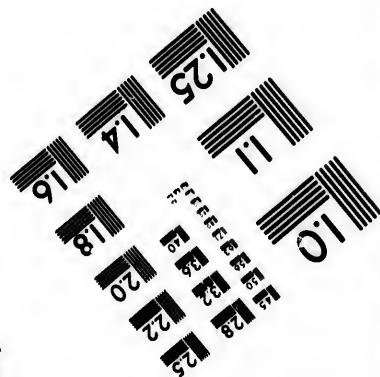
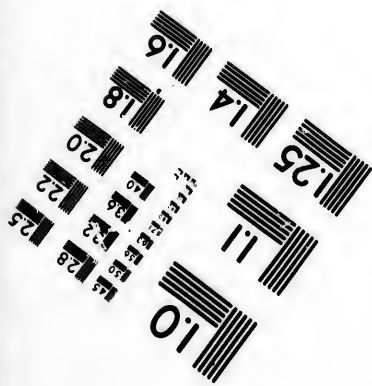
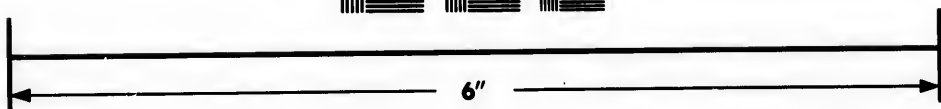
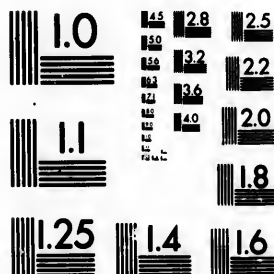


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

1.5 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.5
2.8 3.2 3.6 4.0

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

1.5 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.5
2.8 3.2 3.6 4.0

© 1985

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires: | |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
				✓							

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

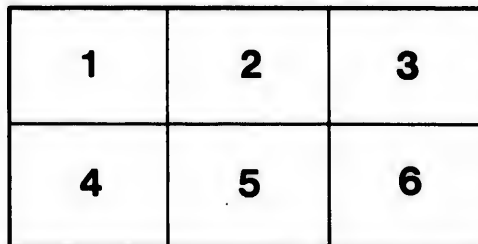
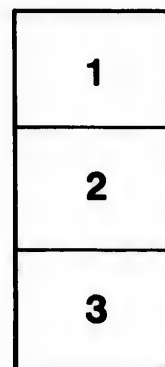
La Bibliothèque de la Ville de Montréal

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

La Bibliothèque de la Ville de Montréal

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

ails
du
odifier
une
mage

trata
o

elure,
à



ACTIVITY
OF
COL. ETHAN ALLEN.

From the time of his being taken by the British, near
Middletown, on the 19th day of September, in the
year 1774, to the time of his exchange,
on the 4th day of May, 1778.

CONTAINING
HIS VOYAGES AND TRAVELS,

and the most remarkable occurrences respecting himself, and
other continental Prisoners, of different ranks and char-
acters, which fell under his observation in the course of
his journey; particularly the distribution of the prisoners at
New-York, by General Sir William Howe, in the year 1776
and 1777; interspersed with some **POLITICAL OBSERVATIONS**

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

— When this book shall have the credit to be
the property of the Author, and should that of the **FRANCE** —

PRELUD.

ALBANY.

PUBLISHED BY PRATT & CLARK.

Printed by Moses Peck, Jun. No. 143, Lion-Street.

Ducharme 10/5/50 10.00

471130

NOANTO
LAWSON

INTRODUCTION.

INDUCED by a sense of duty to my country, and by the application of many of my worthy friends, some of whom are of the first characters, I have concluded to publish the following narrative of the extraordinary scenes of my captivity, and the discoveries which I made in the course of the same, of the cruel and relentless disposition and behaviour of the enemy, towards the prisoners in their power; from which the state politician, and every gradation of character among the people, to the worthy tiller of the soil, may deduce such inferences as they shall think proper to carry into practice. Some men are appointed into office, in these States, who read the history of the cruelties of this war, with the same careless indifference, as they do the pages of the Roman history; nay, some are preferred to places of trust and profit by the Tory influence. The instances are (those) but rare, and it stands all freemen in hand, to prevent their farther influence, which, of all other things, would be the most baneful to the liberties and happiness of this country; and, so far as such influence takes place, rob us of the victory we have obtained at the expence of so much blood and treasure.

I should have exhibited to the public a history of the facts herein contained, soon after my exchange, had not the urgency of my private affairs, together with more urgent public business, demanded my attention, till a few weeks before the date hereof. The reader will readily discern, that a narrative of this sort could not have been

written when I was a prisoner : My trunk and writings were often searched under various pretences ; so that I never wrote a syllable, or made even a rough minute whereon I might predicate this narrative, but trusted solely to my memory for the whole. I have, however, taken the greatest care and pains to recollect the facts and arrange them : but as they touch a variety of characters and opposite interests, I am sensible that all will not be pleased with the relation of them : Be this as it will, I have made truth my invariable guide, and stake my honor on the truth of the facts. I have been very generous with the British in giving them full and ample credit for all their good usage, of any considerable consequence, which I met with among them, during my captivity ; which was easily done, as I met with but little, in comparison of the bad which, by reason of the great plurality of it, could not be contained in so concise a narrative ; so that I am certain that I have more fully enumerated the favours which I received, than the abuses which I suffered. The critic will be pleased to excuse any inaccuracies in the performance itself, as the author has unfortunately missed of a liberal education.

ETHAN ALLEN.

BENNINGTON, MARCH 25, 1779.

A
NARRATIVE
OF
Col. ETHAN ALLEN'S
CAPTIVITY.

EVER since I arrived to a state of manhood, and acquainted myself with the general history of mankind, I have felt a sincere passion for liberty. The history of nations, doomed to perpetual slavery, in consequence of yielding up to tyrants their natural-born liberties, I read with a sort of philosophical horror ; so that the first systematical and bloody attempt, at Lexington, to enslave America, thoroughly electrified my mind, and fully determined me to take part with my country : And, while I was wishing for an opportunity to signalize myself in its behalf,

directions were privately sent to me from the then colony (now state) of Connecticut, to raise the Green Mountain Boys, and if possible, with them to surprise and take the fortress, Ticonderoga. This enterprise I cheerfully undertook ; and, after first guarding all the several passess that led thither, to cut off all intelligence between the garrison and the country, made a forced march from Bennington, and arrived at the lake opposite to Ticonderoga, on the evening of the ninth day of May, 1775, with two hundred and thirty valiant Green Mountain Boys ; and it was with the utmost difficulty that I procured boats to cross the lake. However, I landed eighty three men near the garrison, and sent the boats back for the rear guard, commanded by Col. Seth Warner ; but the day began to dawn, and I found myself under a necessity to attack the fort, before the rear could cross the lake ; and, as it was viewed hazardous, I harranged the officers and soldiers in the manner following :
“ Friends and fellow soldiers, you have for a number of years past, been a scourge and terror to arbitrary power. Your valor has been

famed abroad, and acknowledged, as appears by the advice and orders to me, from the General Assembly of Connecticut, to surprise and take the garrison now before us. I now propose to advance before you, and, in person, conduct you through the wicket gate; for we must this morning either quit our pretensions to valor, or possess ourselves of this fortress in a few minutes; and, inasmuch as it is a desperate attempt, which none but the bravest of men dare undertake, I do not urge it on any contrary to his will. You that will undertake voluntarily, poise your firelocks.

The men being, at this time, drawn up in three ranks, each poised his firelock. I ordered them to face to the right: and, at the head of the centre-file, marched them immediately to the wicket gate aforesaid, where I found a sentry posted, who instantly snapped his fusée at me: I ran immediately towards him, and he retreated through the covered way into the parade within the garrison, gave a halloo, and ran under a bomb-proof. My party, who followed me into the fort, I formed on the parade

in such manner as to face the two barracks, which faced each other. The garrison being asleep, except the sentries, we gave three huzzas which greatly surprised them. One of the sentries made a pass at one of my officers with a charged bayonet, and slightly wounded him: my first thought was to kill him with my sword; but, in an instant, I altered the design and fury of the blow to a slight cut on the side of the head; upon which he dropped his gun, and asked quarter, which I readily granted him, and demanded of him the place where the commanding officer kept; he shewed me a pair of stairs in the front of a barrack, on the west part of the garrison, which led up to a second story in said barrack, to which I immediately repaired, and ordered the commander, Capt. Delaplace, to come forth instantly, or I would sacrifice the whole garrison; at which the Capt. came immediately to the door, with his breeches in his hand; when I ordered him to deliver to me the fort instantly: he asked me by what authority I demanded it: I answered him, "In the name of the great Jehovah, and the Continental Congress." The au-

thority of the Congress being very little known at that time, he began to speak again ; but I interrupted him, and, with my drawn sword over his head, again demanded an immediate surrender of the garrison ; with which he then complied, and ordered his men to be forthwith paraded without arms, as he had given up the garrison : In the mean time some of my officers had given orders, and, in consequence thereof, sundry of the barrack doors were beat down, and about one third of the garrison imprisoned, which consisted of the said commander, a Lieutenant Feltham, a conductor of artillery, a gunner, two serjeants, and forty-four rank and file ; about one hundred pieces of cannon, one thirteen inch mortar, and a number of swivels. This surprise was carried into execution in the gray of the morning of the tenth day of May, 1775. The sun seemed to rise that morning with a superior lustre ; and Ticonderoga and its dependencies smiled on its conquerors, who tossed about the flowing bowl, and wished success to Congress, and the liberty and freedom of America. Happy it was for me, at that time, that the then

future pages of the book of fate, which afterwards unfolded a miserable scene of two years and eight months imprisonment were hid from my view. But to return to my narration: Col. Warner, with the rear guard, crossed the lake, and joined me early in the morning, whom I sent off, without loss of time, with about one hundred men, to take possession of Crown Point, which was garrisoned with a serjeant and twelve men; which he took possession of the same day, as also of upwards of one hundred pieces of cannon. But one thing now remained to be done, to make ourselves complete masters of lake Champlain; this was to possess ourselves of a sloop of war, which was then lying at St. John's; to effect which, it was agreed in a council of war, to arm and man out a certain schooner, which lay at South Bay, and that Capt. (now general) Arnold should command her, and that I should command the batteaux. The necessary preparations being made, we set sail from Ticonderoga, in quest of the sloop which was much larger, and carried more guns and heavier metal than the schooner. General Arnold, with the schooner sailing faster

than the batteaux, arrived at St. John's; and, by surprise, possessed himself of the sloop, before I could arrive with the batteaux: He also made prisoners of a sergeant and twelve men, who were garrisoned at that place. It is worthy remark that, as soon as general Arnold had secured the prisoners on board, and had made preparation for sailing, the wind, which but a few hours before was fresh in the south, and well served to carry us to St. John's, now shifted, and came fresh from the north; and, in about one hour's time, Gen. Arnold sailed with the prize and schooner for Ticonderoga. When I met him with my party, within a few miles of St. John's, he saluted me with a discharge of cannon, which I returned with a volley of small arms: This being repeated three times, I went on board the sloop, with my party, where several loyal Congress healths were drank. We were now masters of lake Champlain, and the garrison depending thereon. This success I viewed of consequence in the scale of American politics; for, if a settlement, between the then colonies and Great-Britain, had soon taken place, it would

have been easy to have restored these acquisitions; but viewing the then future consequences of a cruel war, as it has really proved to be, and the command of that lake, garrisons, artillery, &c. it must be viewed to be of signal importance to the American cause, and it is marvellous to me, that we ever lost the command of it. Nothing but taking a Burguoyne, with a whole British army, could, in my opinion, atone for it; and, notwithstanding such an extraordinary victory, we must be obliged to regain the command of that lake again, be the cost what it will: By doing this, Canada will easily be brought into union and confederacy with the United States of America. Such an event would put it out of the power of the western tribes of Indians to carry on a war with us, and be a solid and durable bar against any farther inhuman barbarities committed on our frontier inhabitants, by cruel and blood-thirsty savages; for it is impossible for them to carry on a war, except they are supported by the trade and commerce of some civilized nation; which to them would be impracticable,

.....

did Canada compose a part of the American empire.

Early in the fall of the year, the little army, under the command of the Generals Scuyler and Montgomery, were ordered to advance into Canada. I was at Ticonderoga, when this order arrived; and the Generals, with most of the field officers, requested me to attend them in the expedition; and, though at that time I had no commission from Congress, yet they engaged me, that I should be considered as an officer, the same as though I had a commission: and should, as occasion might require, command certain detachments of the army—This I considered as an honorable offer, and did not hesitate to comply with it, and advanced with the army to the isle Aux-Noix; from whence I was ordered by the general to go in company with Major Brown, and certain interpreters, through the woods into Canada, with letters to the Canadians, and to let them know, that the design of the army was only against the English garrisons, and not the country, their liberties, or religion: and having, through much danger, negotiated this business, I returned to

the Isle Aux Noix the fore part of September, when Gen. Schuyler returned to Albany; and in consequence the command devolved upon Gen. Montgomery, whom I assisted in laying a line of circumvallation round the fortress, St. John's. After which I was ordered, by the general, to make a second tour into Canada, upon nearly the same design as before; and withal to observe the disposition, designs and movements of the inhabitants of the country. This reconnoitre I undertook with reluctance, choosing rather to assist at the siege of St. John's, which was then closely invested; but my esteem for the general's person, and opinion of him as a politician and brave officer, induced me to proceed.

I passed through all the parishes on the river Sorrel, to a parish at the mouth of the same, which is called by the same name, preaching politics; and went from thence across the Sorrel to the river St. Lawrence, and up the river through the parishes to Longueil, and so far met with good success as an itinerant. In this round, my guard were Canadians, my interpreter, and some few at-

tendants excepted. On the morning of the 24th day of September, I set out with my guard of about eighty men, from Longueil, to go to La Prairie; from whence I determined to go to Gen. Montgomery's camp; but had not advanced two miles before I met with Major Brown, who has since been advanced to the rank of a Colonel, who desired me to halt, saying that he had something of importance to communicate to me and my confidants; upon which I halted the party, and went into an house, and took a private room with him and several of my associates, where Col. Brown proposed that, "Provided I would return to Longueil, and procure some canoes, so as to cross the river St. Lawrence a little north of Montreal, he would cross it a little to the south of the town, with near two hundred men, as he had boats sufficient; and that we would make ourselves masters of Montreal."—This plan was readily adopted by me and those in council; and in consequence of which I returned to Longueil collected a few canoes, and added about thirty English Americans to my party, and

crossed the river in the night of the 24th, agreeable to the before proposed plan. My whole party, at this time, consisted of about one hundred and ten men, near eighty of whom were Canadians. We were the most of the night crossing the river, as we had so few canoes that they had to pass and re-pass three times, to carry my party across. Soon after day-break, I set a guard between me and the town with special orders to let no person whatever pass or re-pass them, and another guard on the other end of the road, with like directions; in the mean time, I reconnoitered the best ground to make a defence, expecting Col. Brown's party was landed on the other side of the town, he having the day before, agreed to give three huzzas with hismen early in the morning, which signal I was to return, that we might each know that both parties were landed; but the sun, by this time, being near two hours high, and the sign failing, I began to conclude myself to be in a premunire, and would have crossed the river back again, but I knew the enemy would have discovered such an at-

tempt; and, as there could not more than one third part of my troops cross at one time, the other two thirds would of course fall into their hands. This I could not reconcile to my own feelings as a man, much less as an officer: I therefore concluded to maintain the ground, if possible, and all to fare alike. In consequence of this resolution, I dispatched two messengers, one to La Prairie, to Col. Brown, and the other to L'Assomption, a French settlement, to Mr. Walker, who was in our interest, requesting their speedy assistance, giving them, at the same time, to understand my critical situation: In the mean time, sundry persons came to my guards, pretending to be friends, but were by them taken prisoners and brought to me. These I ordered to confinement, till their friendship could be farther confirmed; for I was jealous they were spies, as they proved to be afterwards: One of the principal of them making his escape, exposed the weakness of my party, which was the final cause of my misfortune; for I have been since informed that Mr. Walker, a-

greacable to my desire, exerted himself, and had raised a considerable number of men for my assistance, which brought him into difficulty afterwards; but, upon hearing of my misfortune, he disbanded them again.

The town of Montreal was in great tumult. Gen. Carlton and the royal party, made every preparation to go on board their vessels of force, as I was afterwards informed, but the spy, escaping from my guard to the town, occasioned an alteration in their policy, and emboldened Gen. Carlton to send the force, which he had there collected, out against me. I had previously chosen my ground, but when I saw the number of the enemy, as they sallied out of the town, I perceived it would be a day of trouble, if not of rebuke; but I had no chance to flee, as Montreal was situated on an island, and the river St. Lawrence cut off my communication to Gen. Montgomery's camp. I encouraged my soldiery to bravely defend themselves, that we should soon have help, and that we should be able to keep the ground, if no more.— This, and much more, I affirmed with the

greatest seeming assurance, and which in reality I thought to be in some degree probable.

The enemy consisted of not more than forty regular troops, together with a mixed multitude, chiefly Canadians, with a number of English who lived in the town, and some Indians; in all to the number of near five hundred.

The reader will notice that most of my party were Canadians; indeed it was a motley parcel of soldiery which composed both parties. However, the enemy began the attack from wood-piles, ditches, buildings, and such like places, at a considerable distance, and I returned the fire from a situation more than equally advantageous. The attack began between two and three of the clock in the afternoon, just before which I ordered a volunteer, by the name of Richard Young, with a detachment of men as a flank guard, which, under the cover of the bank of the river, could not only annoy the enemy, but at the same time, serve as a flank guard to the left of the main body.

The fire continued for some time on both sides ; and I was confident that such a remote method of attack could not carry the ground, provided it should be continued till night : But near half the body of the enemy began to flank round to my right ; upon which I ordered a volunteer, by the name of John Dugan, who had lived many years in Canada, and understood the French language, to detach about fifty of the Canadians, and post himself at an advantageous ditch, which was on my right, to prevent my being surrounded : He advanced with the detachment, but, instead of occupying the post, made his escape, as did likewise Mr. Young upon the left, with their detachments. I soon perceived that the enemy was in possession of the ground, which Dugan should have occupied. At this time I had but about forty-five men with me, some of whom were wounded ; the enemy kept closing round me, nor was it in my power to prevent it ; by which means, my situation, which was advantageous in the first part of the attack, ceased to be so in the last ; and, being almost entirely surrounded with such vast unequal numbers, I ordered a

retreat, but found that those of the enemy who were of the country, and their Indians, could run as fast as my men, though the regulars could not. Thus I retreated near a mile, and some of the enemy, with the savages, kept flanking me, and others crowded hard in the rear. In fine, I expected, in a very short time, to try the world of spirits: for I was apprehensive that no quarter would be given to me, and therefore had determined to sell my life as dear as I could. One of the enemy's officers, boldly pressing in the rear, discharged his fusee at me; the ball whistled near me, as did many others that day. I returned the salute, and missed him, as running had put us both out of breath; for I conclude we were not frightened; I then saluted him with my tongue in a harsh manner, and told him that, inasmuch as his numbers were so far superior to mine, I would surrender, provided I could be treated with honor, and be assured of good quarter for myself and the men who were with me; and he answered I should; another officer, coming up directly after, confirmed the treaty; upon which I agreed to surrender with my party, which then

consisted of thirty-one effective men, and seven wounded. I ordered them to ground their arms, which they did.

The officer I capitulated with, then directed me and my party to advance towards him, which was done; I handed him my sword, and in half a minute after, a savage, part of whose head was shaved, being almost naked and painted, with feathers intermixed with the hair of the other side of his head, came running to me with an incredible swiftness; he seemed to advance with more than mortal speed; as he approached near me, his hellish visage was beyond all description; snakes' eyes appear innocent in comparison of his; his features distorted; malice, death, murder, and the wrath of devils and damned spirits are the emblems of his countenance; and, in less than twelve feet of me, presented his firelock; at the instant of his present, I twitched the officer, to whom I gave my sword, between me and the savage; but he flew round with great fury, trying to single me out to shoot me without killing the officer; but by this time I was near as nimble as he, keeping the officer in such a position that his danger was my de-

fence ; but, in less than half a minute, I was attacked by just such another imp of hell : Then I made the officer fly round with incredible velocity, for a few seconds of time, when I perceived a Canadian, who had lost one eye, as appeared afterwards, taking my part against the savages ; and in an instant an Irishman came to my assistance with a fixed bayonet, and drove away the fiends, swearing by Jusus he would kill them. This tragic scene composed my mind. The escaping from so awful a death, made even imprisonment happy ; the more so as my conquerors on the field treated me with great civility and politeness.

The regular officers said that they were very happy to see Col. Allen : I answered them, that I should rather chose to have seen them at Gen. Montgomery's camp. The gentlemen replied, that they gave full credit to what I said, and, as I walked to the town, which was, as I should guess, more than two miles, a British officer walking at my right hand, and one of the French noblesse at my left ; the latter of which, in the action, had his eye-brow carried away by a glancing shot, but was nevertheless very

merry and facetious, and no abuse was offered me till. I came to the barrack-yard, at Montreal, where I met general Prescott, who asked me my name, which I told him. He then asked me, whether I was that Col. Allen who took Ticonderoga. I told him I was the very man. Then he shook his cane over my head, calling many hard names, among which he frequently used the word rebel, and put himself in a great rage. I told him he would do well not to cane me, for I was not accustomed to it, and shook my fist at him, telling him that was the beetle of mortality for him, if he offered to strike; upon which Capt. M'Cloud of the British, pulled him by the skirt, and whispered to him, as he afterwards told me, to this import: that it was inconsistent with his honor to strike a prisoner. He then ordered a sergeant's command with fixed bayonets to come forward, and kill thirteen Canadians, which were included in the treaty aforesaid.

It cut me to the heart to see the Canadians in so hard a case, in consequence of their having been true to me; they were wringing their hands, saying their prayers, as I concluded,

and expected immediate death. I therefore stepped between the executioners and the Canadians, opened my clothes, and told Gen. Prescott to thrust his bayonet into my breast, for I was the sole cause of the Canadians taking up arms.

The guard in the mean time, rolling their eye-balls from the General to me, as though impatiently waiting his dread commands to sheath their bayonets in my heart; I could however plainly discern, that he was in a suspense and quandary about the matter: This gave me additional hopes of succeeding; for my design was not to die, but to save the Canadians by a finesse. The general stood a minute, when he made me the following reply: "I will not execute you now; but you shall grace a halter at Tyburn, God damn you."

I remember I disdained his mentioning such a place; I was, notwithstanding, a little pleased with the expression, as it significantly conveyed to me the idea of postponing the present appearance of death; besides his sentence was by no means final, as to "gracing a halter," although I had anxiety about it after I landed

in England, as the reader will find in the course of this history. Gen. Prescott then ordered one of his officers to take me on board the Gaspee schooner of war, and confine me, hands and feet, in irons, which was done the same afternoon I was taken.

The action continued an hour and three quarters, by the watch, and I know not to this day how many of my men were killed, though I am certain there were but few! if I remember right, seven were wounded; one of them, William Stewart, by name, was wounded by a savage with a tomahawk, after he was taken prisoner and disarmed, but was rescued by some of the generous enemy; and so far recovered of his wounds, that he afterwards went with the other prisoners to England.

Of the enemy were killed, a Major Carden, who had been wounded in eleven different battles, and an eminent merchant, Patterson, of Montreal, and some others, but I never knew their whole loss, as their accounts were different. I am apprehensive that it is rare, that so much ammunition was expended, and so little execution done by it; though such of my par-

ty as stood their ground, behaved with great fortitude, much exceeding that of the enemy, but were not the best of marksmen, and, I am apprehensive, were all killed or taken; the wounded were all put into the hospital at Montreal, and those that were not, were put on board of different vessels in the river, and shackled together by pairs, viz. two men fastened together by one hand-cuff, being closely fixed to one wrist of each of them, and treated with the greatest severity, nay as criminals.

I now come to the description of the irons, which were put on me: The hand-cuff was of a common size and form, but my leg irons, I should imagine, would weigh thirty pounds; the bar was eight feet long, and very substantial; the shackles which encompassed my ankles, were very tight. I was told by the officer who put them on, that it was the king's plate, and I heard other of their officers say, that it would weigh forty weight. The irons were so close upon my ankles, that I could not lie down in any other manner than on my back. I was put into the lowest and most wretched part of the vessel, where I got the favor of a

chest to sit on ; the same answered for my bed at night ; and having procured some little blocks of the guard, who, day and night, with fixed bayonets, watched over me, to lie under each end of the large bar of my leg irons, to preserve my ancles from galling, while I sat on the chest, or lay back on the same, though most of the time, night and day, I sat on it ; but at length, having a desire to lie down on my side, which the closeness of the irons forbid, I desired the captain to loosen them for that purpose ; but was denied the favor. The Captain's name was Royal, who did not seem to be an ill-natured man ; but oftentimes said, that his express orders were to treat me with such severity, which was disagreeable to his own feelings ; nor did he ever insult me, tho' many others, who came on board, did. One of the officers, by the name of Bradley, was very generous to me ; he would often send me victuals from his own table ; nor did a day fail, but that he sent me a good drink of grog.

The reader is now invited back to the time I was put into irons. I requested the privilege to write to Gen. Prescott, which was granted.

I reminded him of the kind and generous manner of my treatment of the prisoners I took at Ticonderoga; the injustice and ungentleman-like usage which I had met with from him, and demanded gentleman-like usage, but received no answer from him. I soon after wrote to Gen. Carlton, which met the same success. In the mean while, many of those who were permitted to see me, were very insulting.

I was confined in the manner I have related, on board the Gaspee schooner, about six weeks; during which time I was obliged to throw out plenty of extravagant language, which answered certain purposes at that time, better than to grace a history.

To give an instance, upon being insulted, in a fit of anger I twisted off a nail with my teeth, which I took to be a ten-penny nail; it went through the mortice of the bar of my handcuff, and at the same time, I swaggered over those who abused me; particularly a doctor Dace, who told me that I was outlawed by New-York, and deserved death for several years past; was at last fully ripened for the halter, and in a fair way to obtain it. When I

challenged him, he excused himself in consequence, as he said, of my being a criminal; but I flung such a flood of language at him that it shocked him and the spectators, for my anger was very great. I heard one say, damn him, can he eat iron? After that, a small padlock was fixed to the hand-cuff, instead of the nail; and as they were mean spirited in their treatment to me, so it appeared to me, that they were equally timorous and cowardly.

I was afterwards sent with the prisoners taken with me to an armed vessel in the river, which lay off against Quebec, under the command of Capt. M'Cloud, of the British, who treated me in a very generous, and obliging manner, and according to my rank; in about twenty-four hours, I bid him farewell with regret; but my good fortune still continued.— The name of the captain of the vessel I was put on board, was Littlejohn; who, with his officers, behaved in a polite, generous and friendly manner. I lived with them in the cabin, and fared on the best, my irons being taken off, contrary to the order he had received from the commanding officer; but Captain Littlejohn

swore, that a brave man should not be used as a rascal, on board his ship.

Thus I found myself in possession of happiness once more, and the evils, I had lately suffered, gave me an uncommon relish for it.

Capt. Littlejohn used to go to Quebec almost every day, in order to pay his respects to certain gentlemen and ladies; being there on a certain day, he happened to meet with some disagreeable treatment; as he imagined, from a Lieut. of a man of war, and one word brought on another, till the Lieut. challenged him to a duel on the plains of Abraham. Capt. Littlejohn was a gentleman, who entertained a high sense of honor, and could do no less than accept the challenge.

At nine o'clock the next morning they were to fight. The Capt. returned in the evening, and acquainted his lieutenant and me with the affair: His Lieutenant was a high blooded Scotchman, as well as himself, who replied to his Capt. that he should not want for a second. With this I interrupted him and gave the Capt. to understand that since an opportunity had presented, I would be glad to testify my grati-

tude to him, by acting the part of a faithful second, on which he gave me his hand, and said that he wanted no better man. Says he, I am a King's officer, and you a prisoner under my care; you must therefore go with me to the place appointed in disguise, and added farther, "You must engage me, upon the honor of a gentleman, that whether I die or live, or whatever happens, provided you live, that you will return to my Lieut. on board this ship." All this I solemnly engaged him. The combatants were to discharge each a pocket pistol, and then to fall on with their iron-hilted muckle whangers; and one of that sort was allotted for me, but some British officers, who interposed early in the morning, settled the controversy without fighting.

Now having enjoyed eight or nine days' happiness, from the polite and generous treatment of Capt. Littlejohn and his officers, I was obliged to bid them farewell, parting with them in as friendly a manner as we had lived together. which, to the best of my memory, was the eleventh of November: When a detachment of Gen. Arnold's little

army appeared on point Levi, opposite Quebec, who had performed an extraordinary march through a wilderness country, with design to have surprized the capital of Canada; I was then taken on board a vessel called the Adamant, together with the prisoners taken with me, and put under the power of an English merchant from London, whose name was Brook Watson: a man of malicious and cruel disposition, and who was probably excited, in the exercise of his malevolence, by a junto of tories, who sailed with him to England; among whom were Col. Guy Johnson, Col. Closs, and their attendants and associates, to the number of about thirty.

All the ship's crew, Col. Closs, in his personal behavior excepted, behaved towards the prisoners with that spirit of bitterness, which is the peculiar characteristic of tories, when they have the friends of America in their power, measuring their loyalty to the English king by the barbarity, fraud and deceit which they exercise towards the whigs.

A small place in the vessel, enclosed with

white-oak plank, was assigned for the prisoners, and for me among the rest. I should imagine that it was not more than twenty feet one way, and twenty-two the other: Into this place we were all, to the number of thirty-four, thrust and hand-cuffed, two prisoners more being added to our number, and were provided with two excrement tubs; in this circumference we were obliged to eat and perform the offices of evacuation, during the voyage to England; and were insulted by every black-guard sailor and tory on board, in the cruelest manner; but what is the most surprizing is, that not one of us died in the passage. When I was first ordered to go into the filthy enclosure, through a small sort of door, I positively refused, and endeavoured to reason the before named Brook Watson out of a conduct so derogatory to every sentiment of honor and humanity, but all to no purpose, my men being forced in the den already; and the rascal who had the charge of the prisoners commanded me to go immediately in among the rest: He farther added that the place was

good enough for a rebel; that it was impertinent for a capital offender to talk of honor or humanity; that any thing short of a halter, was too good for me; and that that would be my portion soon after I arrived in England; for which purpose only I was sent thither. About the same time, Lieut. among the tories, insulted me in a grievous manner, saying I ought to have been executed for my rebellion against New York, and spit in my face; upon which, though I was handcuffed, I sprang at him with both hands, and knocked him partly down, but he scrambled along into the cabin, and I after him; there he got under the protection of some men with fixed bayonets, who were ordered to make ready to drive me into the place afore mentioned. I challenged him to fight, notwithstanding the impediments that were on my hands, and had the exalted pleasure to see the rascal tremble for fear; his name I have forgot, but Watson ordered his guard to get me into the place with the other prisoners, dead or alive; and I had almost as lieve die as to do it, standing it out till they

enviromed me round with bayonets ; and brutish, pejudiced, abandoned wretches they were, from whom I could expect nothing but death or wounds ; However, I told them that they were good honest fellows ; that I could not blame them ; that I was only in a dispute with a calico merchant, who knew not how to behave towards a gentleman of the military establishment. This was spoke rather to appease them for my own preservation, as well as to treat Watson with contempt ; but still I found that they were determined to force me into the wretched circumstances, which their prejudiced, and depraved minds had prepared for me : Therefore, rather than die, I submitted to their indignities, being drove with bayonets into the filthy dungeon, with the other prisoners, where we were denied fresh water, except a small allowance, which was very inadequate to our wants ; and, in consequence of the stench of the place, each of us was soon followed with a diarrhoea and fever, which occasioned an intolerable thirst. When we asked for water, we were, most commonly,

instead of obtaining it, insulted and derided; and, to add to all the horrors of the place, it was so dark that we could not see each other, and were overspread with body lice. We had, notwithstanding these severities, full allowance of salt provisions, and a gill of rum per day; the latter of which was of the utmost service to us, and, probably, was the means of saving several of our lives. About forty days we existed in this manner, when the land's end of England was discovered from the mast head; soon after which the prisoners were taken from their gloomy abode, being permitted to see the light of the sun, and breathe fresh air, which to us was very refreshing. The day following we landed at Falmouth.

A few days before I was taken prisoner, I shifted my clothes, by which I happened to be taken in a Canadian dress, viz. a short fawn-skin jacket, double breasted, an under-vest and breeches of sagathy, worsted stockings, a decent pair of shoes, two plain shirts, and a red worsted cap: This was all the clothing I had, in which I made my appearance in England.

When the prisoners were landed, multitudes

of the citizens of Falmouth, excited by curiosity, crowded together to see us, which was equally gratifying to us. I saw numbers of people on the tops of houses, and the rising adjacent grounds were covered with them of both sexes: The throng was so great, that the king's officers were obliged to draw their swords, and force a passage to Pendennis castle, which was near a mile from the town, where we were closely confined, in consequence of orders from gen. Carlton, who then commanded in Canada.

The rascally Brook Watson then set out for London in great haste, expecting the reward of his zeal; but the ministry received him, as I have been since informed, rather coolly; for the minority in parliament took advantage, arguing that the opposition of America to Great Britain, was not a rebellion: If it is, say they, why do you not execute col. Allen, according to law? but the majority argued, that I ought to be executed, and that the opposition was really a rebellion, but that policy obliged them not to do it, inasmuch as the Congress had then most prisoners in their power; so that my

being sent to England, for the purpose of being executed, and necessity restraining them, was rather a foil on their laws and authority, and they consequently disapproved of my being sent thither: But I never had heard the least hint of those debates, in parliament, or of the working of their policy, till some time after I left England.

Consequently the reader will readily conceive I was anxious about my preservation, knowing that I was in the power of a haughty and cruel nation, considered as such. Therefore, the first proposition which I determined in my own mind was, that humanity and moral suasion would not be consulted in the determining of my fate; and those that daily came in great numbers, out of curiosity, to see me, both gentle and simple, united in this, that I would be hanged. A gentleman from America, by the name of Temple, and who was friendly to me, just whispered me in the ear, and told me, that bets were laid in London, that I would be executed; he likewise privately gave me a guinea, but durst say but little to me.

However, agreeable to my first negative proposition, that moral virtue would not influence my destiny, I had recourse to stratagem, which I was in hopes would move in the circle of their policy. I requested of the commander of the castle the privilege of writing to congress, who, after consulting with an officer that lived in town, of a superior rank, permitted me to write. I wrote, in the fore part of the letter, a short narrative of my ill treatment; but withal let them know that, though I was treated as a criminal in England, and continued in irons, together with those taken with me, yet it was in consequence of the orders which the commander of the castle received from general Carlton; and therefore desired congress to desist from matters of retaliation, till they should know the result of the government in England, respecting their treatment towards me, and the prisoners with me, and govern themselves accordingly, with a particular request, that if retaliation should be found necessary, it might be exercised not according to the smallness of my character in America, but in proportion to the importance of the cause for which I suffered.

This is, according to my present recollection, the substance of the letter, inscribed, *To the illustrious Continental Congress*. This letter was wrote with a view that it should be sent to the ministry at London, rather than to congress, with a design to intimidate the haughty English government, and screen my neck from the halter.

The next day the officer, from whom I obtained licence to write, came to see me, and frowned on me on account of the impudence of the letter, as he phrased it, and farther added, "Do you think that we are fools in England, and would send your letter to congress, with instructions to retaliate on our own people? I have sent your letter to Lord North." This gave me inward satisfaction, though I carefully concealed it with a pretended resentment, for I found I had come Yankée over him, and that the letter had gone to the identical person I designed it for. Nor do I know, to this day, but that it had the desired effect, though I have not heard any thing of the letter since.

My personal treatment by lieut. Hamilton, who commanded the castle, was very generous. He sent me every day a fine breakfast and dinner from his own table, and a bottle of good wine. Another aged gentleman, whose name I cannot recollect, sent me a good supper; But there was no distinction in public support between me and the privates; we all lodged on a sort of Dutch bunks, in one common apartment, and were allowed straw. The privates were well supplied with fresh provision, and with me, took effectual measures to rid ourselves of lice.

I could not but feel, inwardly extremely anxious for my fate. This I however concealed from the prisoners, as well as from the enemy, who were perpetually shaking the halter at me. I nevertheless treated them with scorn and contempt: and having sent my letter to the ministry, could conceive of nothing more in my power but to keep up my spirits, behave in a daring, soldier-like manner, that I might exhibit a good sample of American fortitude.— Such a conduct, I judged, would have a more probable tendency to my preservation than con-

cession and timidity. This, therefore, was my deportment; and I had lastly determined, in my own mind, that if a cruel death must inevitably be my portion, I would face it undaunted; and, though I greatly rejoice that I have returned to my country and friends, and to see the power and pride of Great Britain humbled; yet I am confident I could then have died without the least appearance of dismay.

I now clearly recollect that my mind was so resolved, that I would not have trembled or shewn the least fear, as I was sensible it could not alter my fate, nor do more than reproach my memory, make my last act despicable to my enemies, and eclipse the other actions of my life. For I reasoned thus, that nothing was more common than for men to die with their friends around them, weeping and lamenting over them, but not able to help them, which was in reality not different in the consequence of it from such a death as I was apprehensive of; and, as death was the natural consequence of animal life to which the laws of nature subject mankind, to be timorous and uneasy as to the event or manner of it, was in-

consistent with the character of a philosopher or soldier. The cause I was engaged in, I ever viewed worthy hazarding my life for, nor was I, in the most critical moments of trouble, sorry that I engaged in it; and, as to the world of spirits, though I knew nothing of the mode or manner of it, I expected nevertheless, when I should arrive at such a world, that I should be as well treated as other gentlemen of my merit.

Among the great numbers of people, who came to the castle to see the prisoners, some gentlemen told me, that they had come fifty miles on purpose to see me, and desired to ask me a number of questions, and to make free with me in conversation. I gave for answer, that I chose freedom in every sense of the word: The one of them asked me what my occupation in life had been? I answered him, that in my younger days I had studied divinity, but was a conjurer by profession. He replied, that I was captured wrong at the time that I was taken; and I was obliged to own, that I mistook a figure at that time, but that I had conjured them out of Ticonderoga. This was a place of great notoriety in England, so that the joke seemed to go in my favor.

It was a common thing for me to be taken out of close confinement, into a spacious green in the castle, or rather parade, where numbers of gentlemen and ladies were ready to see and hear me. I often entertained such audiences with harrangues on the impracticability of Great Britain's conquering the then colonies of America. At one of these times, I asked a gentleman for a bowl of punch, and he ordered his servant to bring it, which he did, and offered it to me, but I refused to take it from the hand of his servant, he then gave it to me with his own hand, refusing to drink with me in consequence of my being a state criminal: however, I took the punch and drank it all down at one draught, and handed the gentleman the bowl; this made the spectators as well as myself merry.

I expatiated on American freedom; this gained the resentment of a young beardless gentleman of the company, who gave himself very great airs, and replied, that he "knew the Americans very well, and was certain that they could not bear the smell of powder.

I replied, that I accepted it as a challenge, and was ready to convince him on the spot, that an American could bear the smell of powder ; at which he answered that he should not put himself on a par with me. I then demanded of him to treat the character of the Americans with due respect. He answered that I was an Irishman ; but I assured him, that I was a full blooded Yankee, and, in fine, bantered him so much, that he left me in possession of the ground, and the laugh went against him. Two clergymen came to see me, and, inasmuch as they behaved with civility, I returned them the same ; we discoursed on several parts of moral philosophy and christianity ; and they seemed to be surprised, that I should be acquainted with such topics, or that I should understand a syllogism, or regular mode of argumentation. I am apprehensive my Canadian dress contributed not a little to the surprise and excitement of curiosity : to see a gentleman in England, regularly dressed and well behaved, would be no sight at all ; but such a rebel, as they were pleased to call

me, it is probable, was never before seen in England.

The prisoners were landed at Falmouth a few days before Christmas, and ordered on board of the Solebay frigate, Capt. Symonds, the eighth day of January, 1776, when our hand irons were taken off. This remove was in consequence, as I have been since informed, of a writ of habeas corpus, which had been procured by some gentlemen in England, in order to obtain me my liberty.

The Solebay, with sundry other men of war, and about forty transports, rendezvoused at the cove of Cork, in Ireland, to take in provision and water.

When we were first brought on board, Capt. Symonds ordered all the prisoners, and most of the hands on board, to go on the deck, and caused to be read, in their hearing a certain code of laws, or rules for the regulation and ordering of their behavior; and then, in a sovereign manner, ordered the prisoners, me in particular, off the deck, and never to come on it again; for, said he, this is a place for gentlemen to walk. So I went

off, an officer following me, who told me, that he would shew me the place allotted for me, and took me down to the cable tire, saying to me, this is your place.

Prior to this, I had taken cold, by which I was in an ill state of health, and did not say much to the officer ; but stayed there that night, consulted my policy, and found I was in an evil case ; that a Capt. of a man of war was more arbitrary than a king, as he could view his territory with a single look of his eye, and a movement of his finger commanded obedience. I felt myself more desponding than I had done any time before ; for I concluded it to be a governmental scheme, to do that clandestinely which policy forbid to be done under sanction of public justice and law.

However, two days after, I shaved and cleansed myself as well as I could, and went on deck. The Capt. spoke to me in a great rage, and said, " did I not order you not to come on deck ?" I answered him, that at the same time he said, " that it was the place for gentlemen to walk," that I was

Col. Allen, but had not been properly introduced to him. He replied, "G--d damn you, sir, be careful not to walk the same side of the deck that I do." This gave me encouragement, and ever after that I walked in the manner he had directed, except when he, at certain times afterwards, ordered me off in a passion, and I then would directly afterwards go on again, telling him to command his slaves; that I was a gentleman, and had a right to walk the deck; yet, when he expressly ordered me off, I obeyed, not out of obedience to him, but to set an example to his ship's crew, who ought to obey him.

To walk to the windward side of the deck is, according to custom, the prerogative of the captain of the man of war, though he, oftentimes, nay commonly, walks with his lieutenants, when no strangers are by; when a capt. from some other man of war, comes on board, the captains walk to the windward side, and the other gentlemen to the leeward.

It was but a few nights I lodged in the cable tire, before I gained an acquaintance with the master of arms; his name was Gil-

legan, an Irisman, who was a generous and well disposed man, and, in a friendly manner made me an offer of living with him in a little birth, which was allotted him between decks, and enclosed with canvas; his preferment on board was about equal to that of a sergeant in a regiment. I was comparatively happy in the acceptance of his clemency, and lived with him in friendship, till the frigate anchored in the harbor of cape Fear, North Carolina, in America.

Nothing of material consequence happened till the fleet rendezvoused at the cove of Cork, except a violent storm which brought old hardy sailors to their prayers. It was soon rumored in Cork that I was on board the Solebay, with a number of prisoners from America; upon which Messrs. Clark and Hays, merchants in company, and a number of other benevolently disposed gentlemen, contributed largely to the relief and support of the prisoners, who were thirty-four in number, and in very needy circumstances. A suit of clothes from head to foot, including an overcoat, or surtout, and two shirts

were bestowed on each of them. My suit I received in superfine broadcloths, sufficient for two jackets, and two pair of breeches overplus of a suit throughout, eight fine Holland shirts and stocks ready made, with a number of pairs of silk and worsted hose, two pair of shoes, two beaver hats, one of which was sent me richly laced with gold, by Mr. James Bonwell. The Irish gentlemen furthermore made a large gratuity of wines of the best sort, old spirits, Geneva loaf and brown sugar, coffee, tea and chocolate, with a large round of pickled beef, and a number of fat turkies, with many other articles, for my sea stores, too tedious to mention here. To the privates they bestowed on each man two pounds of tea, and six pounds of brown sugar. These articles were received on board, at a time when the capt. and first lieut. were gone on shore, by permission of the second lieut. a handsome young gentleman, who was then under twenty years of age; his name was Douglass, the son of Admiral Douglass, as I was informed.

As this munificence was so unexpected and plentiful, I may add needful, it impressed on my mind the highest sense of gratitude towards my benefactors; for I was not only supplied with the necessaries and conveniences of life, but with the grandeurs and superfluities of it. Mr. Hays, one of the donators before mentioned, came on board, and behaved in the most obliging manner, telling me, that he hoped my troubles were past; for that the gentlemen of Cork determined to make my sea-stores equal to those of the capt. of the Solebay's; he made an offer of live stock and wherewith to support them; but I knew this would be denied: And to crown all, did send to me by another person fifty guineas, but I could not reconcile receiving the whole to my own feelings, as it might have the appearance of avarice; and therefore received but seven guineas only; and am confident, not only from the exercise of the present well-timed generosity, but from a large acquaintance with gentlemen of this nation, that as a people they excel in liberality and bravery.

Two days after the receipt of the aforesaid donations, capt. Symonds came on board, full of envy towards the prisoners, and swore by all that is good, that the damned American rebels should not be feasted at this rate, by the damned rebels of Ireland; he therefore took away all my liquors before-mentioned, except some of the wine which was secreted, and a two gallon jug of old spirits which was reserved for me, per favor of lieut. Douglass. The taking of my liquors was abominable in his sight; he therefore spoke in my behalf, till the capt. was angry with him; and, in consequence, proceeded and took away all the tea and sugar, which had been given to the prisoners, and confiscated it to the use of the ship's crew. Our clothing was not taken away, but the privates were forced to do duty on board. Soon after this there came a boat to the side of the ship, and capt. Symonds asked a gentleman who was in it, in my hearing, what his business was? who answered that he was sent to deliver some sea-stores to col. Allen, which, if I remember right, he said were sent from Dublin; but the capt. damned him very heartily,

ordered him away from the ship, and would not suffer him to deliver the stores. I was further more informed, that the gentlemen in Cork requested of capt. Symonds, that I might be allowed to come into the city, and that they would be responsible I should return to the frigate at a given time, which was denied them.

We sailed from England the 8th day of January, and from the cove of Cork the 12th day of February. Just before we sailed, the prisoners with me were divided, and put on board three different ships of war. This gave me some uneasiness, for they were to a man zealous in the cause of liberty, and behaved with a becoming fortitude in the various scenes of their captivity; but those, who were distributed on board other ships of war, were much better used than those who tarried with me, as appeared afterwards. When the fleet, consisting of about forty-five sail, including five men of war, sailed from the cove with a fresh breeze, the appearance was beautiful, abstracted from the unjust and bloody designs they had in view. We had not sailed many days, before a mighty storm arose, which lasted near twenty-four

hours without intermission: The wind blew with relentless fury, and no man could remain on deck, except he was lashed fast, for the waves rolled over the deck by turns, with a forcible rapidity and every soul on board was anxious for the preservation of the ship, alias their lives. In this storm the Thunder-bomb man of war sprang a leak, and was afterwards floated to some part of the coast of England, and the crew saved. We were then said to be in the bay of Biscay. After the storm abated, I could plainly discern that the prisoners were better used for some considerable time.

Nothing of consequence happened after this, till we had sailed to the island of Madeira, except a certain favor which I received of capt. Symonds, in consequence of an application I made to him, for the privilege of his tailor to make me a suit of clothes of the cloth bestowed on me in Ireland, which he generously granted. I could then walk the deck with a seeming better grace. When we had reached Madeira, and anchored, sundry gentlemen with the capt. went on shore, who I conclude, gave the rumor that I was in the frigate; upon which

I soon after found Irish generosity was again excited; for a gentleman of the nation sent his clerk on board, to know of me if I would accept a sea-store from him, particularly of arms. This matter I made known to the generous lieutenant Douglass, who readily granted me the favor, provided the articles could be brought on board, during the time of his command; adding that it would be a pleasure to him to serve me, notwithstanding the opposition he met with before: So I directed the gentleman's clerk to inform him, that I was greatly in need of so signal a charity, and desired the young gentleman to make the utmost dispatch, which he did; but, in the mean time, capt. Symonds and his officers came on board, and immediately made ready for sailing; the wind at the same time being fair, set sail when the young gentleman was in fair sight with the aforesaid store.

The reader will doubtless recollect the seven guineas I received at the cove of Cork: These enabled me to purchase of the purser what I wanted, had not the captain strictly forbidden it, though I made sundry applications

to him for that purpose; but his answer to me, when I was sick, was, that it was no matter how soon I was dead, and that he was no ways anxious to preserve the lives of rebels, but wished them all dead; and indeed that was the language of most of the ship's crew. I expostulated, not only with the captain, but with other gentlemen on board, on the unreasonableness of such usage; inferring that, inasmuch as the government in England did not proceed against me as a capital offender, they should not; for that they were by no means empowered by any authority, either civil or military, to do so; for the English government had acquitted me, by sending me back a prisoner of war to America, and that they should treat me as such. I farther drew an inference of impolicy on them, provided they should, by hard usage, destroy my life; inasmuch as I might, if living, redeem one of their officers; but the captain replied, that he needed no directions of mine how to treat a rebel; that the British would conquer the American rebels, hang the congress, and such as promoted the rebellion, me in particular, and retake their own prisoners; so that

my life was of no consequence in the scale of their policy. I gave him for answer, that if they stayed till they conquered America, before they hanged me, *I should die of old age*, and desired that till such an event took place, he would at least allow me to purchase of the purser, for my own money, such articles as I greatly needed; but he would not permit it, and when I reminded him of the generous and civil usage their prisoners in captivity in America met with, he said that it was not owing to their goodness, but to their timidity; for, said he, they expect to be conquered, and therefore dare not misuse our prisoners; and, in fact, this was the language of the British officers, till Gen. Burguone was taken; happy event! and not only of the officers, but of the whole British army. I appeal to all my brother prisoners, who have been with the British in the southern department, for a confirmation of what I have advanced on this subject. The surgeon of the Solebay, whose name is North, was a very humane obliging man, and took the best care of the prisoners who were sick.

The third day of May we cast anchor in the harbor of Cape Fear, in North Carolina, as did sir Peter Parker's ship, of fifty guns, a little back of the bar; for there was no depth of water for him to come into the harbor: These two men of war, and fourteen sail of transports and others, came after, so that most of the fleet rendezvoused at cape Fear, for three weeks. The soldiers on board the transports were sickly, in consequence of so long a passage; add to this, the small pox carried off many of them: They landed on the main, and formed a camp; but the riflemen annoyed them, and caused them to move to an island in the harbor; but such cursing of riflemen I never heard.

A detachment of regulars was sent up Brunswick river; as they landed, they were fired on by those marksmen, and they came back next day damning the rebels for their unmanly way of fighting, and swearing that they would give no quarter, for they took sight at them, and were behind timber, skulking about. One of the detachments said they lost one man; but a negro man who was with them, and heard what was said, soon after told me that he help-

ed: to bury thirty-one of them: This did me some good: to find my countrymen giving them battle: for I never heard such swaggering as among gen. Clinton's little army, who commanded: at that time: and I am apt to think there were four thousand men, though not two thirds of them fit for duty: I heard numbers of them say, that the trees in America should hang well with fruit that campaign, for they would give no quarter: This was in the mouths of most who I heard speak on the subject, officer as well as soldier: I wished at that time my countrymen knew, as well as I did, what a murdering and cruel enemy they had to deal with; but experience has since taught this country, what they are to expect at the hands of Britons when in their power.

The prisoners, who had been sent on board different men of war at the cove of Cork, were collected together, and the whole of them put on board the Mercury frigate, capt. James Montague, except one of the Canadians, who died on the passage from Ireland, and Peter Noble, who made his escape from the Sphynx man of war in this harbor, and, by extraordina-

ry swimming, got safe home to New-England, and gave intelligence of the usage of his brother prisoners. The Mercury set sail from this port for Halifax, about the 20th of May, and Sir Peter Parker was about to sail with the land forces, under the command of gen. Clinton, for the reduction of Charleston, the capital of South-Carolina, and when I heard of his defeat in Halifax, it gave me inexpressible satisfaction.

I now found myself under a worse capt. than Symonds; for Montague was loaded with prejudices against every body, and every thing that was not stamped with royalty; and, being by nature underwitted, his wrath was heavier than the others, or at least his mind was in no instance liable to be diverted by good sense, humor or bravery, of which Symonds was by turns susceptible. A capt. Francis Proctor was added to our number of prisoners when we were first put on board this ship: This gentleman had formerly belonged to the English service. The capt. and, in fine, all the gentlemen of the ship, were very much incensed against him, and put him in irons with-

out the least provocation, and he was continued in this miserable situation about three months. In this passage the prisoners were infected with the scurvy, some more and some less, but most of them severely. The ship's crew was to a great degree troubled with it, and I concluded that it was catching: Several of the crew died with it on their passage. I was weak and feeble in consequence of so long and cruel a captivity, yet had but little of the scurvy.

The purser was again expressly forbid by the capt. to let me have any thing out of his store; upon which I went on deck, and, in the handsomest manner requested the favor of purchasing a few necessaries of the purser, which was denied me; he further told me, that I should be hanged as soon as I arrived at Halifax. I tried to reason the matter with him, but found him proof against reason: I also held up his honor to view, and his behavior to me, and the prisoners in general, as being derogatory to it, but found his honor impenetrable. I then endeavored to touch his humanity, but found he had none; for his prepossession of

bigotry to his own party, had confirmed him in an opinion, that no humanity was due to unroyalists; but seemed to think that heaven and earth were made merely to gratify the king and his creatures; he uttered considerable unintelligible and grovelling ideas, a little tinctured with Monarchy, but stood well to his text of hanging me. He afterwards forbade his surgeon to administer any help to the sick prisoners. I was every night shut down in the cable-tire, with the rest of the prisoners, and we all lived miserably while under his power: But I received some generosity from several of the midshipmen, who in a degree alleviated my misery; one of their names was Putrass, the names of the others I do not recollect: but they were obliged to be private in the bestowment of their favor, which was sometimes good wine bitters, and at others, a generous drink of grog.

Some time in the first week of June, we came to anchor at the Hook off New-York, where we remained but three days; in which time gov. Tryon, Mr. Kemp, the old attorney gen. of New-York, and several other perfidious and

over-grown Tories and land-jobbers, came on board. Tryon viewed me with a stern countenance, as I was walking on the leeward side of the deck, with the midshipmen; and he and his companions were walking with the capt. and lieut. on the windward side of the same, but never spoke to me, though it is altogether probable that he thought of the old quarrel between him, the old government of New-York and the Green Mountain Boys: Then they went with the capt. into the cabin, and the same afternoon returned on board a vessel which lay near the Hook, where at that time they took sanctuary from the resentment of their injured country. What passed between the officers of the ship and these visitors I know not; but this I know, that my treatment from the principal officers was more severe afterwards.

We arrived at Halifax not far from the middle of June, where the ship's crew, which was infested with the scurvy, were taken on shore, and shallow trenches dug, into which they were put, and partly covered with earth. Indeed every proper mea-

sure was taken for their relief: The prisoners were not permitted any sort of medicine, but were put on board a sloop which lay in the harbor, near the town of Halifax, surrounded with several men of war and their tenders, and a guard constantly set over them, night and day. The sloop we had wholly to ourselves, except the guard, who occupied the fore-castle; here we were cruelly pinched with hunger; it seemed to me that we had not more than one third of the common allowance: We were all seized with violent hunger and faintness; we divided our scanty allowance as exact as possible. I shared the same fate with the rest, and, though they offered me more than an even share, I refused to accept it, as it was a time of substantial distress, which in my opinion I ought to partake equally with the rest, and set an example of virtue and fortitude to our little commonwealth.

I sent letter after letter to capt. Montague, who still had the care of us, and also to his lieutenant, whose name I cannot call to mind; but could obtain no answer, much less a re-

dress of grevances; and, to add to the calamity, near a dozen of the prisoners were dangerously ill of the scurvy. I wrote private letters to the doctors, to procure, if possible, some remedy for the sick, but in vain. The chief physician came by in a boat, so close that the oars touched the sloop we were in, and I uttered my complaint in the gentlest manner to him, but he never so much as turned his head, or made me any answer, though I continued speaking till he got out of hearing. Our cause then became very deplorable. Still I kept writing to the captain, till he ordered the guards, as they told me, not to bring any more letters from me to him. In the mean time an event hap- pened worth relating: One of the men, al- most dead of the scurvy, lay by the side of the sloop, and, a canoe of Indians coming by, he purchased two quarts of strawberries, and ate them at once, and it almost cured him. The money he gave for them, was all the money he had in the world. After that we tried every way to procure more of that fruit, reasoning from analogy that they

might have the same effect on others infested with the same disease, but could obtain none.

Meanwhile the doctor's mate of the Mercury came privately on board the prison sloop, and presented me with a large vial of smart drops, which proved to be good for the scurvy, though vegetables and some other ingredients were requisite for a cure; but the drops gave at least a check to the disease: This was a well-timed exertion of humanity, but the doctor's name has slipped my mind, and, in my opinion, it was the means of saving the lives of several men.

The guard, which was set over us, was by this time touched with the feelings of compassion; and I finally trusted one of them with a letter of complaint to governor Arbuthnot, of Halifax, which he found means to communicate, and which had the desired effect; for the governor sent an officer and surgeon on board the prison sloop, to know the truth of the complaint. The officer's name was Russel, who held the rank of lieut. and treated me in a friendly and polite

manner, and was really angry at the cruel and unmanly usage the prisoners met with; and with the surgeon, made a true report of matters to Gov. Arbutnot, who, either by his order or influence, took us the next day from the prison sloop to Halifax goal, where I first became acquainted with the now Hon. James Lovel, Esq. one of the members of Congress for the state of Massachusetts-Bay. The sick were taken to the hospital; and the Canadians, who were effective, were employed in the King's works; and when their countrymen were recovered from the scurvy and joined them, they all deserted the king's employ, and were not heard of at Halifax, as long as the remainder of the prisoners continued there, which was till near the middle of October. We were on board the prison sloop about six weeks, and were landed at Halifax near the middle of August. Several of our English American prisoners, who were cured of the scurvy at the hospital, made their escape from thence, and after a long time reached their old habitations.

I had now but thirteen with me, of those who were taken in Canada, and remained in goal

with me in Halifax, who, in addition to those that were imprisoned before, made our number about thirty four, who were all locked up in one common large room, without regard to rank, education, or any other accomplishment, where we continued from the setting to the rising sun; and, as sundry of them were infected with the goal and other distempers, the furniture of this spacious room consisted principally of excrement tubs. We petitioned for a removal of the sick into the hospitals, but were denied. We remonstrated against the ungenerous usage of being confined with the privates, as being contrary to the laws and customs of nations, and particularly ungrateful in them, in consequence of the gentleman-like usage which the British imprisoned officers met with in America; and thus we wearied ourselves, petitioning and remonstrating, but to no purpose at all; for gen. Massey, who commanded at Halifax, was as inflexible as the devil himself, a fine preparative this for Mr. Lovel, member of the continental congress.

Lieut. Russel, whom I have mentioned before, came to visit me in prison, and assured

me that he had done his utmost to procure my parole for enlargement; at which a British captain, who was then the town major, expressed compassion for the gentlemen confined in the filthy place, and assured me that he had used his influence to procure their enlargement; his name was near like Ramsay. Among the prisoners, there were five in number, who had a legal claim to their parole, viz. James Lovel, Esq. capt. Francis Proctor, a Mr. Howland, master of a continental armed vessel, a Mr. Taylor, his mate, and myself.

As to the article of provision, we were well served, much better than in any part of my captivity; and, since it was Mr. Lovel's misfortune and mine to be prisoners, and in so wretched circumstances, I was happy that we were together as a mutual support to each other, and to the unfortunate prisoners with us. Our first attention was the preservation of ourselves and injured little republic; the rest of our time we devoted interchangeably to politics and philosophy, as patience was a needful exercise in so evil a situation, but contentment mean and impracticable.

I had not been in this gaol many days, before a worthy and charitable woman, Mrs. Blacden, by name, supplied me with a good dinner of fresh meats every day, with garden fruit, and sometimes with a bottle of wine; notwithstanding which I had not been more three weeks in this place, before I lost all appetite to the most delicious food, by the gaol distemper, as also did sundry of the prisoners, particularly a serjeant Moore, a man of courage and fidelity: I have several times seen him hold the boatswain of the Solebay frigate, when he attempted to strike him, and laughed him out of conceit of using him as a slave.

A doctor visited the sick, and did the best, as I suppose, he could for them, to no apparent purpose. I grew weaker and weaker, as did the rest. Several of them could not help themselves. At last I reasoned in my own mind, that raw onion would be good: I made use of it, and found immediate relief by it, as did the sick in general, particularly serjeant Moore, whom it recovered almost from the shades; though I had met with a little revival, still I found the malignant hand of Britain had

greatly reduced my constitution with stroke upon stroke. Esquire Lovel and myself used every argument and entreaty that could be well conceived of, in order to obtain gentlemanlike usage, to no purpose. I then wrote gen. Massey as severe a letter as I possibly could, with my friend Lovel's assistance: The contents of it was to give the British, as a nation, and him as an individual, their true character. This roused the rascal, for he could not bear to see his and the nation's deformity in that transparent letter, which I sent him; he therefore put himself in a great rage about it, and shewed the letter to a number of British officers, particularly to capt. Smith of the Lark frigate, who, instead of joining with him in disapprobation, commended the spirit of it; upon which gen. Massey said to him, do you take the part of a rebel against me? Capt. Smith answered, that he rather spoke his sentiments, and there was a dissension in opinion between them. Some officers took the part of the general, and others of the captain: This I was informed by a gentleman who had it from captain Smith.

In a few days after this, the prisoners were ordered to go on board of a man of war, which was bound for New-York; but two of them were not able to go on board, and were left at Halifax; one died, and the other recovered. This was about the 12th of October, and soon after we had got on board, the captain sent for me in particular to come on the quarter deck: I went, not knowing that it was capt. Smith, or his ship at that time, and expected to meet the same rigorous usage I had commonly met with, and prepared my mind accordingly; but when I came on deck, the captain met me with his hand, welcomed me to his ship, invited me to dine with him that day, and assured me that I should be treated as a gentleman, and that he had given orders, that I should be treated with respect by the ship's crew. This was so unexpected and sudden a transition, that it drew tears from my eyes, which all the ill usages I had before met with, was not able to produce, nor could I at first hardly speak, but soon recovered myself and expressed my gratitude for so unexpected a favor; and let him know that I felt anxiety of mind in reflecting that his situ-

ation and mine was such, that it was not probable that it would ever be in my power to return the favor. Capt Smith replied that he had no reward in view, but only treated me as a gentleman ought to be treated; he said this is a mutable world, and one gentleman never knows but it may be in his power to help another. Soon after I found this to be the same capt. Smith who took my part against gen. Massey; but he never mentioned any thing of it to me, and I thought it impolite in me to interrogate him, as to any disputes which might have arisen between him and the gen. on my account, as I was a prisoner, and that it was at his option to make free with me on that subject, if he pleased; and, if he did not, I might take it for granted that it would be displeasing for me to query about it, though I had a strong propensity to converse with him on that subject.

I dined with the captain agreeable to his invitation, and oftentimes with the lieutenant, in the gun room, but in general ate and drank with my friend Lovel and the other gentlemen, who were prisoners with me, where I also slept.

We had a little birth enclosed with canvas, between decks, where we enjoyed ourselves very well, in hopes of an exchange; besides, our friends at Halifax had a little notice of our departure, and supplied us with spirituous liquor, and many articles of provision for the coast. Capt. Burk, having been taken prisoner, was added to our company, (he had commanded an American armed vessel) and was generously treated by the captain and all the officers of the ship, as well as myself. We now had in all near thirty prisoners on board, and as we were sailing along the coast, if I recollect right, off Rhode-Island, capt. Burk, with an under officer of the ship, whose name I do not recollect, came to our little birth, proposed to kill capt. Smith and the principal officers of the frigate and take it; adding that there were thirty five thousand ponnads sterling in the same, capt. Burk likewise averred that a strong party out of the ship's crew was in conspiracy, and urged me, and the gentleman that was with me, to use our influence with the private prisoners, to execute the design, and take the ship with the cash into one of our own ports.

Upon which I replied, that we had been too well used on board to murder the officers; that I could by no means reconcile it to my conscience, and that in fact it should not be done; and, while I was yet speaking, my friend Lovel confirmed what I had said, and farther pointed out the ungratefulness of such an act; that it did not fall short of murder, and in fine all the gentlemen in the birth opposed capt. Burk and his colleague: But they strenuously urged that the conspiracy would be found out, and it would cost them their lives, provided they did not execute their design. I then interposed spiritedly, and put an end to farther argument on the subject, and told them they might depend upon it, upon my honor, that I would faithfully guard capt. Smith's life: If they should attempt the assault, I would assist him, for they desired me to remain neuter, and that the same honor that guarded capt. Smith's life, would also guard theirs; and it was agreed by those present not to reveal the conspiracy, to the intent that no man should be put to death, in consequence of what had been projected; and capt. Burk and his colleague went to stifle

the matter among their associates. I could not help calling to mind what capt. Smith said to me, when I first came on board ; " This is a mutable world, and one gentleman never knows but that it may be in his power to help another." Captain Smith and his officers still behaved with their usual courtesy, and I never heard any more of the conspiracy.

We arrived before New York, and cast anchor the latter part of October where we remained several days, and where capt. Smith informed me, that he had recommended me to adm. Howe and gen. sir William Howe, as a gentleman of honor and veracity, and desired that I might be treated as such. Capt. Burk was then ordered on board a prison-ship in the harbor. I took my leave of capt. Smith, and, with the other prisoners, was sent on board a transport-ship, which lay in the harbor, commanded by capt. Craige, who took me into the cabin with him and his lieut. I fared as they did, and was in every respect well treated, in consequence of directions from capt. Smith. In a few weeks after this I had the happiness to part with my friend Lovel, for his sake,

whom the enemy affected to treat as a private ; he was a gentleman of merit, and liberally educated, but had no commission ; they malign-ed him on account of his unshaken attachment to the cause of his country. He was exchanged for a gov. Phillip Skene of the British. I was continued in this ship till the latter part of November, where I contracted an acquaintance with the captain of the British ; his name has slipped my memory. He was what we may call a genteel hearty fellow. I remember an expression of his over a bottle of wine, to this import : “ That there is greatness of soul for personal friendship to subsist between you and me, as we are upon opposite sides, and may at another day be obliged to face each other in the field.” I am confident that he was as faithful as any officer in the British army. At another sitting he offered to bet a dozen of wine, that fort Washington would be in the hands of the British in three days. I stood the bet, and would, had I known that that would have been the case, and the third day afterwards we heard a prodigious heavy cannonade, and that day the fort was taken sure enough. Some months

after, when I was on parole, he called upon me with his usual humor and mentioned the bet. I acknowledged that I had lost it, but he said he did not mean to take it then, as I was a prisoner; that he would another day call on me when their army came to Bennington. I replied, that he was quite too generous, as I had fairly lost it: besides, the Green Mountain boys would not suffer them to come to Bennington. This was all in good humor. I should have been glad to have seen him after the defeat at Bennington, but did not. It was customary for a guard to attend the prisoners, which was often changed. One was composed of Tories from Connecticut, in the vicinity of Fairfield and Green Farms, the sergeant's name was Hoit. They were very full of their invectives against the country, swaggered of their loyalty to their king, and exclaimed bitterly against the "cowardly yankies," as they were pleased to term them, but finally contented themselves with saying that, when the country was overcome, they should be well rewarded for their loyalty, out of the estates of the whigs, which would be confiscat-

ed. This I found to be the general language of tories, after I arrived from England on the American coast. I heard sundry of them relate, that the British generals had engaged them an ample reward for all their losses, disappointments and expenditures, out of the forfeited rebels' estates. This language early taught me what to do with tories' estates, as far as my influence can go. For it is really a game of hazard between whig and tory: The whigs must inevitably have lost all, in consequence of the abilities of the tories, and their good friends, the British; and it is no more than right the tories should run the same risk, in consequence of the abilities of the whigs: But of this more will be observed in the sequel of this narrative.

Some of the last days of November, the prisoners were landed at New York, and I was admitted to parole with the other officers, viz. Procter, Howland and Taylor. The privates were put into the filthy churches in New York, with the distressed prisoners that were taken at fort Washington: and the second night, sergeant Roger Moore, who was bold and enter-

prizing, found means to make his escape with every of the remaining prisoners that were taken with me, except three, who were soon after exchanged : So that, out of thirty-one prisoners, who went with me the round exhibited in these sheets, two only died with the enemy, and three only were exchanged ; one of whom died after he came within our lines ; and the rest, at different times, made their escape from the enemy.

I now found myself on parole, and restricted to the limits of the city of New York, where I soon projected means to live in some measure agreeable to my rank, though I was destitute of cash. My constitution was almost worn out by such a long and barbarous captivity. The enemy gave out that I was crazy, and wholly unmanned, but my vitals held sound, nor was I delirious any more than I have been from youth up ; my extreme circumstances at certain times, rendered it political to act in some measure the madman ; and, in consequence of a regular diet and exercise, my blood recruited, and my nerves in a great measure re-

covered their former tone, strength and usefulness, in the course of six months.

I next invite the reader to a retrospective sight and consideration of the doleful scene of inhumanity, exercised by gen. sir William Howe, and the army under his command, towards the prisoners taken on Long Island, on the 27th day of August, 1776; sundry of whom were, in an inhuman and barbarous manner, murdered after they had surrendered their arms; particularly a gen. Odel, or Woodhul, of the militia, who was hacked to pieces with cutlasses, when alive, by the light horsemen, and a capt. Fellows of the Continental army, who was thrust through with a bayonet, of which wound he died instantly.

Sundry others were hanged up by the neck till they were dead; five on the limb of a white oak tree, and without any reason assigned, except that they were fighting in defence of the only blessing worth preserving: And indeed those who had the misfortune to fall into their hands at fort Washington, in the month of Nov. following, met with but very little better usage, except that they were

reserved from immediate death to famish and die with hunger ; in fine, the word rebel, applied to any vanquished persons, without regard to rank, who were in the continental service, on the 27th of August aforesaid, was thought, by the enemy, sufficient to sanctify whatever cruelties they were pleased to inflict, death itself not excepted ; but to pass over particulars which would swell my narrative far beyond my design—

The private soldiers, who were brought to New-York, were crowded into churches, and environed with slavish Hessian guards, a people of a strange language, who were sent to America for no other design but cruelty and desolation ; and at others, by merciless Britons, whose mode of communicating ideas being intelligible in this country served only to tantalize and insult the helpless and perishing ; but, above all, the hellish delight and triumph of the tories over them, as they were dying by hundreds : This was too much for me to bear as a spectator ; for I saw the tories exulting over the dead bodies of their murdered countrymen. I have gone into the churches, and

seen sundry of the prisoners in the agonies of death, in consequence of very hunger, and others speechless, and near death, biting pieces of chips; others pleading for God's sake, for something to eat, and at the same time, shivering with the cold. Hollow groans saluted my ears, and despair seemed to be imprinted on every of their countenances. The filth in these churches in consequence of the fluxes, was almost beyond description. The floors were covered with excrements. I have carefully sought to direct my steps so as to avoid it, but could not. They would beg for God's sake for one copper, or morsel of bread. I have seen in one of these churches seven dead, at the same time, lying among the excrements of their bodies.

It was a common practice with the enemy, to convey the dead from these filthy places in carts, to be slightly buried, and I have seen whole gangs of Tories making derision, and exulting over the dead, saying there goes another load of damned rebels. I have observed the British soldiers to be full of their black-guard

jokes and vaunting on those occasions, but they appeared to me less malignant than the stories.

The provision dealt out to the prisoners was by no means sufficient for the support of life: It was deficient in quantity, and much more so in quality. The prisoners often presented me with a sample of their bread, which I certify was damaged to that degree, that it was loathsome and unfit to be eaten, and I am bold to aver it, as my opinion, that it had been condemned, and was of the very worst sort. I have seen and been fed upon damaged bread, in the course of my captivity, and observed the quality of such bread as has been condemned by the enemy, among which was very little so effectually spoiled as what was dealt out to these prisoners. Their allowance of meat (as they told me) was quite trifling, and of the basest sort. I never saw any of it, but was informed, bad as it was, it was swallowed almost as quick as they got hold of it. I saw some of them sucking bones after they were speechless; others who could yet speak, and had the use of their reason, urged me, in the

strongest and most pathetic manner, to use my interest in their behalf; for you plainly see, said they, that we are devoted to death and destruction; and, after I had examined more particularly into their truly deplorable condition, and had become more fully apprized of the essential facts, I was persuaded that it was a premeditated and systematical plan of the British council, to destroy the youths of our land, with a view thereby to deter the country, and make it submit to their despotism; but that I could not do them any material service, and that, by any public attempt for that purpose, I might endanger myself by frequenting places the most nauseous and contagious that could be conceived of. I refrained going into the churches, but frequently conversed with such of the prisoners as were admitted to come out into the yard, and found that the systematical usage still continued. The guard would often drive me away with their fixed bayonets. A Hessian one day followed me five or six rods, but by making use of my legs, I got rid of the lubber. Some-

times I could obtain a little conversation, notwithstanding their severities.

I was in one of the church yards, and it was rumoured among those in the church, and sundry of the prisoners came with their usual complaints to me, and among the rest, a large boned, tall young man, as he told me, from Pennsylvania, who was reduced to a mere skeleton; he said he was glad to see me before he died, which he had expected to have done last night, but was a little revived; he furthermore informed me, that he and his brother had been urged to enlist into the British, but had both resolved to die first; that his brother had died last night, in consequence of that resolution, and that he expected shortly to follow him; but I made the other prisoners stand a little off, and told him with a low voice to enlist; he then asked, whether it was right in the sight of God? I assured him that it was, and that duty to himself obliged him to deceive the British by enlisting and deserting the first opportunity; upon which he answered with transport, that he would enlist. I charged him not to men-

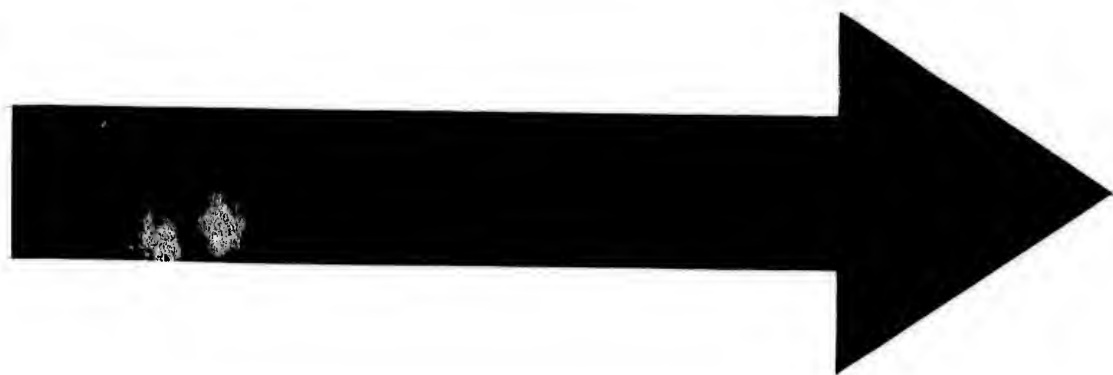
tion my name as his adviser, least it should get air, and I should be closely confined, in consequence of it. The integrity of these suffering prisoners is hardly credible. Many hundreds I am confident, submitted to death, rather than enlist in the British service; which, I am informed, they most generally were pressed to do. I was astonished at the resolution of the two brothers particularly; it seems that they could not be stimulated to such exertions of heroism from ambition, as they were but obscure soldiers; strong indeed must the internal principle of virtue be, which supported them to brave death, and one of them went through the operation, as did many hundred others. I readily grant that instances of public virtue are no excitement to the sordid and vicious, nor on the other hand, will all the barbarity of Britain and Hesse awaken them to a sense of their duty to the public; but these things will have their proper effect on the generous and brave.—The officers on parole were most of them zealous, if possible, to afford the miserable soldiery relief, and often consulted

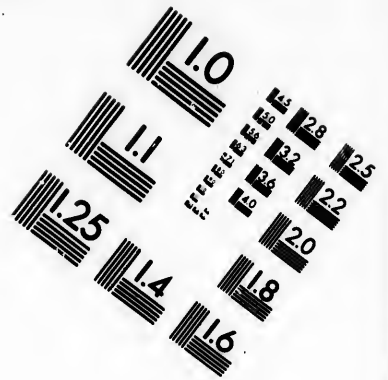
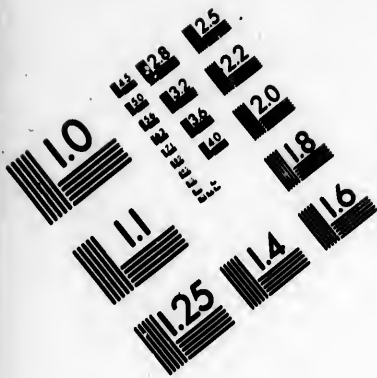
with one another on the subject, but to no effect, being destitute of the means of subsistence, which they needed; nor could the officers project any measure, which they thought would alter their fate, or so much as be a mean of getting them out of those filthy places to the privilege of fresh air. Some projected that all the officers should go in procession to gen. Howe, and plead the cause of the perishing soldiers; but this proposal was negatived for the following reasons, viz. because that gen. Howe must needs be well acquainted, and have a thorough knowledge of the state and condition of the prisoners in every of their wretched apartments, and that much more particular and exact than any officer on parole could be supposed to have, as the general had a return of the circumstances of the prisoners, by his own officers, every morning, of the number which were alive, as also the number which died every twenty-four hours; and consequently the bill of mortality, as collected from the daily returns, lay before him with all the material situations and circumstances of the

prisoners; and provided the officers should go in procession to gen. Howe, according to the projection, it would give him the greatest affront, and that he would either return upon them, that it was no part of their parole to instruct him in his conduct to prisoners; that they were mutinying against his authority, and, by affronting him, had forfeited their parole; or that more probably, instead of saying one word to them, would order them all into as wretched a confinement as the soldiers whom they sought to relieve; for, at that time, the British, from the general to the private centinel, were in full confidence, nor did they so much as hesitate, but that they should conquer the country. Thus the consultation of the officers was confounded and broken to pieces, in consequence of the dread, which at that time lay on their minds, of offending gen. Howe; for they conceived so murderous a tyrant would not be too good to destroy even the officers, on the least pretence of an affront, as they were equally in his power with the soldiers; and, as gen. Howe perfectly

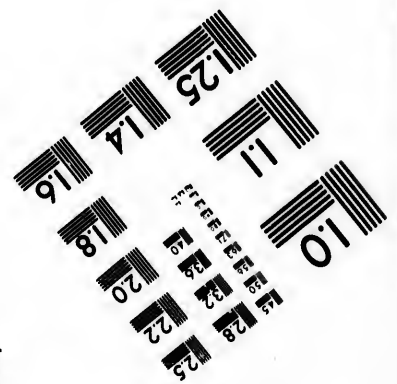
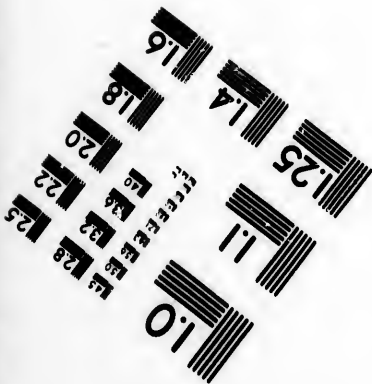
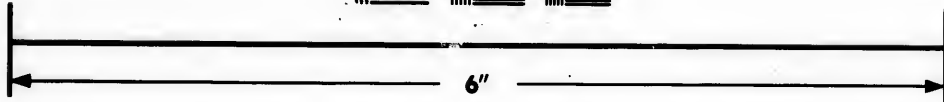
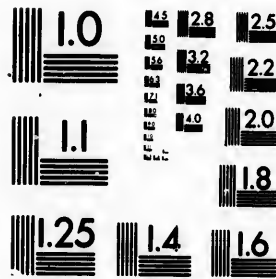
understood the condition of the private soldiers, it was argued that it was exactly such as he and his council had devised, and as he meant to destroy them it would be to no purpose for them to try to dissuade him from it, as they were helpless and liable to the same fate, on giving the least affront; indeed anxious apprehensions disturbed them in their then circumstances.

Mean time mortality raged to such an intolerable degree among the prisoners, that the very school boys in the streets knew the mental design of it in some measure; at least, they knew that they were starved to death. Some poor women contributed to their necessity, till their children were almost starved, and all persons of common understanding knew that they were devoted to the cruelest and worst of deaths. It was also proposed by some to make a written representation of the condition of the soldiery, and the officers to sign it, and that it should be couched in such terms, as though they were apprehensive that the general was imposed upon by his officers, in their daily re-





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

18
20
22
25
28
32
36
40

10
12
15
18
20

turns to him of the state and condition of the prisoners; and that therefore the officers, moved with compassion, were constrained to communicate to him the facts relative to them, nothing doubting but that they would meet with a speedy redress; but this proposal was most generally negatived also, and for much the same reason offered in the other case; for it was conjectured that gen. Howe's indignation would be moved against such officers as should attempt to whip him over his officers' backs; that he would discern that himself was really struck at and not the officers who made the daily returns; and therefore self preservation deterred the officers from either petitioning or remonstrating to gen. Howe, either verbally or in writing; as also the consideration that no valuable purpose to the distressed would be obtained.

I made several rough drafts on the subject, one of which I exhibited to the cols. Magaw, Miles, and Atlee, and they said that they would consider the matter; soon after I called on them, and some of the gentlemen informed me, that they had written to the gen. on the sub-

ject
it b
the
two
I
con
en p
gav
sally
ity,
opp
the
rece
er,
De
duc
kna
of t
trou
army
you
Yor
vail
dere
wha

ject, and I concluded that the gentlemen thought it best that they should write without me, as there was such spirited aversion subsisting between the British and me.

In the mean time a Col. Hussecker, of the continental army, as he then reported, was taken prisoner, and brought to New-York, who gave out that the country was almost universally submitting to the English king's authority, and that there would be little or no more opposition to Great Britain: This at first gave the officers a little shock, but in a few days they recovered themselves; for this col. Hussecker, being a German, was feasting with gen. De Heister, his countryman, and from his conduct they were apprehensive, that he was a knave; at least he was esteemed so by most of the officers; it was nevertheless a day of trouble. The enemy blasphemed. Our little army was retreating in New-Jersey, and our young men murdered by hundreds in New-York: The army of Britain and Heshland prevailed for a little season, as though it was ordered by heaven to shew, to the latest posterity, what the British would have done if they could

and what the general calamity must have been in consequence of their conquering the country, and to excite every honest man to stand forth in the defence of liberty, and to establish the independency of the United States of America forever: But this scene of adverse fortune did not discourage a Washington: The illustrious American hero remained immovable. In liberty's cause he took up his sword: This reflection was his support and consolation in the day of humiliation, when he retreated before the enemy, through New-Jersey into Pennsylvania. Their triumph only roused his indignation; and the important cause of his country, which lay near his heart, moved him to cross the Delaware again, and take ample satisfaction on his pursuers. No sooner had he circumvallated his haughty foes, and appeared in terrible array, but the host of Heshland fell. This taught America the intrinsic worth of perseverance, and the generous sons of freedom flew to the standard of their common safeguard and defence; from which time the arm of American liberty hath prevailed.

This surprize and capture of the Hessians enraged the enemy, who were still vastly more numerous than the continental troops: They therefore collected, and marched from Princetown, to attack gen. Washington, who was then at Trenton, having previously left a detachment from their main body at Princetown, for the support of that place. This was a trying time, for our worthy general, though in possession of a late most astonishing victory, was by no means able to withstand the collective force of the enemy; but his sagacity soon suggested a stratagem to effect that which, by force, to him was at that time impracticable. He therefore amused the enemy with a number of fires, and in the night made a forced march, undiscovered by them, and next morning fell in with their rear guard at Princetown, and killed and took most of them prisoners. The main body too late perceived their rear was attacked, hurried back with all speed, but to their mortification, found they were out-generalled, and baffled by gen. Washington, who was retired with his little army towards Morristown, and was out of their power. These repeated suc-

cesses, one on the back of the other, chagrined the enemy prodigiously, and had an amazing operation in the scale of American politics, and undoubtedly was one of the corner stones, on which their fair structure of Independency has been fabricatèd; for the country at no one time has ever been so much dispirited as just before the morning of this glorious success, which in part dispellèd the gloomy clouds of oppression and slavery, which lay pending over America, big with the ruin of this and future generations, and enlightened and spirited her sons to redouble their blows on a merciless, and haughty, and, I may add, perfidious enemy.

Furthermore, this success had a mighty effect on gen. Howe and his council, and roused them to a sense of their own weakness, and convinced them that they were neither omniscient nor omnipotent. Their obduracy and death designing melevolence, in some measure, abated or was suspended. The prisoners, who were condemned, to the most wretched and cruelest of deaths, and who survived to this period, though most of them died before, were

im
W
con
and
out
ver
Yor
sels
tion
I can
sent
num
to su
rece
most
usag
with
pecia
exha
partly
this I
who
Up
to m
many

immediately ordered to be sent within Gen. Washington's lines, for an exchange, and, in consequence of it, were taken out of their filthy and poisonous places of confinement, and sent out of New-York to their friends in haste; several of them fell dead in the streets of New-York, as they attempted to walk to the vessels in the harbor, for their intended embarkation. What numbers lived to reach the lines I cannot ascertain, but, from concurrent representations which I have since received from numbers of people who lived in and adjacent to such parts of the country, where they were received from the enemy, I apprehend that most of them died in consequence of the vile usage of the enemy. Some, who were eye-witnesses of that scene of mortality, more especially in that part which continued after the exchange took place, are of opinion, that it was partly in consequence of a slow poison; but this I refer to the doctors that attended them, who are certainly the best judges.

Upon the best calculation I have been able to make from personal knowledge, and the many evidences I have collected in support of

the facts, I learn that, of the prisoners taken on Long-Island, fort Washington, and some few others, at different times and places, about two thousand perished with hunger, cold and sickness, occasioned by the filth of the prisons, at New-York, and a number more on their passage to the continental lines; most of the residue, who reached their friends, having received their death wound, could not be restored by the assistance of physicians and friends; but, like their brother prisoners, fell a sacrifice to the relentless and scientific barbarity of Britain. I took as much pains as my circumstances would admit of, to inform myself not only of matters of fact, but likewise of the very design and aims of gen. Howe and his council: The latter of which I predicated on the former, and submit it to the candid public.

And lastly, the aforesaid success of the American arms had a happy effect on the continental officers, who were on parole at New York: A number of us assembled, but not in a public manner, and, with full bowls and glasses, drank gen. Washington's health, and were not unmindful of Congress and our worthy

friends on the continent, and almost forgot that we were prisoners.

A few days after this recreation, a British officer of rank and importance in their army, whose name I shall not mention in this narrative, for certain reasons, though I have mentioned it to some of my close friends and confidants, sent for me to his lodgings, and told me, "That faithfulness, though in a wrong cause, had nevertheless recommended me to gen. Sir William Howe, who was minded to make me a colonel of a regiment of new levies, alias Tories, in the British service; and proposed that I should go with him, and some other officers, to England, who would embark for that purpose in a few days, and there be introduced to Lord G. Germaine, and probably to the king; and, that previously I should be clothed equal to such an introduction, and, instead of paper rags, be paid in hard guineas; after this should embark with gen. Burgoyne, and assist in the reduction of the country, which infallibly would be conquered, and, when that should be done, I should have a large tract of land, either in the New-Hamp-

shire grants, or in Connecticut, it would make no odds, as the country would be forfeited to the crown." I then replied, "That, if by faithfulness I had recommended myself to gen. Howe, I should be loth, by unfaithfulness, to lose the general's good opinion; besides, that I viewed the offer of land to be similar to that which the devil offered Jesus Christ, "To give him all the kingdoms of the world, if he would fall down and worship him;" when at the same time, that the damned soul had not one foot of land upon earth." This closed the conversation, and the gentleman turned from me with an air of dislike, saying, that I was a bigot; upon which I retired to my lodgings.

Near the last of November I was admitted to parole in New-York, with many other American officers, on the 22d day of January, 1777, was with them directed by the British commissary of prisoners to be quartered on the westerly part of Long-Island, and out parole continued. During my imprisonment there, no occurrences worth observation happened: I obtained the means of living as well as I desired, which in a great measure repaired my consti-

tut
sev
gan
the
hon
exp
con
atu
ma
im
for
T
som
of it
To
plac
thei
Kn
ima
dark
and
and
dest
exp
con

tution, which had been greatly injured by the severities of an inhuman captivity. I now began to feel myself composed, expecting either an exchange, or continuance in good and honorable treatment; but alas! my visionary expectations soon vanished. The news of the conquest of Ticonderoga by gen. Burgoyne, and the advance of his army into the country, made the haughty Britons again to feel their importance, and with that their insatiable thirst for cruelty.

The private prisoners at New-York, and some of the officers on parole, felt the severity of it. Burgoyne was to stand their denigod; To him they paid adoration: In him the tories placed their confidence, "and forgot the Lord, their God," and served Howe, Burgoyne, and Knyphausen, "and became vile in their own imaginations, and their foolish hearts were darkened, professing" to be great politicians, and relying on foreign and merciless invaders, and with them seeking the ruin, bloodshed and destruction of their country, "became fools," expecting with them to share a dividend in the confiscated estates of their neighbours and

countrymen who fought for the whole country, and the religion and liberties thereof:—
“Therefore God gave them over to strong delusions, to believe a lie, that they all might be damned.”

“The 25th day of August I was apprehended and, under pretext of artful, mean and pitiful pretences, that I had infringed on my parole, taken from a tavern, where there were more than a dozen officers present and in the very place where those officers and myself were destined to be quartered, put under a strong guard, and taken to New-York, where I expected to make my defence before the commanding officer; but contrary to my expectations, and without the least solid pretence of justice or a trial, was again encircled with a strong guard with fixed bayonets, and conducted to the provost-gaol in a lonely apartment, near above the dungeon, and was denied all manner of subsistence either by purchase or allowance. The second day I offered a guinea for a meal of victuals, but was denied it, and the third day I offered eight Spanish milled dollars for a like favor, but was denied, and

all that I could get out of the serjeant's mouth, was that, by God he would obey his orders. I now perceived myself to be again in substantial trouble. In this condition, I formed an oblique acquaintance with a capt. Travis, of Virginia, who was in the dungeon below me, through a little hole which was cut, with a pen-knife, through the floor of my apartment which communicated with the dungeon; it was a small crevice, through which I could discern but a very small part of his face at once, when he applied it to the hole; but from the discovery of him in the situation which we were both then in, I could not have known him, which I found to be true by an after acquaintance. I could nevertheless hold a conversation with him, and soon perceived him to be a gentleman of high spirits, who had a high sense of honor, and felt as big, as though he had been in a palace, and had treasures of wrath in store against the British. In fine I was charmed with the spirit of the man; he had been near or quite four months in that dungeon, with murderers, thieves, and every species of criminals, and all for the sole crime of unshaken

fideli-ty to his country; but his spirits were above dejection, and his mind unconquerable, I engaged to do him every service in my power, and, in a few weeks afterwards, with the united petitions of the officers in the provost, procured his dismissal from the dark mansion of fiends to the apartments of his petitioners.

And it came to pass on the third day, at the going down of the sun, that I was presented with a piece of boiled pork, and some biscuit, which the sergeant gave me to understand was my allowance, and I fed sweetly on the same, but I indulged my appetite by degrees, and, in a few days more, was taken from that apartment, and conducted to the next loft or story, where there were above twenty continental, and some militia officers, who had been taken, and imprisoned there, besides some private gentlemen, who had been dragged from their own homes to that filthy place, by tories. Several of every denomination mentioned died there, some before, and others after I was put there.

The history of the proceedings relative to the provost only, were I particular, would

sw
tive
occ
C
fort
this
vice
The
con
acc
at t
wh
pro
in
acc
ther
exc
to
the
just
W
was
by
thre

swell a volume larger than this whole narrative: I shall therefore only notice such of the occurrences which are most extraordinary:

Capt. Vandyke bore, with an uncommon fortitude, near twenty months' confinement in this place, and in the mean time was very serviceable to others who were confined with him. The allegation against him as the cause of his confinement was very extraordinary: He was accused of setting fire to the city of New-York, at the time the west part of it was consumed, when it was a known fact that he had been in provost a week before the fire broke out; and in like manner, frivolous were the ostensible accusations against most of those who were there confined; the case of two militia officers excepted, who were taken in their attempting to escape from their parole; and probably there may be some other instances which might justify such a confinement.

Mr. William Miller, a committee man from West Chester county, and state of New-York, was taken from his bed in the dead of night, by his tory neighbors, and was starved for three days and nights in an apartment of the

same gaol; add to this the denial of fire, and that in a cold season of the year, in which time he walked day and night, to defend himself against the frost, and when he complained of such a reprehensible conduct, the word rebel or committee-man was deemed by the enemy a sufficient atonement for any inhumanity that they could invent or inflict. He was a man of a good natural understanding, a close and sincere friend to the liberties of America, and endured fourteen months' cruel imprisonment with that magnanimity of soul which reflects honor on himself and country.

Major Levi Wells, and capt. Ozias Bissel, were apprehended and taken under guard from their parole on Long Island, to the provost, on as fallacious pretences as the former, and were there continued till their exchange took place, which was near five months. Their fidelity and zealous attachment to their country's cause, which was more than commonly conspicuous was undoubtedly the real cause of their confinement.

Major Brinton Payne, capt. Flahaven, and capt. Randolph, who had at different times dis-

ting
ally
take
whic
each
A
like
brou
Lon
now
chan
dier
on v
this
tiner
Brit
it!
and
J
for t
own
by c
vost
sten
and

tinguished themselves by their bravery, especially at the several actions, in which they were taken, were all the provocation they gave, for which they suffered about a year's confinement, each in the same filthy gaol.

A few weeks after my confinement, on the like fallacious and wicked pretences, was brought to the same place, from his parole on Long Island, major Otho Holland Williams, now a full col. in the continental army. In his character are united the gentleman, officer, soldier, and friend; he walked through the prison with an air of great disdain; said he, "Is this the treatment which gentlemen of the continental army are to expect from the rascally British, when in their power? Heavens forbid it!" He was continued there about five months, and then exchanged for a British major.

John Fell Esq. now a member of congress for the state of New-Jersey, was taken from his own house by a gang of infamous Tories, and by order of a British gen. was sent to the provost, where he continued near one year. The stench of the gaol, which was very loathsome and unhealthy, occasioned a hoarseness of the

lungs, which proved fatal to many who were there confined, and reduced this gentleman near to the point of death; he was indeed given over by his friends who were about him, and himself concluded he must die. I could not endure the thought that so worthy a friend to America should have his life stolen from him in such a mean, base, and scandalous manner, and that his family and friends should be bereaved of so great and desirable a blessing, as his farther care, usefulness and example, might prove to them. I therefore wrote a letter to gen. Robertson, who commanded in town, and being touched with the most sensible feelings of humanity, which dictated my pen to paint dying distress in such lively colors that it wrought conviction on the obduracy of a British general, and produced his order to remove the now honorable John Fell, esq. out of a gaol, to private lodgings in town; in consequence of which he slowly recovered his health. There is so extraordinary a circumstance which intervened concerning this letter, that it is worth noticing.

of my own doing, and I have not the least doubt that it will be of great service to the cause of the oppressed.

Pr
to the
ten,
send
his r
ry m
some
dual
time
deter
had
woul
trium
there
resig
lette
fess
coul
wort
Eng
the
main
T
prov
revo

Previous to sending it, I exhibited the same to the gentleman on whose behalf it was written, for his approbation, and he forbid me to send it in the most positive and explicit terms; his reason was "That the enemy knew, by every morning's report, the condition of all the prisoners, mine in particular, as I have been gradually coming to my end for a considerable time, and they very well knew it, and likewise determined it should be accomplished, as they had served many others; that, to ask a favor, would give the merciless enemy occasion to triumph over me in my last moments, and therefore I will ask no favors from them, but resign myself to my supposed fate." But the letter I sent without his knowledge, and I confess I had but little expectations from it, yet could not be easy till I had sent it. It may be worth a remark, that this gentleman was an Englishman born, and, from the beginning of the revolution, has invariably asserted, and maintained the cause of liberty.

The British have made so extensive an improvement of the provost during the present revolution till of late, that a very short defini-

tion will be sufficient for the dullest apprehensions. It may be with propriety called the British inquisition, and calculated to support their oppressive measures and designs, by suppressing the spirit of liberty; as also a place to confine the criminals, and most infamous wretches of their own army, where many gentlemen of the American army, and citizens thereof, were promiscuously confined, with every species of criminals; but they divided into different apartments, and kept at as great a remove as circumstances permitted; but it was nevertheless at the option of a villanous serjeant, who had the charge of the provost, to take any gentlemen from their room, and put them into the dungeon, which was often the case: At two different times I was taken down stairs for that purpose, by a file of soldiers with fixed bayonets, and the serjeant brandishing his sword at the same time, and having been brought to the door of the dungeon, I there flattered the vanity of the serjeant, whose name was Keef, by which means I procured the surprizing favor to return to

my companions; but some of the high met-
 tled young gentlemen could not bear his
 insolence, and determined to keep at a dis-
 tance, and neither please or displease the vil-
 lain, but none could keep clear of his abuse;
 however mild measures were the best; he
 did not hesitate to call us damned rebels,
 and use us with the coarsest language. The
 capts. Flahaven, Randolph and Mercer, were
 the objects of his most flagrant and repeated
 abuses, who were many times taken to the
 dungeon, and there continued at his plea-
 sure. Capt. Flahaven took cold in the dun-
 geon, and was in a declining state of health,
 but an exchange delivered him, and in all
 probability saved his life. It was very sur-
 prizing to bear with the insolence of such a
 vicious and ill bred, imperious rascal. Re-
 monstrances against him were preferred to
 the commander of the town, but no relief
 could be obtained, for his superiors were un-
 doubtedly well pleased with his abusive con-
 duct to the gentlemen, under the severities
 of his power; and remonstrating against his
 infernal conduct, only served to confirm him

in authority; and for this reason I never made any remonstrances on the subject, but only stroaked him, for I knew that he was but a cat's paw in the hands of the British officers, and that, if he should use us well, he would immediately be put out of that trust, and a worse man appointed to succeed him; but there was no need of making any new appointment; for Cunningham, their provost marshal, and Keef, his deputy, were as great rascals as their army could boast of, except one Joshua Loring, an infamous tory, who was Commissary of prisoners; nor can any of these be supposed to be equally criminal with gen. Sir William Howe and his associates, who prescribed and directed the murders and cruelties, which were by them perpetrated. This Loring is a monster!—There is not his like in human shape. He exhibits a smiling countenance, seems to were a phiz of humanity, but has been instrumentally capable of the most consummate acts of wickedness, which were first projected by an abandoned British council, clothed with the authority of a Howe, murdering

premeditatedly, in cold blood, near or quite one thousand helpless prisoners, and that in the most clandestine, mean and shameful manner, at New-York. He is the most mean spirited, cowardly, deceitful, and destructive animal in God's creation below, and legions of infernal devils, with all their tremendous horrors, are impatiently ready to receive Howe and him, with all their detestable accomplices, into the most exquisite agonies of the hottest region of hell fire.

The 6th day of July, 1777, gen. St. Clair, and the army under his command, evacuated Ticonderoga, and retreated with the main body through Hubbardton into Castleton, which was but six miles distance, when his rear-guard, commanded by col. Seth Warner, was attacked at Hubbardton by a body of the enemy of about two thousand, commanded by general Fraser. Warner's command consisted of his own and two other regiments, viz. Francis's and Hale's, and some scattering and enfeebled soldiers. His whole number, according to information, was near or quite one thousand; part of which were

Green Mountain Boys; about seven hundred out of the whole he brought into action. The enemy advanced boldly, and the two bodies formed within about sixty yards of each other. Col. Warner having formed his own regiment, and that of col. Francis's, did not wait for the enemy, but gave them a heavy fire from his whole line, and they returned it with great bravery. It was by this time dangerous for those of both parties, who were not prepared for the world to come; but colonel Hale being apprised of the danger, never brought his regiment to the charge, but left Warner and Francis to stand the blowing of it, and fell, but luckily fell in with an inconsiderable number of the enemy, and to his eternal shame, surrendered himself a prisoner.

The conflict was very bloody. Col. Francis fell in the same, but Col. Warner, and the officers under his command, as also the soldiery, behaved with great resolution. The enemy broke and gave way on the right and left, but formed again, and renewed the attack; in the mean time the British grenadiers, in the centre of the enemy's line, maintained

the
point
with
men
to the
Gran
confe
oner
plain
sight
any
ing
and
had
fifty
high
chos
ed it
of ca
state
such
time
from
Ham
the

the ground, and finally carried it with the point of the bayonet, and Warner retreated with reluctance. Our loss was about thirty men killed, and that of the enemy amounting to three hundred killed, including a Major Grant. The enemy's loss I learnt from the confession of their own officers, when a prisoner with them. I heard them likewise complain, that the Green Mountain Boys took sight. The next movement of the enemy, of any material consequence, was their investing Bennington, with a design to demolish it; and subject its Mountaineers, to which they had a great aversion, with one hundred and fifty chosen men, including Tories, with the highest expectation of success, and having chosen an eminence of strong ground, fortified it with slight breast works, and two pieces of cannon; but the government of the young state of Vermont, being previously jealous of such an attempt of the enemy, and in due time had procured a number of brave militia from the government of the state of New Hampshire, who, together with the militia of the north part of Berkshire county, and state

of Massachusetts, and the Green Mountain Boys, constituted a body of desperadoes, under the command of the intrepid Gen. Stark, who in number were about equal to the enemy.— Col. Herrick, who commanded the Green Mountain Rangers, and who was second in command, being thoroughly acquainted with the ground where the enemy had fortified, proposed to attack them in their works upon all parts, at the same time. This plan being adopted by the General and his council of war, the little militia brigade of undisciplined heroes, with their long brown firelocks, the best security of a free people, without either cannon or bayonets, was, on the 16th day of August, led on to the attack by their bold commanders, in face of the enemy's dreadful fire, and to the astonishment of the world, and burlesque of discipline, carried every part of their lines in less than one quarter of an hour after the attack became general, took their cannon, killed and captivated more than two thirds of their number, which immortalized Gen. Stark, and made Bennington famous to posterity.

Among the enemy's slain was found Col.

Bau
head
part
ers
com
office
dred
man
er,
town
not i
scatte
selve
attac
and
by a
They
an i
piece
slow
by in
to th
time,
and
in th

Baum, their commander, a Col. Pfester, who headed an infamous gang of Tories, and a large part of his command; and among the prisoners was Major Meibome, their second in command, a number of British and Hessian officers, surgeons, &c. and more than one hundred of the aforementioned Pfester's command. The prisoners being collected together, were sent to the meeting-house in the town, by a strong guard, and General Stark not imagining any present danger, the militia scattered from him to rest and refresh themselves; in this situation he was on a sudden attacked by a reinforcement of one thousand and one hundred of the enemy, commanded by a Gov. Skene, with two field pieces:— They advanced in regular order, and kept up an incessant fire, especially from their field pieces, and the remaining militia retreating slowly before them, disputed the ground inch by inch. The enemy were heard to halloo to them, saying, stop Yankees. In the mean time, Col. Warner, with about one hundred and thirty men of his regiment, who were not in the first action, arrived and attacked the

enemy with great fury, being determined to have ample revenge on account of the quarrel at Hubbardton, which brought them to a stand, and soon after Gen. Stark and Col. Herrick, brought on more of the scattered militia, and the action became general; in a few minutes the enemy were forced from their cannon, gave way on all parts and fled, and the shouts of victory were a second time proclaimed in favor of the militia. The enemy's loss in killed and prisoners, in these two actions, amounted to more than one thousand and two hundred men, and our loss did not exceed fifty men. This was a bitter stroke to the enemy, but their pride would not permit them to hesitate but that they could vanquish the country, and as a specimen of their arrogancy, I shall insert General Burgoyne's proclamation.

“By John Burgoyne esq. lieutenant general of his majesty's armies in America, colonel of the queen's regiment of light dragoons, governor of fort William, in North Britain, one of the representatives of the commons of Great Britain in parliament, and commanding an ar-

my a
Cang

“
design
princi
which
meric
erly s

“J
thus e
terestr
servan
the so
consti
count
er ex
due s
To th
the pu
sands
peal,
has no
pletes
disple
over a

my and fleet employed on an expedition from
Canada &c. &c. &c.

“The forces entrusted to my command are designed to act in concert and upon a common principle, with the numerous armies and fleets which already display in every quarter of America, the power, the justice, and, when properly sought, the mercy of the king.

“The cause in which the British arms are thus exerted, applies to the most affecting interests of the human heart; and the military servants of the crown, at first called forth for the sole purpose of restoring the rights of the constitution, now combine with love of their country, and duty to their sovereign, the other extensive incitements which spring from a due sense of the general privileges of mankind. To the eyes and ears of the temperate part of the public, and to the breasts of suffering thousands in the provinces be the melancholy appeal, whether the present unnatural rebellion has not been made a foundation for the completest system of tyranny that ever God in his displeasure, suffered for a time to be exercised over a froward and stubborn generation.

“ Arbitrary imprisonment, confiscation of property, persecution and torture, unrecanted in the inquisitions of the Romish church, are among the palpable enormities that verify the affirmative. These are inflicted by assemblies and committees, who dare to profess themselves friends to liberty, upon the most quiet subjects, without distinction of age or sex, for the sole crime, often for the sole suspicion of having adhered in principle to the government under which they were born, and to which, by every tie, divine and human, they owe allegiance. To consummate these shocking proceedings, the profanation of religion is added to the most profligate prostitution of common reason; the consciences of men are set at nought; and multitudes are compelled not only to bear arms, but also to swear subjection to a usurpation they abhor.

“ Animated by these considerations; at the head of troops in the full powers of health, discipline, and valor; determined to strike where necessary, and anxious to spare where possible, I by these presents invite and exhort all persons, in all places where the progress of this ar-

my
wil
as
itat
add
tion
prin
task
geog
gal
emp
of t
thei
trio
tant
rem
suffi
or
they
nor
dea
troo
Eye
will
lid

my may point; and by the blessing of God I will extend it far, to maintain such a conduct as may justify me in protecting their lands, habitations and families. The intention of this address is to hold forth security, not depredation to the country. To those whom spirit and principle may induce to partake of the glorious task of redeeming their countrymen from dungeons, and re-establishing the blessings of legal government. I offer encouragement and employment; and upon the first intelligence of their associations, I will find means to assist their undertakings. The domestic, the industrious, the infirm, and even the timid inhabitants, I am desirous to protect, provided they remain quietly at their houses; that they do not suffer their cattle to be removed, nor their corn or forage to be secreted or destroyed; that they do not break up their ridges or roads: nor by any other act, directly or indirectly, endeavor to obstruct the operations of the king's troops, or supply or assist those of the enemy. Every species of provision brought to my camp will be paid for at an equitable rate, and in solid coin.

“In consciousness of christianity, my royal master’s clemency, and the honor of soldier-ship, I have dwelt upon this invitation, and wished for more persuasive terms to give it impression : And let not people be led to disregard it, by considering their distance from the immediate situation of my camp.—I have but to give stretch to the Indian forces under my direction, and they amount to thousands, to overtake the hardened enemies of Great-Britain and America : I consider them the same wherever they may lurk.

“If, notwithstanding these endeavours, and sincere inclinations to effect them, the phrensy of hostility should remain, I trust I shall stand acquitted in the eyes of God and men, in denouncing and executing the vengeance of the state against the wilful outcasts.—The messengers of justice and of wrath await them in the field ; and devastation, famine, and every concomitant horror that a reluctant but indispensable prosecution of military duty must occasion, will bear the way to their return.

J. BURGOYNE.

“By order of his excellency the lieut. general,
 ROBT. KINGSTON,

Secretary.

“*Camp near Ticonderoga, 4th July, 1777.*”

Gen. Burgoyne was still the toast, and the severities towards the prisoners were in great measure increased or diminished, in proportion to the expectation of conquest. His very ostentatious proclamation was in the hand and mouth of the soldiery, especially the tories, and from it, their faith was raised to assurance—I wish my countrymen in general could but have an idea of the assuming tyranny, and haughty, malevolent, and insolent behavior of the enemy at that time; and from thence discern the intolerable calamities which this country have extricated themselves from by their public spiritedness and bravery.—The downfall of gen. Burgoyne; and surrender of his whole army, dashed the aspiring hopes and expectations of the enemy, and brought low the imperious spirit of an opulent, puissant and haughty nation, and made the tories bite the ground with

anguish, exalting the valor of the free-born sons of America, and raised their fame and that of their brave commanders to the clouds, and immortalized gen. Gates with laurels of eternal duration.—No sooner had the knowledge of this interesting and mighty event reached His Most Christian Majesty, who in Europe shines with a superior lustre in goodness, policy and arms, but the illustrious potentate, auspiciously influenced by heaven to promote the reciprocal interests and happiness of the ancient kingdom of France, and the new and rising states of America, passed the great and decisive decree, that the United States of America, should be free and independent.—Vaunt no more, Old England! consider you are but an island! and that your power has been continued longer than the exercise of your humanity, Order your broken and vanquished battalions to retire from America, the scene of your cruelties. Go home and repent in dust and sackcloth for your aggravated crimes. The cries of bereaved parents, widows, and orphans, reach the heavens, and you are abominated by every friend to America. Take your friends

the
deep
with
for y
ther
Am
quid
hire
for
form
desp
suffi
opp
its s
dom
iron
pro
ing
nat
tho
crim
cry
mar
wis
alw

the Tories with you, and be gone, and drink deep of the cup of humiliation. Make peace with the princes of the house of Bourbon, for you are in no condition to wage war with them. Your veteran soldiers are fallen in America, and your glory is departed. Be quiet and pay your debts, especially for the hire of the Hessians. There is no other way for you to get into credit again, but by reformation and plain honesty, which you have despised; for your power is by no means sufficient to support your vanity. I have had opportunity to see a great deal of it, and felt its severe effects, and learned lessons of wisdom and policy, when I wore your heavy irons, and bore your bitter revilings and reproaches. I have something of a smattering of philosophy, and understand human nature in all its stages tolerably well; am thoroughly acquainted with your national crimes, and assure you that they not only cry aloud for heaven's vengeance, but excite mankind to rise up against you. Virtue, wisdom and policy are, in a national sense, always connected with power, or in other

words, power is their offspring, and such power as is not directed by virtue, wisdom and policy, never fails finally to destroy itself as yours has done.—It is so in the nature of things, and unfit that it should be otherwise; for if it was not so, vanity, injustice, and oppression, might reign triumphant forever. I know you have individuals, who still retain their virtue, and consequently their honor and humanity. Those I really pity, as they must more or less suffer in the calamity, in which the nation is plunged headlong; but as a nation I hate and despise you.

My affections are Frenchified.—I glory in Louis the sixteenth, the generous and powerful ally of these states; am fond of a connection with so enterprizing, learned, polite, courteous, and commercial a nation, and am sure that I express the sentiments and feelings of all the friends to the present revolution. I begin to learn the French tongue, and recommend it to my countrymen before Hebrew, Greek or Latin, (provided but one of them only are to be attended to) for the

trad
ture
Eng
ther
cha
lang
muc
Not
illur
the
their
tion
mer
a gr
man
min
ture
nati
terin
the
proc
tom
learn
who
in t

trade and commerce of these states in future must inevitably shift its channel from England to France, Spain and Portugal; and therefore the statesman, politician and merchant, need be acquainted with their several languages, particularly the French, which is much in vogue in most parts of Europe. Nothing could have served so effectually to illuminate, polish, and enrich these states as the present revolution, as well as preserve their liberty. Mankind are naturally too national, even to a degree of bigotry, and commercial intercourse with foreign nations, has a great and necessary tendency to improve mankind, and erase the superstition of the mind by acquainting them that human nature, policy and interest, are the same in all nations, and at the same time they are bartering commodities for the conveniences and the happiness of each nation, they may reciprocally exchange such part of their customs and manners as may be beneficial, and learn to extend charity and good will to the whole world of mankind. — I was confined in the provost-gaol at New-York the 26th

day of August, and continued there to the third day of May, 1778, when I was taken out under guard, and conducted to a sloop in the harbor at New-York, in which I was guarded to Staten-Island, to general Campbell's quarters, where I was admitted to eat and drink with the general and several other of the British field officers, and treated for two days in a polite manner. As I was drinking wine with them one evening, I made an observation on my transition from the provost-criminals to the company of gentlemen, adding that I was the same man still, and should give the British credit by him (speaking to the general) for two days good usage.

The next day col. Archibald Campbell, who was exchanged for me, came to this place, conducted by Mr. Boudinot, the then American commissary of prisoners, and saluted me in a handsome manner, saying that he never was more glad to see any gentleman in his life, and I gave him to understand that I was equally glad to see him, and was apprehensive that it was from the same motive. The gentlemen present laughed at the fancy, and conjectured

that
glad
and t
bell,
ber o
ready
while
the c
and a
ence,
future
future
in su
shoul
excha
ment,
said,
erty
try, re
ple.

I s
of the
ing m
Valle
ed by

that sweet liberty was the foundation of our gladness ; so we took a glass of wine together, and then I was accompanied by gen. Campbell, col. Campbell, Mr. Boudinot, and a number of British officers, to the boat, which was ready to sail to Elizabethtown-point. Mean while I entertained them with a rehearsal of the cruelties exercised towards our prisoners ; and assured them that I should use my influence, that their prisoners should be treated in future in the same manner, as they should in future treat ours ; that I thought it was right in such extreme cases, that their example should be applied to their own prisoners ; then exchanged the decent ceremonies of compliment, and parted. I sailed to the point aforesaid, and, in a transport of joy, landed on liberty ground, and, as I advanced into the country, received the acclamations of a grateful people.

I soon fell into company with col. Sheldon, of the light horse, who in a polite and obliging manner, accompanied me to head-quarters, Valley Forge, where I was courteously received by gen. Washington, with peculiar marks

of his approbation and esteem, and was introduced to most of the generals, and many of the principal officers of the army who treated me with respect, and after having offered general Washington my farther service, in behalf of my country, as soon as my health, which was very much impaired, would admit; and obtain his licence to return home, I took my leave of his excellency, and set out from Valley Forge with gen. Gates and his suit for Fish Kill, where we arrived the latter end of May. In this tour the gen. was pleased to treat me with the familiarity of a companion, and generosity of a lord, and to him I made known some striking circumstances which occurred in the course of my captivity. I then bid farewell to my noble gen. and the gentlemen of his retinue, and set out for Bennington, the capital of the Green Mountain Boys, where I arrived the evening of the last day of May, to their great surprise; for I was to them as one rose from the dead, and now both their joy and mine was complete. Three cannon were fired that evening, and next morning col. Herrick gave orders, and fourteen more were discharged.

welc
of a
one f
A
the f
with
and
Ame
same
tive.

welcoming me to Bennington, my usual place of abode; thirteen for the United States, and one for young Vermont.

After this ceremony was ended we moved the flowing bowl, and rural felicity, sweetened with friendship, glowed in each countenance, and with loyal healths to the rising States of America, concluded that evening, and with the same loyal spirit, I now conclude my narrative.

was going me to Bannington in that place
 of about a hundred for the United States, and
 one for young Vermont.
 After this ceremony was ended we rode
 the morning down and first night, we entered
 with Mr. Phillips, glowed in each countenance
 and with loyal hearts to the rising States of
 America, concluded this evening and with the
 same loyal spirit, I now conclude my diary.

The next day we rode to Bannington in that place
 of about a hundred for the United States, and
 one for young Vermont.
 After this ceremony was ended we rode
 the morning down and first night, we entered
 with Mr. Phillips, glowed in each countenance
 and with loyal hearts to the rising States of
 America, concluded this evening and with the
 same loyal spirit, I now conclude my diary.

From

E

with
 Whi
 ment
 this
 part
 were
 New
 ed by
 appro
 faith
 sions
 was
 friend
 was
 had
 show
 Th
 onel
 spire
 ment
 was
 Point
 men
 readil
 from
 green

BIOGRAPHY

COL. ETHAN ALLEN.

[FROM THE AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.]

ETHAN ALLEN, a brigadier-general in the war with Great-Britain, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut. While he was young, his parents emigrated to Vermont. At the commencement of the disturbances in this territory about the year 1770 he took a most active part in favor of the green mountain boys, as the settlers were then called, in opposition to the government of New-York. An act of outlawry against him was passed by this state, and 500 guineas were offered for his apprehension; but his party was too numerous and faithful to permit him to be disturbed by any apprehensions for his safety; in all the struggles of the day he was successful; and he not only proved a valuable friend to those, whose cause he had espoused, but he was humane and generous toward those, with whom he had to contend. When called to take the field, he showed himself an able leader and an intrepid soldier.

The news of the battle of Lexington determined colonel Allen to engage on the side of his country, and inspired him with the desire of demonstrating his attachment to liberty by some bold exploit. While his mind was in this state a plan for taking Ticonderoga and Crown Point by surprise, which was formed by several gentlemen in Connecticut, was communicated to him, and he readily engaged in the project. Receiving directions from the general assembly of Connecticut to raise the green mountain boys, and conduct the enterprise, he

M

collected 230 of the hardy settlers and proceeded to Castleton. Here he was unexpectedly joined by col. Arnold, who had been commissioned by the Massachusetts committee to raise 400 men, and effect the same object, which was now about to be accomplished. As he had not raised the men, he was admitted to act as an assistant to colonel Allen. They reached the lake opposite Concordoga on the evening of the 29th of May, 1775. With the utmost difficulty boats were procured, and 83 men were landed near the garrison. The approach of day rendering it dangerous to wait for the rear, it was determined immediately to proceed. The commander in chief now addressed his men, representing that they had been for a number of years a scourge to arbitrary power, and famed for their valor, and concluded with saying, "I now propose to advance before you, and in person conduct you through the wicket gate, and you that will go with me voluntarily in this desperate attempt, poize your firelocks." At the head of the centre file he marched instantly to the gate, where a sentry snapped his gun at him and retreated through the covered way; he pressed forward into the fort, and formed his men on the parade in such a manner as to face two opposite barracks. Three huzzas awaked the garrison. A sentry, who asked quarter, pointed out the apartments of the commanding officer; and Allen with a drawn sword over the head of captain De la Place, who was undressed, demanded the surrender of the fort. "By what authority do you demand it?" inquired the astonished commander. "I demand it," said Allen, "in the name of the great Jehovah and of the continental congress." The summons could not be disobeyed, and the fort with its very valuable stores and 49 prisoners was immediately surrendered. Crown Point was taken the same day, and the capture of a sloop of war soon afterwards made Allen and his brave party complete masters of Lake Champlain.

In the fall of 1775 he was sent twice into Canada to observe the dispositions of the people, and attack them, if possible, to the American cause. During this last

tour
up
crit
Sept
denc
to c
mad
and
tion
mile
riou
lock
ing
his
H
with
some
of b
rival
shor
8th
by a
main
he v
this
to k
colo
prof
Sm
at N
pris
Wh
mar
tre
cro
biti
the
Wh
or
ty

Colonel Brown met him, and proposed an attack upon Montreal in concert. The proposal was eagerly embraced, and Colonel Allen with 110 men, near 80 of whom were Canadians, crossed the river in the night of September 24. In the morning he waited with impatience for the signal from Colonel Brown, who agreed to co-operate with him; but he waited in vain. He made a resolute defence against an attack of 500 men, and it was not till his own party was reduced by desertions to the number of 31, and he had retreated near a mile, that he surrendered. A moment afterwards a furious savage rushed towards him, and presented his fire-lock with the intent of killing him. It was only by making use of the body of the officer, to whom he had given his sword, as a shield, that he escaped destruction.

He was now kept for some time in irons and treated with great cruelty. He was sent to England as a prisoner, being assured that the halter would be the reward of his rebellion, when he arrived there. After his arrival about the middle of December he was lodged for a short time in Pendennis castle, near Falmouth. On the 8th of January, 1776, he was put on board a frigate and by a circuitous route, carried to Halifax. Here he remained confined in the gaol from June to October, when he was removed to New-York. During the passage to this place, Captain Burke, a daring prisoner, proposed to kill the British captain and seize the frigate; but Colonel Allen refused to engage in the plot, and was probably the means of preserving the life of Captain Smith, who had treated him very politely. He was kept at New-York about a year and a half, sometimes imprisoned, and sometimes permitted to be on parole.— While here, he had an opportunity to observe the inhuman manner, in which the American prisoners were treated. In one of the churches, in which they were crowded, he saw seven lying dead at one time, and others biting pieces of chips from hunger. He calculated, that of the prisoners taken at Long-Island and Fort Washington, near 2000 perished by hunger and cold, or in consequence of diseases occasioned by the imprudence of their prisons.

Colonel Allen was exchanged for colonel Campbell May 6, 1778, and after having repaired to head quarters, and offered his services to general Washington in case his health should be restored, he returned to Vermont. His arrival on the evening of the last of May gave his friends great joy, and it was announced by the discharge of cannon. As an expression of confidence in his patriotism and military talents he was very soon appointed to the command of the state militia. It does not appear however, that his intrepidity was ever again brought to the test, though his patriotism was tried by an unsuccessful attempt of the British to bribe him to attempt a union of Vermont with Canada. He died suddenly at his estate in Colchester Feb. 15, 1789.

General Allen possessed strong powers of mind, but they never felt the influence of education. Though he was brave, humane and generous; yet his conduct does not seem to have been much influenced by considerations respecting that holy and merciful Being, whose character and whose commands are disclosed to us in the scriptures. His notions with regard to religion were such, as to prove, that those, who rather confide in their own wisdom than seek instruction from heaven, may embrace absurdities, which would disgrace the understanding of a child. He believed, with Pythagoras, that man after death would transmigrate into beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, &c. and often informed his friends, that he himself expected to live again in the form of a large white horse.

Besides a number of pamphlets in the controversy with New-York, he published in 1779 a narrative of his observations during his captivity, which has been lately reprinted; a vindication of the opposition of the inhabitants of Vermont to the government of New-York, and their right to form an independent state, 1779; and Allen's theology, or the oracles of reason, 1786. This last work was intended to ridicule the doctrine of Moses and the prophets. It would be unjust to bring against it the charge of having effected great mischief in the world, for few have had the patience to read it.

BIOGRAPHY OF GEN. GREENE.

NATHANIEL GREENE, a major general of the army of the United States, was born in Warwick, Rhode-Island, about the year 1740. His parents were quakers. His father was an anchor smith, who was concerned in some valuable iron works, and transacted much business. While he was a boy, he learned the Latin language chiefly by his own unassisted industry. Having procured a small library, his mind was much improved, though the perusal of military history occupied a considerable share of his attention. Such was the estimation in which his character was held, that he was at an early period of his life chosen a member of the assembly of Rhode-Island. After the battle of Lexington had enkindled at once the spirit of Americans throughout the whole continent, Mr. Greene, though educated in the peaceful principles of the friends, could not extinguish the martial ardor, which had been excited in his own breast. Receiving the command of three regiments with the title of brigadier general, he led them to Cambridge; in consequence of which the quakers renounced all connexion with him as a member of their religious body. On the arrival of Washington at Cambridge, he was the first, who expressed to the commander in chief his satisfaction in his appointment, and he soon gained his entire confidence. He was appointed by congress major general in August 1776. In the battles of Trenton on the twenty-sixth of December following, and of Princeton on the third of January 1777 he was much distinguished. He commanded the left wing of the American army at the battle of Germantown on the fourth of October. In March 1778 he was appointed quarter master general, which office he accepted on condition, that his rank in the army should not be affected, and that he should retain his command in the time of action. This right he exercised on the twenty-eighth of June at the battle of Mon-

mouth. His courage and skill were again displayed on the twenty-ninth of August in Rhode-Island. He resigned in this year the office of quarter master general, and was succeeded by colonel Pickering. After the disasters, which attended the American arms in South Carolina, he was appointed to supersede Gates, and he took the command in the southern department December 3, 1780. Having recruited the army, which had been exceedingly reduced by defeat and desertion, he sent out a detachment under the brave general Morgan, who gained the important victory at the Cowpens January 17, 1781. Greene effected a junction with him on the seventh of February, but on account of the superior numbers of Cornwallis he retreated with great skill to Virginia. Having received an accession to his forces, he returned to North Carolina, and in the battle of Guilford on the fifteenth of March was defeated. The victory however was dearly bought by the British, for their loss was greater than that of the Americans, and no advantages were derived from it. In a few days Cornwallis began to march towards Wilmington, leaving many of his wounded behind him, which had the appearance of a retreat, and Greene followed him for some time. But altering his plan, he resolved to recommence offensive operations in South Carolina. He accordingly marched directly to Camden, where on the twenty-fifth of April he was engaged with lord Rawdon. Victory inclined for some time to the Americans, but the retreat of two companies occasioned the defeat of the whole army. Greene retreated in good order, and took such measures as effectually prevented lord Rawdon from improving his success, and obliged him in the beginning of May to retire beyond the Santee. While he was in the neighborhood of Santee, Greene hung in one day eight soldiers, who had deserted from his army. For three months afterwards no instance of desertion took place. A number of forts and garrisons in South Carolina now fell into his hands. He commenced the siege of Ninety six on the twenty-second of May, but he was obliged on the approach of lord Rawdon in June

to
enc
mak
the
retir
rep
att
he
and
s. O
Sep
vict
foug
men,
his
with
gag
say
his
fou
Stee
and
Af
Isle
his
suc
wh
Sava
zen
with
pow
brain
seve
grea
ry at
G
dis
of v
form
reso

to raise the siege. The army, which had been highly encouraged by the late success, was now reduced to the melancholly necessity of retreating to the extremity of the state. The American commander was advised to retire to Virginia; but to suggestions of this kind, he replied, "I will recover South Carolina, or die in the attempt." Waiting till the British forces were divided, he faced about, and lord Rawdon was pursued in his turn, and was offered battle after he reached his encampment at Orangeburgh, but he declined it. On the eighth of September Greene covered himself with glory by the victory at the Eutaw springs, in which the British, who fought with the utmost bravery, lost eleven hundred men, and the Americans about half that number. For his good conduct in this action congress presented him with a British standard and a golden medal. This engagement may be considered as closing the revolutionary war in South Carolina. During the remainder of his command he had to struggle with the greatest difficulties from the want of supplies for his troops.—Strong symptoms of mutiny appeared, but his firmness and decision completely quelled it.

After the conclusion of the war he returned to Rhode Island, where the greatest dissensions prevailed, and his endeavors to restore harmony were attended with success. In October 1783 he sailed to Georgia, where he had a considerable estate not far distant from Savannah. Here he passed his time as a private citizen, occupied by domestic concerns. While walking without an umbrella, the intense rays of the sun overpowered him, and occasioned an inflammation of the brain, of which he died June 19, 1786, in the forty-seventh year of his age. In August following, congress ordered a monument to be erected to his memory at the seat of the federal government.

General Greene possessed a humane and benevolent disposition, and abhorring the cruelties and excesses, of which partizans on both sides were guilty, he uniformly inculcated a spirit of moderation. Yet he was resolutely severe, when the preservation of discipline

rendered severity necessary. In the campaign of 1781 he displayed the prudence, the military skill, the intrepid firmness, and the daring courage, which seldom combined, and which place him in the first rank of American officers. His judgment was correct, and his self-possession never once forsook him. In one of his letters he says, that he was seven months in the field without taking off his clothes for a single night. It is thought, that he was the most endeared to the commander in chief of all his associates in arms. Washington often lamented his death with the keenest sorrow.

BIOGRAPHY OF GEN. WAYNE

ANTHONY WAYNE, major general in the army of the United States, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1743. In 1773 he was appointed a representative to the general assembly, where in conjunction with John Dickinson, Thomas Mifflin, Charles Thomson, and other gentlemen he took an active part in opposition to the claims of Great-Britain. In 1775 he quitted the councils of his country for the field. He entered the army as a colonel, and at the close of the year accompanied general Thomson to Canada. When this officer was defeated in his enterprise against the Three Rivers in June 1776, and taken prisoner, he himself received a flesh wound in the leg. His exertions were useful in the retreat. In the same year he served at Ticonderoga under general Gates, by whom he was esteemed both for his courage and military talents, and for his knowledge as an engineer. At the close of the campaign he was made a brigadier general. In the campaign of 1777 in the middle states he took a very active part. In the battle of Brandywine he distinguished himself, though he was in a few days afterward surprised and defeated by major general Grey. He fought also in the battle of Germantown, as well as in the bat-

tie of Monmouth in June 1778. In his most daring and successful assault upon Stony Point in July 1779, when he was rushing forward with his men under a tremendous fire of musquetry and grape shot, determined to carry the works at the point of the bayonet, he was struck by a musquet ball upon his head. He was for a moment stunned; but as soon as he was able to rise so as to rest on one knee, believing that his wound was mortal, he cried to one of his aids, "carry me forward, and let me die in the fort." When he entered it he gave orders to stop the effusion of blood. In 1781 he was ordered to march with the Pennsylvania line from the northward, and form a junction with La Fayette in Virginia. On the sixth of July, after receiving information, that the main body of the enemy under Cornwallis had crossed James' river, he pressed forward at the head of eight hundred men to attack the rear guard. But to his utter astonishment, when he reached the place, he found the whole British army, consisting of four thousand men, drawn up ready to receive him. At this moment he conceived of but one way to escape. He rushed towards the enemy till he came within twenty-five yards, when he commenced a gallant attack, which he supported for a few minutes, and then retreated with the utmost expedition. The British general was confounded by this movement, and apprehensive of an ambuscade from La Fayette would not allow of a pursuit. After the capture of Cornwallis, he was sent to conduct the war in Georgia, where with equal success he contended with British soldiers, Indian savages and American traitors. As a reward for his services, the legislature of Georgia presented him with a valuable farm. At the conclusion of the war he retired to private life. In 1787 he was a member of the Pennsylvania convention, which ratified the constitution of the United States. In 1792 he succeeded St. Clair in the command of the army to be employed against the Indians. In the battle of the Miamis August 20, 1794, he gained a complete victory over the enemy; and afterwards desolated their country. On the third of Au-

gust 1795 he concluded a treaty with the hostile Indians northwest of the Ohio. While in the service of his country he died in a hut at Presque Isle, aged about fifty-one years, and was buried on the shore of Lake Erie.

BIOGRAPHY OF GEN. PUTNAM.

ISRAEL PUTNAM, a major general in the army of the United States, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, January 7, 1718. His mind was vigorous, but it was never cultivated by education. When he for the first time went to Boston, he was insulted for his rusticity by a boy of twice his size. After bearing his sarcasms until his good nature was exhausted, he attacked and vanquished the unmannerly fellow to the great diversion of a crowd of spectators. In running, leaping and wrestling he almost always bore away the prize. In 1737 he removed to Pomfret in Connecticut, where he cultivated a considerable tract of land. During the French war he was appointed to command a company of the first troops, which were raised in Connecticut in 1755. He rendered much service to the army in the neighborhood of Crown Point. In 1756, while near Ticonderoga, he was repeatedly in the most imminent danger. He escaped in an adventure of one night with twelve bullet holes in his blanket. In August he was sent out with several hundred men to watch the motions of the enemy. Being ambuscaded by a party of equal numbers, a general but irregular action took place. Putnam had discharged his fusée several times, but at length it missed fire, while its muzzle was presented to the breast of a savage. The warrior with his lifted hatchet and a tremendous war whoop compelled him to surrender, and then bound him to a tree. In the course of the action the parties changed their position, so as to bring this tree directly between them. The balls flew by him incessantly; many struck the tree, and some passed through his clothes. The enemy now gained possea-

ation
the
night
alive
he ar
to M
throu
Schu
farm
heard
diatel
and v
He so
and r
prom
of Be
He di
my w
them
tion w
Wint
their
Wash
comm
tioned
of ou
went
and n
sent
1777
he co
er, a
my at
ing h
ty me
his w
requ
the o
light
every

sion of the ground, but being afterwards driven from the field they carried their prisoner with them. At night he was stripped, and a fire was kindled to roast him alive; but a French officer saved him. The next day he arrived at Ticonderoga, and thence he was carried to Montreal. About the year 1759 he was exchanged through the ingenuity of his fellow prisoner, colonel Schnyler. When peace took place he returned to his farm. He was ploughing in his field in 1775, when he heard the news of the battle of Lexington. He immediately unyoked his team, left his plough on the spot, and without changing his clothes set off for Cambridge. He soon went back to Connecticut, levied a regiment, and repaired again to the camp. In a little time he was promoted to the rank of major general. In the battle of Bunker's hill he exhibited his usual intrepidity.— He directed the men to reserve their fire, till the enemy was very near, reminded them of their skill, and told them to take good aim. They did so, and the execution was terrible. After the retreat, he made a stand at Winter hill and drove back the enemy under cover of their ships. When the army was organized by general Washington at Cambridge, Putnam was appointed to command the reserve. In August 1776 he was stationed at Brooklyn, on Long Island. After the defeat of our army on the twenty-seventh of that month, he went to New-York and was very serviceable in the city and neighborhood. In October or November he was sent to Philadelphia to fortify that city. In January 1777 he was directed to take post at Princeton, where he continued until spring. At this place a sick prisoner, a captain, requested that a friend in the British army at Brunswick might be sent for to assist him in making his will. Putnam was perplexed. He had but fifty men under his command, and he did not wish to have his weakness known; yet he was unwilling to deny the request. He however sent a flag of truce, and directed the officer to be brought in the night. In the evening lights were placed in all the college windows, and in every apartment of the vacant houses throughout the

chd

town. The officer on his return reported that general Putnam's army could not consist of less than four or five thousand men. In the spring he was appointed to the command of a separate army in the highlands of New-York. One Palmer, a lieutenant in the tory new levies, was detected in the camp; governor Tryon reclaimed him as a British officer, threatening vengeance if he was not restored. General Putnam wrote the following pithy reply: "Sir, Nathan Palmer, a lieutenant in your king's service, was taken in my camp as a spy; he was tried as a spy; he was condemned as a spy; and he shall be hanged as a spy. P. S. Afternoon. He is hanged." After the loss of fort Montgomery, the commander in chief determined to build another fortification, and he directed Putnam to fix upon a spot. To him belongs the praise of having chosen West Point. The campaign of 1779, which was principally spent in strengthening the works at this place, finished the military career of Putnam. A paralytic affection impaired the activity of his body, and he passed the remainder of his days in retirement, retaining his relish for enjoyment, his love of pleasantries, his strength of memory, and all the faculties of his mind. He died at Brookline, Connecticut, May 29, 1790, aged seventy-two years.

[THE END.]

