores taken. Major Brown assures me we have gotten six tons of powder, which with the blessing of God will finish our business here.--Major Brown offered his service upon this occasion.--Upon this and all other occasions I have found him active and intelligent.

The enemy's schooner is sunk. They have not been anxious to save her, else they might easily have protracted her fate. I must now think unless some unlucky accident befalls us, we shall accomplish our business here, as I shall fall to work in earnest on this side the water. The troops are in high spirits. Col. Warner has had a little brush with a party from Montreal. The enemy retired with the loss of five prisoners and some killed; some of the prisoners (Canadians) are dangerous enemies, and must be taken care of, La Mouche one of them. The Caghnawagas have desired 100 men from us. I have complied with their request, and am glad to find they put so much confidence in us, and are so much afraid of Mr. Carleton; not that I think they had any thing to apprehend. He has too much business on his hands already to wish to make more enemies.

I shall endeavour by means of the Chambly Garrison, to obtain better treatment for Allen and the other prisoners, as well Canadians as our own troops.

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I shall send off the prisoners as soon as possible; their number of women and quantity of baggage is astonishing.

The Commanding Officer at St. John's has been so polite as to let our batteaus pass to the Head of the Rapids, in order to take in the baggage of the Chambly Garrison. He behaved very genteely to Lieutenant Lockwood of Waterbury's, who went in with the request from Major Stopford.

The Major is a man of family in Ireland.

Major Brown has brought the Colours of the 7th Regiment, which I have the honor to transmit to you.

ARTICLES *proposed for his Majesty's Garrison at CHAMBLY.*

Article 1. The officers and men not to be made prisoners, but to march, unmolested, with their arms, accoutrements, twenty-four rounds of ammunition each, drums beating, colours flying, and provision and carts sufficient to pass by the shortest road to Montreal, or any other place in the province of Quebec, at the option of the Hon. Major Stopford, the Commanding Officer.

2. Officers and men to be allowed their baggage.

3. The men not to be decoyed from their Regiment.

4. Women and children to be permitted to go with the Regiment, and their effects unmolested.

5. The ammunition and stores of all kinds, remaining in the Garrison, to be given up.

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6. Hostages to be given on both sides, for the faithful performance of the above articles, and then to be exchanged. Signed, **J. STOPFORD**, *Major of the Royal Fusileers, commanding at Fort Chambly.*

The answer to the articles proposed by the Hon. Major Stopford, agreeable to the instructions of Brigadier General Montgomery, commanding the Continental Forces for the time being, is this:

Article I. The Garrison, officers and men, to surrender themselves prisoners of war.

2. In case the Garrison surrenders prisoners of war, to be allowed all their baggage agreeable to their desire.

3. It never was the intention of any officer, intrusted with the command of the party, now besieging your fort, to take advantage of decoying the garrison, after a solemn engagement entered into by both parties, and consequently your fears on that head are groundless.

4. The women and children shall be permitted to go with the rest of the Garrison and take their effects, provided the Garrison surrender as aforesaid.

5. The ammunition and stores, &c. of all kinds to be delivered up upon the faith and honour of the Commanding Officer. Signed, **JOHN BROWN**, *Major, commanding the Continental Forces before Chambly.*

In reply to Major Brown's answer to the Hon. Major Stopford's proposals, in regard to the surrender of Fort Chambly, Major Stopford having considered Major Brown's articles, agrees to the same, although he could wish the first article might have been as he proposed.

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Major Stopford's relying in every article to Major Brown's honour, will give him up the fort any hour to-morrow morning. Signed, **J. STOPFORD**, *Major of the Royal Fusileers, commanding the Garrison of Chambly*, Fort Chambly, 18th Oct. 1775.

*An Account of **STORES** taken at Chambly.*

80 barrels Flour, 11 ditto Rice, 7 ditto Pease, 6 firkins Butter, 134 barrels Pork, 7 ditto damaged, 124 barrels Gun-Powder, 300 swivel shot, 1 box musket Shot, 656+ musket Cartridges, 150 Stand of French Arms, 3 Royal Mortars, 61 Shells, 500 Hand Grenades, Royal Fusileers 83, Accoutrements 83, Rigging for three vessels at least.

*A List of **OFFICERS** taken at Chambly.*

Major Stopford; Captain Price, sick; Captain Goodwin; Lieutenants Hamar, Harrison, Shettleworth; Captain Alge, of the Schooner; Commissary McCullough; a Surgeon.
*Published by Order of the Congress. **CHARLES THOMSON**, Secretary.*

Extract of a Letter from Gen. Montgomery, dated Camp near St. John's, Nov. 3, 1775.

My Dear General,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, the garrison surrendered last night. This morning we take possession--To-morrow I hope the prisoners will set off. Enclosed you have the capitulation, which I hope will meet with your approbation, and that of Congress. I have ventured to permit an officer or two to go to their families, which are in some distress at Montreal, upon their parole. They cannot do us any harm, and there would have been a degree of inhumanity in refusing them.

“When we had played on the fort some hours from our battery of four twelve pounders on the N.W. and another of two twelve pounders and two four pounders on the East side, some prisoners arrived, who had been taken in an action with Governor Carlton

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at Longueile. He made an attempt to land with thirty-four boats full of men. Warner's detachment, consisting of the Green Mountain Boys and second regiment of Yorkers, repulsed them with loss, took two Indians and two Canadians prisoners. We have buried three Indians, and it is supposed many in the boats must have been killed--We had not a man even wounded. This I believe is his last effort.

One of the above mentioned prisoners I sent into the fort, to inform Major Preston of the circumstances of the action, that he might judge what prospect he could have of relief. It had the desired effect. The garrison having been on half allowance for some time.

I am making the necessary preparations to proceed immediately down to Montreal by way of La Prairie, as the enemy have armed vessels in the Sorel.

“Several men of rank in Canada are among the prisoners. I have permitted them to remain at Crownpoint; till the return of two gentlemen, they send to their friends for money, &c. They pleaded hard to return home, but they are too dangerous to let loose again.

“Col. Easton and Major Brown with that corps, and Mr. Livingston, with I believe a thousand Canadians, are going towards the mouth of the Sorel, and pushing Col. Allen McClean before them. McClean had many Canadians, but they joined through fear of fire and sword.

“I send you a list of artillery--a good deal of artillery stores, but we have not time to ascertain them.

I am, &c. Signed. RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

St. John's, Nov. 2, 1775.

Articles of Capitulation, proposed by Major Charles Preston, for his Majesty's Fort of St. John's, in the Province of Canada.

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ARTICLE I. All acts of hostilities shall cease on both sides till the articles of capitulation shall be agreed upon and signed.

Answer. Agreed.

Article II. The garrison shall be allowed the honours of war, and suffered to proceed with their baggage and effects to the most convenient port of 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 the commander in chief of his Majesty's troops in America.

Answer. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war: This is due to their fortitude and perseverance. The non-commissioned officers and 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 these unhappy disputes are ended, if they do not choose to dispose of them before.

The garrison must go to Connecticut government, or such other province as the Honourable the Continental Congress shall direct, there to remain till our unhappy differences shall be compromised, or till they are exchanged--Our prisoners having been constantly treated with a brotherly affection, the effects of the garrison shall not be withheld from them.

Article III. An officer or quarter master 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 batteaus,

Answer. Agreed to in the fullest latitude.

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Article IV. The Canadian gentlemen, and other persons residing in this province, and now at St. John's, shall be permitted to return unmolested, to their respective homes, with their army and baggage, and remain secure in their property and effects.

Answer. Answered in the second article--The Canadian gentlemen and others being part of the garrison.

Article 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 fort, with the ammunition, 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 honour 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 Quarter Master General with proper Commissaries, will attend at 8 o'clock to receive the artillery, ammunition, 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 sun set this evening. Signed, &c.

"St. John's, Nov. 3, 1775. "Return of brass and iron ordnance and mortars in the north and south forts at this place. Brass: 24 Pounders 2 12 ditto 1 6 ditto 4 4 ditto 2 3 ditto 8 Ditto: 8 Inch Howitz 2 Iron: 9 Pounders 6 8 ditto 1 6 ditto 11 5 ditto 1 4 ditto 1 3 ditto 2 Mortars: 5 and an half 3 4 and two fifths 4 *Published by Order of Congress.* **CHARLES THOMSON,** *Secretary.*

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EXTRACTS of several Letters brought by Capt. Robbins, in the schooner Two Sisters, lately seized by an armed vessel in the service of the United Colonies. Published by Order of the Congress. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen in Corke to an officer in Boston, dated August 19, 1775.

“MY imagination cannot point out the extreme uneasiness of your friends and relations here, at the very disagreeable situation you are in. Your letter of the 7th of July last has been some consolation, as by it find you and family were well. God protect you is all I can say, and to assure you of our hearty wishes that a speedy and happy reconciliation may take place. I promise you we are not a little alarmed here, for when all our troops are gone, the rabble here, 'tis dreaded, will take advantage, and commit disorders of every kind. I see, from the War-Office, 31 battalions are to go to you in Spring, each to consist of 12 companies of 60 privates, making 22,000 men. Shocking work it is!

“As to your private affairs, these bad times, I will venture to give you my opinion: First, take great care to what officers you give your money, as these gentlemen's bills oftner prove bad than otherwise, and as they are more liable to death than others, at this time, you could never recover should any of their bills go back protested. In the next place, as you must be in a money-making way, and as affairs are in, at best, a very precarious situation, you should make lodgments of what you can spare, and as fast as you can, in London: This is what I would do, was in your situation

A list of the Battalions inclosed in the above Letter.

“31 battalions to compose the American army in the Spring of 1776; each to consist of 12 companies of 60 rank and file, making 22,320 men, viz. 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 22d, 23d, 26th, 27th, 29th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 52d, 55th, 63d, 64th, 65th. The 18th and 59th to return home.

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“Six battalions of Hanoverians, 3 to Gibraltar, and 3 to Minorca: 3 regiments to return home from Gibraltar and 2 from Minorca.

Extract of a letter to an officer at Boston, dated Youghall, August 20, 1775.

I TAKE the opportunity of a sloop going to Boston, to ask you how you go on. If I had known in time of her going, I would have sent you something acceptable, as I suppose your present situation requires many things to make it toerable. I was very happy to find you were not of the detachment to Bunker's Hill; never was such a slaughter! I shudder at the recollection! So many of our friends, but the other day parted, so butchered! We are preparing to send you more help, five regiments to embark the beginning of September, I will send you something or other by them. We wait with much impatience for the meeting of the English parliament. I cannot write to you as fully as I would wish, as I imagine this will undergo inspection. If you can find time if you will write me one line now and then, be assured you will give very great pleasure to a person who sincerely regards you. According as I hear in your next, if you think I may venture politicks I will give them to you very fully.”

Extract of a letter to an officer at Boston, dated Fort Henry, Aug. 25th, 1775.

“NEVER was I so much surprized as to hear of the stand the Americans have made against his Majesty's troops. I must own my opinion was, that if they ever came to an action it would be of no longer a duration than they could take to their heels and run away; but by the accounts how much have I been mistaken in them! and I believe most people that had served in America were of my opinion. I am sincerely sorry your army being blocked up in the manner we hear you are; the disagreeableness of such a situation I have experienced, but hope it will not be of longer duration than till the arrival of the next reinforcement of troops which are now near Cork. Our papers mention an army of 22000 men commanded by General Sir Jeffrey Amherst, joining you in the Spring--but I hope the command will not be taken from General Howe, for whom I have a very sincere regard,

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and wish him success and happiness. Many Noblemen and others have offered to raise regiments at their own expence in this country, but none of them I believe have been accepted of as yet. Lord Bellamont was one of them, and he has now advertised that the Lord Lieutenant has given him the inspection of the recruiting parties of the 9th, 33d, and 34th, which he shall regularly attend to; what his scheme by this is I cannot conceive.”

Extract of a letter to an officer in Boston, dated Corke, September 8, 1775.

“PEOPLE are much divided in their sentiments about the Americans. Placemen, Pensioners, Tories, and Jacobites, with some stupid, ignorant, necessary Whigs, are violent against them, but the bulk of the people of England and Ireland are strongly in their interest. My brother so far retains the prejudices of his late profession as to be a great enemy to them; but I own I am of the number of those who think they are hardly used, and wish they may retain their liberties. I entirely coincide with General Lee; and can't help thinking that the declaration of the Continental Congress and their address to the people of England must convince every one who has the least particle of judgement or attention, of the justice of their cause. It is the general opinion, (and General Burgoyne's letter to General Lee seems to countenance it) that had the ministry certainly foreseen the unanimity and firmness of the Americans, they would hardly have ventured on the steps they have taken. How this unnatural combustion will end, the Lord only knows: but one thing I know; that I wish you and my other friends were removed from a service, at once so disgraceful and so dangerous.--Never did the recruiting parties meet with such ill success in every part of this kingdom as at present; so invincible is the dislike of all ranks of people to the American service. The inhabitants of Bandon, Youghall, Birr, and other towns, have entered into a resolution not to suffer any among them to enlist for the purpose of enslaving their American brethren. There have been no less than five parties at once in Charleville, and after stunning the town, God knows how long, with their fifes and drums, they were able to pick up only one recruit, who was under Mr. Robert's influence. Though the principal Romanists in Cork and Limerick have formed Associations and offered bounties to such recruits as shall list on this occasion, yet have they very little

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success; for though the heads of that communion are in the interest of government, the lower class, who have not sagacity enough to make proper distinctions, are, to a man, attached to the Americans and say plainly, the Irish ought to follow their example. Even Lord Kenmare, who on this occasion took the lead, had his recruiting party severely beat in Tralee, and their drum broke to pieces. The renowned Captain Harlequin, whose success in this town last war has encouraged him to renew his antic tricks here now, finds himself, with all his buffoonry, sadly disappointed, and several of those he had trepanned have already deserted. Many of the draughts that are come here to fill up the regiments ordered abroad, swear they will never draw a trigger against the Americans; among whom they have all relations. And most of the English and Irish soldiers that left this last April and May expressed so much repugnance to the service they were ordered on, that I am fully persuaded, if your army was not shut up in Boston, it must suffer exceedingly by desertion.

“But though I write thus freely, I would have you very guarded, for all the letters from your side are opened; and yet, there are many letters in this town which give a most tragical account of your present situation. The carnage on Bunker's Hill is to every humane breast shocking beyond expression.”

Extract of a letter to Lieutenant Jones, of the 63d regiment at Boston, dated at Corke, September 10th, 1775.

“THEY* will be scourged severely, and it is the opinion the soldiers will have all the forfeitures. I wish you all health and that you may finish as gloriously as you have begun. The serjeants give one guinea to every man besides the King's bounty: these people are to be formed into companies additional to each regiment to recruit it. We have taken it into our heads here that the Admiral and his fleet has not been as active as they should be, and are told he is sent for home.

* *The Americans.*

I am, Sir, most affectionately your's ever. **R. GORDON.**

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Extract of a letter to Captain Gardner, Aid de Camp to General Burgoyne, at Boston, dated at Cork, September 10, 1775.

"I ARRIVED here this day and never was mortal more hurried than I am at present, but a Yankee schooner just going to leave this for Boston's *great township*, I ought not to let slip the opportunity.

I enclose in this a letter to Col. Pigot, which when you have read seal it and deliver it to him. If you have any interest with him you will employ it in my favour, for you must know, there is a damned strong Scotch party in our regiment, which would be glad to deprive me of the paymastership--I should have been a Major before this, if it had not been for this cursed rebellion, but every thing's for the best; perhaps I may soon get that rank without purchase if I escape the *blazing irons of the Saints*, for I am eldest Captain in the regiment, except Major Gray.--- General Burgoyne's letter to him* , is deservedly must admired, and though short I believe has made more converts to sound policy than any other production that has appeared upon the subject--The King's proclamation has greatly confounded the turbulent miscalled patriots.

* *General Lee.*

Strike on their pensions, by the setting sun, All England, if not Europe, is undone.

Some of my old acquaintances, the Skiragathys, should be let slip upon the back settlements; I am convinced they would not desire better sport, and likewise convinced, that nothing would sooner bring those liberty mad gentry to reason.--Your present situation must be very disagreeable, to be cooped up by such a set of dirty raggamuffins as I know they are: however, this may comfort you, the fiddle is tuning for them, and early next Spring, they will have such a dance, as I hope you will bring them to themselves. Believe me, dear Harry, To be affectionately your's,

V. GARDNER.

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"P.S. The transports for the 17th, 27th, and our regiment sailed for this the 28th of August. You may depend that we shall have early next Spring 20,000 Russians. Adieu, laurels and life to you.

Extract of a letter to an officer at Boston, dated Cork, September 14th, 1775.

THERE are several young men going out volunteers, who have deposited the purchase money of commissions, so that you will not want opportunities of selling out, therefore we earnestly entreat you to come home. Were you on actual service against the French or Spaniards, our natural enemies, I should be the last man in the world to suggest a thought of quitting the profession: For though much I prize your safety, you may depend that the preservation of your character holds the first place with me.

Any thing you may desire to have from hence shall be punctually executed, provided the quantity does not exceed the consumption of your own family, for as to assisting any other officers employed in this *black business*, I beg to be excused: they may e'en go dine with Duke Humphry for me.

Now for public matters. Lord Kenmare gives a bounty of 10s. 6d to all volunteers inlisting with Major Roche. The Papists of Limerick, and the Papists of Cork, have subscribed to give as much more to the first five hundred. The Popish Bishops have likewise been applied to, to use their influence with their flocks, which they are willing to do provided the officers are Papists. These are blessed times."