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CALEB HASKELL'S DIARY.

May 5, 1775---May 30, 1776.

A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER'S RECORD BEFORE BOS-
TON AND WITH ARNOLD'S QUEBEC EXPEDITION.

EDITED, WITH NOTES, BY LOTHROP WITHINGTON

NEWBURYPORT:
PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM H. HUSE & COMPANY.
1881.

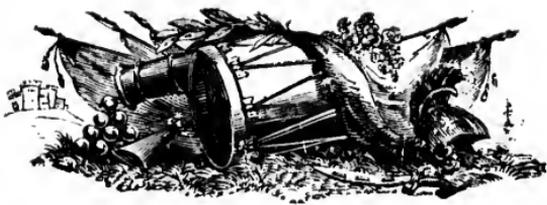
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PRESS

THE MEN who make history rarely keep diaries. When such men do leave behind jottings of personal experiences, these are generally but meagre records of the achievements of the actors in the scenes referred to but not described. It is left to the men of study to perpetuate the deeds of the men of action. When, however, we do get at first hand historic notes, we should read them not as the carefully considered and finely embellished product of the professional historian, but as the skeleton plot of a noble drama which our imagination must people with its life and bustle. Who can read a play with warmth and enthusiasm unless he sees the characters before him with all their impassioned action and utterance, the villain with his polished sneer, the lover with his sunken eye, and the heroine with her dangerous glance more perilous than twenty swords? The soldier who struggled through the forests of the upper Kennebec, who lived upon the scanty remnants of a canine carcass, who lay at death's door within a pest house, who stood in the besieging trenches amid the snows of a Canadian winter, and did the bidding of such a driving master as Benedict Arnold, hurrying from place to place, had little time for graphic story-telling on the line of march and field of combat. If his scanty notes, put down at hurried intervals, for his own use and not to instruct the world, read in their bare outline like entries in an almanac, it is because they are not filled in with the reader's light of history and tradition. The following is a plain man's mention of events which he partook in and where the partakers have been raised to the rank of heroes.

[The Diary is reprinted from the Newburyport Herald. The copy used was one made several years since by Mr. GEORGE INNIS and in the possession of Mr. ISAAC WARREN LITTLE, to both of whom the editor is greatly indebted. The original appears to be a sort of vanishing jack-o'-lantern. When JOSHUA COFFIN wanted it for his history of Newbury it was not to be found, and no one seems to know of its whereabouts at the present time. When the copy which has been here used was made the original was in possession of the late MORES PETTINGELL, esquire, son-in-law of the soldier who wrote it.]

CALEB HASKELL'S DIARY.



May 5th, 1775.—At Newburyport, enlisted in the American army under the command of Capt. Ezra Lunt.

May 8th, Monday.—This morning our company was called together. We chose our sergeants and corporals. In the afternoon Mr. Parsons gave us a discourse suitable to the occasion from Judges 7th and 20th.

May 9th, Tuesday.—We are getting in readiness to march to Cambridge.

May 10th, Wednesday.—This morning we were paraded at town house. After attending prayers at Mr. Cary's meeting-house and taking leave of our friends, we set out on our march. We took refreshments at Rowley, at night we put up at Ipswich.

May 11th, Thursday.—Public Fast! We set out at five o'clock in the morning, took breakfast at Beverly, attended public worship in the forenoon. Mr. Hitchcock gave us a suitable discourse from Paulms 56th and 3d.; set out at noon; took refreshments in Danvers; put up at night in Lynn.

May 12th, Friday.—Set out in the morning; took our breakfast in Mystick. We arrived at Cambridge at half after 11 o'clock; took our quarters at Bolin's (a tory) house.

May 13th, Saturday.—This morning we were ordered on guard at Inman's point. In the afternoon had orders to hold ourselves in readiness to meet the enemy; had an alarm; the larger part of our army marched down to Charlestown; the alarm proved false.

May 14th, Sunday.—In the morning were relieved from guard. In the afternoon attended public worship in the meeting-house; heard Mr. Noble from Exodus 32 chap. 7 to 12th verses.

May 15th, Monday.—In the forenoon I went to Charlestown; were called together on the common in the afternoon; after attending public prayers were dismissed.

May 16th, Tuesday.—This morning, between one and two o'clock, we were alarmed, proceeded to our alarm post immediately; the alarm proved false.

May 17th, Wednesday.—A pleasant morn-

ing; the whole army was paraded in the afternoon on the common; in the evening about nine o'clock we espied a large fire in Boston.

May 18th, Thursday.—Warm weather; no remark today.

May 19th, Friday.—We removed from Bolin's to Wigglesworth's.

May 20th, Saturday.—I went to Watertown to see some cannon and mortars that were brought in; this afternoon there was a man whipped and drummed out of the army for stealing.

May 21st, Sunday.—Attended public worship, heard Dr. Langdon, in the forenoon from Isaiah 26: 11; in the afternoon from Chronicles 15: 14.

May 22nd, Monday.—Today a party of the enemy came out and landed on Grape Island, near Weymouth, in order to take some cattle off the island. Our people at Roxbury discovered them. A number went over on the island and beat them off without the loss of a single man.

Set fire to a barn and destroyed it with the hay, and brought the cattle off at night. I went on guard at Lechmere's Point.

May 23d, Tuesday.—Came off guard this morning. Were paraded on the common in the afternoon. Heard prayers.

May 24th, Wednesday.—All still in the camp. No remarks.

May 25th, Thursday.—Attended prayers night and morning. Our army in high spirits.

May 26th, Friday.—Fine weather. This evening about 300 of our people went down to Chelsea to prevent the enemy from taking the cattle off from Noddie's Island.

May 27th, Saturday.—Today, a party of the Massachusetts and New Hampshire forces, about 600, went over to Noddie's Island to bring off some cattle. The enemy landed on the island, and pursued our men till they got back to Hog Island, at which time an armed schooner belonging to the enemy came to their assistance, and to prevent our people from leaving Hog Island—which she could not effect. Our people put a heavy fire of

small arms upon the barges. Capt. Foster came with two field pieces and began to play upon the schooner, which soon obliged them to quit her. She then caught on Winnisnot ferryways. Our people set fire to her and burned her to the water. We saved all that was not burned. We took four pieces of cannon, a number of swivels and some clothing, and brought all the cattle off from both islands. In the engagement we had not one killed, and but three wounded, and those not mortally.

May 28th, Sunday.—This morning, held ourselves in readiness to assist our men fighting at Chelsea, which detained us from public worship. In the afternoon heard Dr. Langdon, from John 3: 16-17.

May 29th, Monday.—This day, a quantity of the spoil taken at Chelsea was brought to Cambridge. In the evening saw a large fire, supposed to be in Boston. Had a report that 1000 men would come out; held ourselves in readiness to meet them.

May 30th, Tuesday.—This day, the remainder of the cattle taken from off the island were brought to Cambridge.

May 31st, Wednesday.—This day the new Provincial Congress met at Watertown, before whom the Rev. Dr. Langdon preached a sermon well adapted to the occasion from Isaiah 1: 26. Joseph Warren, esq., was chosen president, and Mr. Samuel Freeman, secretary.

June 1st, Thursday.—Nothing remarkable today.

June 2nd, Friday.—This morning a man belonging to Haverhill hung himself in a barn. A number of men with artillery went about their business—private.

June 3rd, Saturday.—This morning our men at Chelsea took a barge with two men near Deer Island; took two men and 400 sheep, and a number of cattle from off the island. In the afternoon the army were all drawn up on the common, when two men were whipped, and one drummed out for stealing. In the evening the barge that was taken was brought to Cambridge on wheels.

June 4th, Sunday.—This morning attended public worship at Cambridge; heard Mr. Cleveland of Cape Ann, from Isaiah 1st., 21, 22 and 23. In the afternoon went to Watertown; heard Mr. Woodward of Weston, from Psalm 126, 5.

June 5th, Monday.—Nothing remarkable today.

June 6th, Tuesday.—Today General Putnam went down to Charlestown, and exchanged six prisoners with General Gage, and brought our men to Cambridge.

June 7th, Wednesday.—This morning I rode down to Roxbury; went down to the lower sentinels, attended prayers on the common in the evening.

June 8th, Thursday. A very dry season. This morning a bad woman was taken up in

the camp, in the afternoon was doused in the river, and drummed out of town.

June 9th, Friday.—This morning our regiment was paraded. We had an alarm; heard that 1400 of the enemy were landed at Noddle's island.

June 10th, Saturday.—Today our people at Chelsea went over to Noddle's island, set fire to a building improved by the enemy for a store, and laid it in ashes. Those that lay near by fired on them several times, but did no damage. There is now no building left there.

June 11th, Sunday.—This morning was on guard. In the afternoon went to Watertown. Heard a sermon from Luke 12, 20.

June 12th, Monday.—Nothing remarkable today.

June 13th, Tuesday.—Dry, warm weather. In the evening had a refreshing shower.

June 14th, Wednesday.—Today a number of trumpets arrived from Boston, with a reinforcement of horse and foot; were ordered in readiness for a battle.

June 15th, Thursday.—Making all preparations for a battle.

June 16th, Friday.—This morning I went on guard. In the evening a party were ordered to Bunker's Hill in Charlestown to entrenching.

June 17th, Saturday.—This day begins with the noise of cannon from the ships firing on our men entrenching on Bunker's Hill. The firing continues all the fore part of the day; but one man killed. We were alarmed at Cambridge; heard that the enemy were landing in Charlestown. The army set out. We found the town in flames, and the Regulars ascending the hill; the balls flying almost as thick as hailstones from the ships and floating batteries, and Corps' Hill and Beacon Hill in Boston, and the ground covered with the wounded and dead. Our people stood the fire some time, until the enemy had almost surrounded us and cut off our retreat. We were obliged to quit the ground and retreat as fast as possible. In this engagement we lost the ground and the hero General Warren; we had 138 killed and 292 wounded. The loss on the enemy's side were 92 commissioners, 102 sergeants, 100 corporals, and 700 privates; total, 994.

June 18th, Sunday.—Early this morning were employed making cartridges and getting in readiness for another battle. A large reinforcement came in from the country. At noon we were alarmed again. Marched to Prospect Hill which we were fortifying; were ordered to halt and wait for orders from the General. Marched back again; had orders to hold ourselves in readiness to march at the first notice. The enemy kept a continual firing upon us at Prospect Hill, which we are fortifying. At 9 o'clock in the evening received orders to go down to the hill, march to headquarters. Received new orders to go

back to our quarters and hold ourselves in readiness.

June 19th, Monday.—The daylight comes on with the noise of cannon from Bunker's Hill and floating batteries discharging at us on Prospect Hill, which continues all day. The enemy set the upper end of Charlestown on fire. We mounded picket guard.

June 20th, Tuesday.—On guard this morning; we passed muster in the afternoon; in the evening were relieved from guard.

June 21st, Wednesday.—Pleasant weather. We continued entrenching on Prospect Hill without disturbance.

June 22d, Thursday.—Today we were sworn and receive one month's pay.

June 23d, Friday.—This day were ordered to Prospect Hill, where we are stationed. Went down, pitched our tents, went to entrenching.

June 24th, Saturday.—This morning were alarmed by the enemy marching towards our lines. In the afternoon there was a hot firing at Roxbury. Two of our men went down to set the enemy's guard house on fire; they were both killed. Three houses were set on fire at Roxbury by shells thrown from the fortification, but by the expedition of the people they were put out. We built booths with turf and brush and moved into them.

June 25th, Sunday.—This day is showery. We drew our tents and pitched them in an orchard below Prospect Hill. In the evening a number of Indians went down to the enemy's sentinels and fired on them. Killed five and wounded one.

June 26th, Monday.—This morning is pleasant. In the afternoon we struck our tents and moved them about a quarter of a mile, and pitched them on a hill adjoining Prospect Hill.

June 27th, Tuesday.—Nothing remarkable today.

June 28th, Wednesday.—This morning were paraded; marched to our alarm post in the fort, where we exercised two hours over the breastwork. In the afternoon stormy and uncomfortable weather for us in our tents.

June 29th, Thursday.—This morning at 3 o'clock, three men were punished; one had 79 stripes for challenging his officer, one had 89 stripes for stealing, and one rode the wooden horse for abuse to his officers. In the evening had a hot firing at Roxbury on both sides.

July 1st, Saturday.—This morning, about 2 o'clock, a hot firing began on both sides at Roxbury, which lasted four hours. We were alarmed on Prospect Hill. Two ships arrived at Boston.

July 2nd, Sunday.—This day the Hon. George Washington, esq., commander-in-chief of the united forces in America, arrived at Cambridge. This afternoon had rain.

July 3d, Monday.—Nothing remarkable today.

July 4th, Tuesday.—This morning our people took four horses from the British. In the afternoon a party were ordered to Lechmere's Point to entrenching.

July 5th, Wednesday.—This morning at 3 o'clock we were turned out. In the morning at 10 o'clock were alarmed by a firing at Roxbury. Proceeded to our alarm post; was dismissed in one hour; all still.

July 6th, Thursday.—This day Rev. Mr. Cleaveland, our chaplain, came into the camp. Attended prayers at our barracks. In the evening a man deserted from our army to the enemy.

July 7th, Friday.—This morning I was on main guard; were alarmed in the afternoon by a drum beating to arms; proceeded to our post; the alarm being false returned again.

July 8th, Saturday.—This morning at 3 o'clock our people at Roxbury went down upon the neck; rushed upon the guard; they retreated; our men set fire to the guard house; they made a heavy fire upon our party, which was returned; a smart engagement ensued on both sides. Our lines manned for two hours.

July 9th, Sunday.—This morning our chaplain came and preached in our regiment, from Chronicles 6: 34; in the afternoon from Deuteronomy 23: 9. A flag came from the enemy with a packet by General Lee. A man in a neighboring regiment was whipped twenty stripes for striking an officer.

July 10th, Monday.—This morning one of the ships fired upon some of our men, who were in the water swimming, but did no harm.

July 11th, Tuesday.—This day our people at Roxbury made another push upon the enemy's guard in order to set the guardhouse on fire, which they did and received no damage, and brought off one swivel, two small arms, one halberd and a drum.

July 12th, Wednesday.—This morning our troops at Roxbury went down to Long Island; took eighteen men that were tending cattle on the island, and brought off nineteen head of horned cattle and one hundred sheep. In the afternoon had a smart shower of rain, with heavy thunder; were something wet in our tents.

July 13th, Thursday.—Nothing remarkable today.

July 14th, Friday.—This day a man at Roxbury was killed by a cannon ball from a floating battery. The enemy are still here.

July 15, Saturday.—Exceeding hot, and has been this week past. We are daily employed in making strong fortifications in different places.

July 16th, Sunday.—This morning heard a sermon from Ephesians 5: 16; in the afternoon from Judges 5: 23.

July 17th, Monday.—Nothing remarkable today.

July 18th, Tuesday.—This morning at six o'clock the grand manifest from the Continental congress was read to the forces, on and about Prospect hill, which were assembled on said hill, by the Reverend Mr. Leonard chaplain to General Putnam's forces. On the hill our standard was presented, with this motto: "Appeal to Heaven with the American Arms." After it was read Mr. Leonard made a short prayer; then were dismissed with three cheers, the firing of a cannon, and a war-whoop by the Indians.

July 19th, Wednesday.—Last evening some of our troops went down to entrenching in sight of Bunker's hill. At one o'clock this morning we were called out and manned our lines, as we expected the enemy out upon our party as soon as they were discovered; but they made no stir.

July 20th, Thursday.—This day is a Fast, appointed by the Continental congress. Today the light house at Boston was set on fire by our people. Heard a sermon in the morning from Psalms 50:15; in the afternoon from Ecclesiastes 7:14.

July 21st, Friday.—No remarks today.

July 22nd, Saturday.—This day we discovered the enemy landing off cannon on Charlestown common, and a large number of the enemy drawn up on the hill. At nine o'clock in the evening we were ordered to be upon our arms.

July 23rd, Sunday.—We were turned out at two o'clock this morning; manned our lines; heard nothing of the enemy. At sunrise returned to our tents. Attended public worship today; heard a sermon in the morning from Isaiah 46:8; in the afternoon from Luke 7:31, 32, and 33. After service had some rain.

July 24th, Monday.—Today all the troops under command of Brigadier-General Putnam, except Colonel Little's regiment, were ordered to march from Prospect Hill, to be stationed elsewhere, their vacancies to be supplied with troops from Cambridge, Winter Hill, etc., under the command of Brigadier-General Green.

July 25th, Tuesday.—This day two regiments of the Rhode Island forces came from Roxbury, and pitched their tents on Prospect Hill, near the fort.

July 26, Wednesday.—This morning our regiment was ordered out of the great Fort to man the French lines—where we are for the future to repair in an alarm. A grenadier, belonging to the enemy's side when on sentry, quitted his post, came over to us and delivered himself a prisoner to our guards. The whole regiment off duty.

July 27, Thursday.—This morning two of the enemy's came over to our guards and were immediately conveyed to headquarters. No duty done in the regiment.

July 28th, Friday.—This day one hundred men on fatigue out of our regiment.

July 29th, Saturday.—The whole regiment on main guard.

July 30, Sunday.—Last night about one o'clock, a party of the riflemen crept within the enemy's sentries, but being discovered were fired upon, which occasioned a skirmish between them and the enemy's guards. Our party killed seven and took two prisoners, we lost a corporal of the riflemen taken by them. Between twelve and one o'clock we were alarmed and all paraded. There was a cry for volunteers to follow such officers as would head them, when all our company to a man marched out, and some part of all the companies in the regiment. Then we marched up to the Fort and grounded our arms to wait for orders. The alarm was on account of the enemy beginning to entrench on Charlestown common, and the meaning of the volunteers was to go and beat them off. But they being under cover of their own cannon, it was thought prudent by the general not to proceed, and by these orders we marched back. Attended public worship in the afternoon.

July 31st, Monday.—Last night at ten o'clock we were alarmed, marched to our alarm post, were soon ordered back again. The alarm was occasioned by a brisk firing at the lower sentry. The enemy came out of their fort and drove back our sentry. All was soon quiet, and we were ordered back again and turned in. Soon after we were alarmed again with the cry, "Turn out, for God's sake turn out!" We paraded again, manned our lines, and there remained until after sunrise. The larger part of the night the air was filled with the roaring of the cannon and the cracking of small arms on both sides. The riflemen had engaged them on Charlestown common. From two o'clock till after sunrise, killed a number of them and recovered five small arms, and lost not one man. At the same time they were engaged at Roxbury with small arms. Our party set fire to the new light house; killed and took all that were on the island to guard it, which were 43 in number—15 killed and 28 taken. Two of our party were killed by a cannon ball from Bunker's Hill, which kept up a continual firing all day. Between sunset and dark we killed fourteen of those that came out to pick up their dead.

August 1st, Tuesday.—Our troops kept out in scouting parties, firing at them whenever they could see them; had a very hot firing this afternoon; not one of our side hurt; today a number of the enemy were seen to be carried off dead; at night two of our Indians were wounded by our own men; the flag-staff was raised on Prospect hill.

August 2nd, Wednesday.—This morning all was still; had some firing in the afternoon on both sides.

August 3d, Thursday.—A hot firing on both sides by spells all day; one of the Indians wounded on Tuesday night died to-day.

August 4th, Friday.—Nothing remarkable to-day.

August 5th, Saturday.—Our whole regiment on guard. All still.

August 6th, Sunday.—This morning was relieved from guard. In the afternoon attended public worship; about sunset a number of the enemy landed under cover of a floating battery at Penny Ferry, on Chelsea side; they set fire to a house improved by us for a guard house—plundered some sauce; we went down to Temple's wharf and beat them off.

August 7th, Monday.—This morning we were turned out very early; all the regiment off duty.

August 8th, Tuesday.—This morning three companies of riflemen armed arrived here; one of them went down to the enemy's sentries and killed one of them and came off without harm.

August 9th, Wednesday.—This day a man in our regiment rode the wooden horse, for leaving his post when on sentry.

August 10th, Thursday.—The riflemen are continually picking off the enemy's sentries.

August 11th, Friday.—All still; nothing remarkable to-day.

August 12th, Saturday.—It is a very wet season; all the remarks I have.

August 13th Sunday.—This morning I went on guard; in forenoon 2 shallops armed with swivels and small arms, lying in Mystic river, near Penny ferry took on board a number of soldiers and went over to Chelsea, we suppose, in order to land; some of our troops, as soon as they were in small arm shot of the shore fired briskly upon them, and they returned the fire with swivels; there was a hot fire for some time, at length we beat them off; we sustained no loss on our side; we killed fifteen of the enemy and wounded a number more.

August 14th, Monday.—This morning at ten o'clock was relieved from guard; nothing remarkable to-day.

August 15th, Tuesday.—This morning all still; in the afternoon had a hot firing at Roxbury on both sides; the upper ship fired upon our rangers at Lechmore's Point; we have not heard of any damage.

August 16th, Wednesday.—To-day the sentries fired at each other all day; an express came from Cape Ann for men; a number of riflemen marched off; one of the riflemen was shot through the back by accident, but not mortally wounded.

August 17th, Thursday.—Last night one of the picket guard was killed by one of our sentries, who halloed him, but he gave him no answer. The pickets doubled tonight.

August 18th, Friday.—The enemy keep a continual firing at our guards and fatigue men at Roxbury. Had a heavy shower; we got very much wet in our tents.

August 19th, Saturday.—This morning one of the enemy swam out of Boston over to Lechmore's Point and delivered himself to our guard. All still in this part of the camp.

August 20th, Sunday.—This day attended public worship. Some firing at the lower sentries. About sunset were suddenly alarmed; went immediately to our lines; stood there till dark, and then retired to our tents.

August 21st, Monday.—Our sentry and the enemy's keep a continual firing at each other.

August 22nd, Tuesday.—This morning I went on guard; at 9 o'clock had orders to keep a strict lookout; we doubled our sentries; all remained still.

August 23d, Wednesday.—This morning at 10 o'clock was relieved from guard. Nothing remarkable.

August 24th, Thursday. We expect the enemy out every day, and have for a week past; all still.

August 25th, Friday.—This morning three ships arrived at Boston and were received with a proper salute. In the afternoon four of the enemy belonging to a floating battery swam away from her and came over to us at Prospect Hill. They were fired upon from Bunker's Hill, but received no damage.

August 26th, Saturday.—This day we are getting in readiness to go down to Ploughed Hill to entrenching at night. About 2000 went down, a part to work, and a part for a covering party; no stir tonight.

August 27th, Sunday.—At sunrise the covering party marched off; the fatigue men were relieved. Continue entrenching, and not in the least disturbed till 3 o'clock, when the enemy began to cannonade us from Bunker Hill and floating batteries, which continued all day. The sentry engaged with small arms most of the day. We had three men killed and one wounded by cannon balls on Ploughed Hill today. We sunk a floating battery belonging to the enemy and disabled another with our cannon at Temple's wharf. Our sentries—riflemen and Indians, killed and wounded a number of the enemy today.

August 28th, Monday.—No firing this morning on either side. Our men keep at work on Ploughed Hill. In the forenoon we were alarmed; marched up to the fort; grounded our arms; soon after were ordered to go back and refresh ourselves, and then parade on the hill again—which we did, and lay by our arms until sunset, then marched back; ninety-seven men were drawn out of our regiment to go on fatigue at Ploughed Hill tonight. We had one man killed at Ploughed Hill and one of our company wounded by a musket at the lower sentry.

Aug. 29th, Tuesday.—This morning I was ordered to Ploughed Hill, on fatigue; it being rainy we did no work. Kept a guard in the Fort. We had five shells and a number of cannon balls thrown among us today, but hurt none of us; at night were relieved.

August 30th, Wednesday.—This morning is thick weather and rainy. The storm continued all day. None of the men hurt at Ploughed Hill today.

August 31st, Thursday.—Continues thick and rainy today, which is uncomfortable weather for us in our tents. The enemy all still.

September 1st, Friday.—This morning is stormy; clears off at 11 o'clock. I went on guard.

September 2d, Saturday.—This morning is pleasant. We had a number of shells and some shot thrown among us, but did no damage. At night was relieved. Among all the shells thrown among us not one man has been hurt by them.

September 3d, Sunday.—This morning there was a storm of rain. In the afternoon had several shells thrown at us from Bunker's Hill. Our guard killed and took 15 of the enemy.

September 4th, Monday.—This morning is thick and stormy. Clears off pleasant in the afternoon.

September 5th, Tuesday.—A pleasant morning after a long storm. All still here. At night I went on guard at P. Hill.

September 6th, Wednesday.—Good weather! No firing on either side. At night was relieved from guard.

September 7th, Thursday.—Last night the riflemen took three horses from the enemy. Some firing in the afternoon in Boston. General orders that no man go out of the camp.

September 8th, Friday.—Our Brigade all off duty in order to pass muster.

September 9th, Saturday.—Are off duty today. We were drawn up to pass muster, and were disappointed. Orders given to raise men to go to Canada. At night I went on guard at Ploughed Hill.

September 10th, Sunday.—This morning I went on fatigue. In the afternoon I enlisted under the command of Capt. Ward for the expedition to Quebec.

September 11th, Monday.—This morning marched to Cambridge. Joined Capt. Ward's company. Drew our clothing and got in readiness to march. Five prisoners were brought to Cambridge taken at Dorchester. In the evening I set out with a guard, with provision; went as far as Lynn, and put up at Newell's to wait there till the detachment came up.

September 12th and 13th, Tuesday and Wednesday.—At Lynn, waiting for the party to come up.

September 14th, Thursday.—This morning the detachment came up. We set out with them for Newburyport; marched as far as Beverly and put up. I got liberty to go on to Newbury; set out; arrived there 1 o'clock at night.

September 15th, Friday.—This afternoon

the party arrived at N. Our company quartered in the Town House.

September 16th, Saturday.—At Newburyport, getting in readiness to embark for Kennebec river.

September 17th, Sunday.—Attended public worship; heard the Rev. Mr. Spring, our chaplain.

September 18th, Monday.—This afternoon we embarked on board the transports. We had 1100 men, commanded by Col. Arnold and Lieut. Cols. Green and Enos. Eleven transports.

September 19, Tuesday.—This day about 9 o'clock weighed our anchors, and came to sail with a southwarily wind. After we got over the bar, we lay to, waiting for orders from the Commodore. At 10 o'clock received orders.

First signal.—Signal for speaking with the whole fleet: Ensign at main-topmast head.

Second signal.—Signal for chasing a sail: Ensign at fore-topmast head.

Third signal.—Signal for heaving to in the night: Lantern at mast-head, and two lights if head on shore, and three guns if head off shore.

Fourth signal.—For making sail in the night: Lantern at mast-head and four guns; and jack at fore-topmast head in the day.

Fifth signal.—For dispersing, and every vessel making the nearest harbor: Ensign at main-peak.

Sixth signal.—For boarding any vessel: Jack at main-topmast head and the fleet to draw up in line as near as possible.

N. B. No small arms to be fired at three o'clock.

The jack was hoisted on board the Commodore. We made sail with a fine breeze; in the evening the wind blew quick at S. E. About 1 o'clock we hove to and lay until morning.

September 20th, Wednesday.—This morning is thick and foggy weather. At nine o'clock the fog broke away. We made the land at the mouth of the river Kennebec, at 12 o'clock. We got in and came to anchor in the afternoon. Came to sail, went a few miles up the river, came to and lay until morning.

September 21st, Thursday. This morning is pleasant, but no wind. We hove up early, it being flood tide. We took our boat ahead, towed 15 miles up river and came to an anchor at Georgetown. Lay until near night; then we hove up, made sail, but ran aground. In the evening we got off again and came to anchor.

September 22nd, Friday.—We made sail early this morning, and crossing Merry Meeting Bay we ran aground at ebb-tide. At 11 o'clock the Swallow came up with us. We were ordered on board of her, then we went up as far as Cobbescontee, then came to.

September 23d, Saturday.—Came to sail this morning; went up as far as Hallowell, where we were landed with all our baggage 3 miles below Fort Weston.

September 24th, Sunday.—This morning I

took my pack, travelled to Fort Weston, where we encamped on the ground. Several of the companies have no tents here. We are very uncomfortable, it being rainy and cold and nothing to cover us. Last night a man was shot by another that belongs to the detachment. This afternoon the wounded man died and the suspected man was taken up.

September 25th, Monday.—This morning I was on quarter guard. A Court Martial sat on the trial of the murderer, brought him guilty and sentenced him to be hung.

September 26th, Tuesday.—This morning a gallows was erected, the murderer brought out and sat upon it about half an hour, then was taken down to be sent back to Cambridge to have another trial. One man whipped and drummed out for stealing. The Riflemen set off in the batteaux.

September 26th, Wednesday.—This afternoon we landed our batteaux and set out, part in the boat and part by land. Went about 2 miles, were obliged to wade part of the way, encamped by the river.

September 28th, Thursday.—This morning I set out in a batteau. We begin to see that we have a scene of trouble to go through in this river, the water is swift and the shoal full of rocks, ripples and falls, which oblige us to wade a great part of the way. Went twelve miles and encamped at Winslow.

September 29th, Friday.—This morning I set out by land, travelled four miles to Fort Halifax. Crossed over the river to Halifax falls, landed our boats at the foot of the falls, carried them over the carrying places one hundred and twenty rods, a new sort of work to us. To-night we encamped above the falls.

September 30th, Saturday.—This morning I set out in a batteaux. We had a tedious time to-day on passing the five mile falls [carried them over the carrying places one hundred and twenty rods a new sort of work to us*] when we were obliged to wade almost the whole way. Now we are learning to be soldiers. We are in the rear of our Company. At night we encamped at Winslow.

October 1st, Sunday.—I went about two miles in the batteaux and four by land. We encamped in the woods at Goshen.

October 2nd, Tuesday.—We went about nine miles to-day, four of which were exceedingly bad. We had to wade and tow our boats. At night we hauled up the boats at Meconick landing places in Canaan.

October 3rd, Tuesday.—This morning we carried our boats over the carrying places about one hundred rods and set out with them, went about five miles. Encamped at Norridgewait.

October 4th, Wednesday.—Set out early this morning. Had smooth water about

four miles, and one mile the water was exceedingly rapid. Came to Norridgewait carrying place. Hauled up our boats and encamped.

October 5th, Thursday.—At Norridgewait carrying place repacking our provisions and repairing our boats.

October 6th, Friday.—This morning employed in carrying our boats over the carrying place, which is a mile and a quarter. Our baggage we carried by cattle. Here are the last inhabitants on this river. In the afternoon we set out, went about one mile and encamped.

October 7th, Saturday.—I set out by land this morning. We went about seven miles and encamped.

October 8th, Sunday.—A rainy day. Went about eight miles in rough shoal water. Encamped.

October 9th, Monday.—A cold morning. Set out this morning in the boat; went three miles; came to a carrying place; carried over half a mile; set out again; went four miles; encamped.

October 10th, Tuesday.—Set out this morning by land; travelled fourteen miles. Encamped at the great carrying place.

October 11th, Wednesday.—Unloaded our boats and hauled them up.

October 12th, Thursday.—Took our boats and loading on our backs. Carried them about four miles; rough walking; no path. In the afternoon we built a block house to leave our sick.

October 13th, Friday.—A raw, cold morning; had some snow. A number at work cutting a road across the first part of the carrying place to a pond. In the afternoon removed our tent and baggage and encamped by the pond.

October 14th, Saturday.—This morning we brought the remainder of our loading over to the pond. In the afternoon we crossed the pond about one-half a mile, unloaded our boats and hauled them up. Encamped.

October 15th, Sunday.—This morning carried our boats to the second pond, one mile, and launched them. Crossed the pond one mile, unloaded the boats, carried them one mile in the woods and encamped.

October 16th, Monday.—Carried our boats and loading to the third pond, one mile from where we encamped. Loaded our boats and crossed the pond, which was about two miles. Unloaded our boats and carried them one-half a mile in the woods and encamped.

October 17th, Tuesday.—This morning we carried our boats and loading across to Dead river, two miles from where we encamped. Went one mile to the river and encamped.

October 18th, Wednesday.—Pleasant day and smooth water. Went twenty-one miles on the river. Carried over one carrying place about five rods and encamped by the river.

*Erased.

October 19th, Thursday.—A rainy day; This afternoon we set out; went about five miles and encamped. Rainy, uncomfortable weather.

October 20th, Friday.—Thick weather and rainy; travelled by land about fourteen miles, rough walking; carried our boats over one carrying place about ten rods.

October 21st, Saturday.—Continues wet and stormy; I travelled by land; exceedingly wet and bad travelling; carried over two carrying places, one about twenty and the other thirty rods; went about eight miles; encamped at a carrying place.

October 22nd, Sunday.—Last night we lost by the freshet one barrel of powder and one barrel of pork, which were carried off the bank; to-day we went about four miles; carried over two carrying places; one about fifty rods, the other about seventy; at night the footmen could not find the boats; we encamped in the woods; had nothing to eat.

October 23d, Monday.—Set out this morning, found the boats; got refreshments and set out again; we took a wrong branch of the river; went four miles out of the way, and had to go back again; got but five miles forward; carried over one carrying place about fifteen rods; our provision grows short.

October 24th, Tuesday.—Last night a council was held; it was agreed upon that all who were not able to carry packs and provision should be sent back; four were sent out of our company; an advance party were sent forward, commanded by Capt. Hanchitt, to go to the inhabitants of Canada in order to provide for the army; a sergeant and seven men were sent out of company for this purpose; to-day we lost one of our boats coming over the falls; saved the provision; we have but three boats left; we took our packs on our backs, and about noon set out; went six miles and encamped in the woods; we have a short allowance.

October 25th, Wednesday.—The ground covered with snow; set out early in the morning; carried over three carrying places, one four rods, one five rods, and one about one-half a mile; got eight miles forward to day; a cold snow; a squally day.

October 26th, Thursday.—We carried our boats out of the river into a pond; crossed the pond; carried them into another pond and crossed that; the two carrying places and ponds about one mile and a half; encamped by the pond.

October 27th, Friday.—Three of the companies were discouraged and turned back; carried over two carrying places; crossed two ponds the whole four miles; Col. Arnold with the advanced guard party sent back orders to leave all the boats and take what provision we had on our backs and go on as fast as possible; in the afternoon we hauled up the boats; all but one in a company; divided our provision equally among all; got in readiness to march.

October 28th, Saturday.—Set out this morning with all our packs; went seven miles and encamped in Shedoer streams.

October, 29th, Sunday.—Set out early in the morning. Six miles down the stream very bad travelling, through a swamp, to our knees in water. I got in a bateaux and went across the lake, which was 14 miles and then encamped away from the company.

October 20th, Monday.—At the river Chandiere set out on the boat down the river; went 15 miles with great difficulty, the river being so rapid and rocky. At length we were obliged to put in shore, for there is no passing by water. Three boats were sunk and stove to pieces, belonging to different companies, and all lost one or two men with them. The rest narrowly escaped. We built a fire on shore to dry ourselves and wait until our company came up, which they did about sunset, then we encamped.

October 31st, Tuesday.—At Chandiere river a great number of our men being much beat out with hunger and fatigue, were not able to keep up with the main body. It was thought best to leave them behind to the mercy of the woods, and to get along as fast as they could. At sunrise we set out, leaving 5 of our company behind; we had rough walking; over rough mountains and through almost impregnable swamps; travelled 15 miles, and then we encamped. There is scarcely any one who has any more than one days' provision, and that small, and a great number none at all. Some have had none at all for two days. Captain Goodrich's company have nothing but a large dog, which they killed and ate tonight.

November, 1st, Wednesday.—Set out weak and faint, having nothing at all to eat: the ground covered with snow; travelled 15 miles and encamped. Eat part of the hind quarter of a dog for supper; we are in a pitiful condition.

November 2nd, Thursday.—Set out early this morning, very much discouraged, having nothing to eat and no prospect of anything; we are so faint and weak we can scarcely walk, obliged to lighten our packs, having been upon a very short allowance for sixteen days. We travelled about eleven miles, and to our great joy met a supply of provision sent out to us by Col. Arnold from the inhabitants of Canada. We were glad to see them—our friends—we killed one of the cattle immediately and refreshed ourselves; encamped.

November 3d, Friday.—This morning we took new courage and set out, leaving but fourteen miles to travel to the inhabitants of Canada. A snow storm; the going exceedingly mity. About two o'clock we espied a house—then we gave three huzzas, for we have not seen a house before for thirty days. We came to the inhabitants; the village is called Satagan. The people are all French and Indians, but they are exceedingly kind

to us. Here we have provisions provided for us, but could not be entertained in a house, there being but three or four, and those small. The Indians live in wigwams. We refreshed ourselves and built huts and fires, but were uncomfortable, there being a bad snow storm.

November 4th, Saturday.—We set out early this morning; had bad travelling by reason of the late snow. We travelled ten miles and got refreshment; got liberty of one of the inhabitants to sleep in his house. The people are kind to us.

November 5th, Sunday. After having been kindly entertained this morning we got a passage down the river fourteen miles, and put up at a house where we were kindly received. Here we found a woman who could speak English.

November 6th, Monday.—Travelled about three miles this morning; came up with Colonel Arnold and the advance party; took refreshment and marched on; came to a place of woods just at night, which was twelve miles through, which obliged us to travel late on exceeding bad travelling, almost knee deep in mire; put up in a house.

November 7th, Tuesday.—A snow storm; very bad stirring; went about three miles and put up until afternoon; set out again; travelled three miles, and put up within nine miles of Quebec.

November 8th, Wednesday.—Set out this morning. We travelled about four miles; were ordered to halt and wait for further orders. We are within three miles of Quebec. We tarried all night waiting for further orders. Our colonel has gone to Point Levi. We expect a great resistance at Quebec. The inhabitants have been very kind to us since we have been among them.

November 9th, Thursday.—A thick cloudy morning. We have not had a fair day since we have been in the country. Went to Point Levi; set guard there along the river side against Quebec to prevent any passing into the city. We took a midshipman belonging to one of the frigates. We have but little prospect of obtaining the city at present.

November 10th, Friday.—On guard at Point Levi. The frigates fired upon our guards several times. In the afternoon was relieved from guard.

November 11th, Saturday.—At Point Levi. In the afternoon we were getting in readiness to cross the river St. Lawrence, and making spears and ladders in order to scale the walls of the city. I was ordered away to work making spears. Went fourteen miles to a forge; at work all night after we got there.

November 12th, Sunday.—We were at work all day until night, when we received orders to go back to our quarters.

November 13th, Monday.—At Point Levi the carpenters were all drawn out to making ladders and paddles; this morning all were ordered down to the river to a place of ren-

devous, in order to cross over the boats all prepared; a pleasant night; we crossed the river undiscovered by the enemy, landed at Wolfe's cove; marched up to the plains of Abram; set guard on the plains; took quarters in some Tory houses.

November 14th, Tuesday.—This morning the enemy came out and took one of our sentinels; we were alarmed; marched down within a few rods of the walls; we were fired upon several times, but received no damage. We marched back again to our quarters.

November 15th, Wednesday.—We were alarmed this morning; the alarm proved false; last evening our Colonel sent a flag to the city; the enemy fired upon him; he sent him again this morning, but he was refused again today; we took two prisoners and a waggon loaded with flour that was going into the city; we have set guards and cut off the communication between the country and the city.

November 16th, Thursday.—At St. For this morning we sent out scouting parties after cattle, that were going into the city, but got none; there was a brisk firing in the city with cannon and small arms; one of our sergeants had his leg shot off by a cannon ball; the enemy keep a continual firing at our guards.

November 17, Friday.—Pleasant today; one of the enemy deserted and came to us, gave some information of affairs in the city; today we took 140 bushels of flour and 25 hogs from a Tory.

November, 18th, Saturday.—Last night we took one barrel of powder, one barrel of coffee and one barrel of sugar that came out of the city. A number of the enemy sallied out upon our sentinels, but were timely discovered and driven back. We had orders to lay upon our arms and be ready at the shortest notice.

November 19th, Sunday. We were turned out this morning at three o'clock. Our colonel told us the situation of our army is such that there is no probability of getting into the city till we are reinforced by General Montgomery; he not thinking it safe to tarry here, it was concluded best to march back into the country. Set out on our march; went twenty miles up the river to a village called Point aux Tremble, and took quarters there.

November 20th, Monday.—An express came from General Montgomery who is on his way to Quebec. He sent orders for us to wait until he reinforced us. We took quarters in different houses in the village.

November 21st, Tuesday.—Our army almost barefooted. All the shoemakers drawn out to work up some leather taken from some Tories. Little or no duty done.

November 22nd, Wednesday.—This morning a guard sent off to Cape Rouge Ferry, fourteen miles below Point aux Tremble.

November 23d, Thursday.—This morning I

went on guard at head quarters. The post arrived this evening from Montreal, by whom we were informed that General Montgomery is on his march to Quebec.

November 24th, Friday.—This morning relieved from guard. Had some snow to-day.

November 25th, Saturday. This morning three frigates came up the river and anchored off of Point aux Tremble, where we are quartered. Heard from Boston by some gentlemen from Quebec. A frigate arrived here which had a short passage from Boston.

November 26th, Sunday.—This morning the frigate got under way, and went up the river.

November 27th, Monday.—This morning a post arrived at head quarters, who informed us that a number of cannon and some ammunition was landed at St. Anne's, thirty miles above Point aux Tremble, which was to be brought down by land. In the afternoon a guard of 60 men were sent off to meet it. I was drawn out to go.—travelled fifteen miles, put up at De Shamble.

November 28th, Tuesday.—Turned out at four o'clock this morning; travelled ten miles; met the ammunition and guns on carriages; marched back to De Shamble; put up.

November 29th, Wednesday.—A bad snow storm which detained us from travelling.

November 30th, Thursday.—The snow deep. Set out this morning. Bad travelling. We arrived at headquarters at Point aux Tremble at dark.

December 1st, Friday.—General Montgomery arrived at Point aux Tremble. Came down by water on an armed schooner, accompanied by three men laden with provisions and stores taken up the river. In the afternoon were all ordered down to the chapel where the General is to land, to welcome him on shore. We paid our respects to the General. Received orders to be ready to march at eight o'clock the next morning.

December 2nd, Saturday.—The General gave orders that each man in Colonel Arnold's party have a suit of clothes and one dollar in money as a present given to him. Getting in readiness to march for Quebec. A party of the General's men arrived. I was drawn out to go down the river in a batteau to carry some cannon down. Slept on board the schooner.

December 3d, Sunday.—Bad weather. Josiah Carr, one of our Company, died with sickness this morning. Loaded our boat with cannon and carriages. The wind blows fresh and squally. Set out at dark. Went down within six miles of Quebec and landed.

December 4th, Monday.—To day we landed our cannon and unloaded our boat. We made an attempt to cross the river to get some scaling ladders we left before our retreat. Could not by reason of ice.

December 5th, Tuesday.—This morning we

went to St. Foir and took our quarters there, two miles from Quebec.

December 6th, Wednesday.—The most of the army has arrived. We are getting in readiness to lay siege to Quebec. The small pox is all around us, and there is great danger of its spreading in the army. There are Spies sent out of Quebec every day, and some taken almost every day, both men and women. We have a strong guard set around the city, and last night we took a small schooner that was bound for Quebec loaded with provision.

December 7th, Thursday.—To day we took 15 prisoners. We had several cannon shot fired upon our guards. A bad snow storm.

December 8th, Friday.—This morning we carried two field pieces down to St. Roche's suburbs, against the city gates to prevent the enemy coming out.

December 9th, Saturday.—Employed in getting cannon and mortars ready to carry to St. Roche's, in order to cannonade the city. In the evening the guard was doubled. Thirty-two men out of our company on fatigue. At one o'clock at night opened our battery threw about thirty shells into the city. We had a number of shells and some shot thrown at us. We had one man wounded. We are throwing up breastworks in different places. I am on guard at the Numery.

December 10th, Sunday.—This morning at daylight we moved our cannon and mortars from the suburbs. All still at sunrise. In the forenoon the enemy began to play upon us who are on guard and fatigue with cannon and small-arms. About noon the enemy came out of the city and set fire to St. Johns suburbs which burned the rest of the day and part of the night. Our guards took two of those who came out. At night we went down to St. Roche's with five mortars and threw forty shells into the city. The enemy kept up a continual fire upon us with cannon, and threw a number of shells out to us but did no damage.

December 11th, Monday.—We have kept the enemy busy playing upon us from one part of the city, whilst we have been fortifying in another part. We have got our works almost completed. Today we had a man wounded, and a woman killed by a shot from the city. We have got our breastworks finished on the plains. We threw thirty-five shells into the city in the night.

December 12th, Tuesday.—Exceedingly cold. Our guards were moved down towards the city; but little firing on either side today. At night I was on guard. We moved our cannon down to our batteries; getting in readiness to storm the city.

December 13th, Wednesday.—Today the enemy kept a continual firing with cannon and small arms. At night we were employed mounting our cannon on our breastworks. We had a number of shells thrown at us in

our breastworks. At midnight we were beat off by the snow.

December 14th, Thursday.—The enemy keep up a continual firing upon us in our breastworks. We had three men killed and seven wounded in our fort. Employed tonight in getting in readiness to play upon the city in the morning.

December 15th, Friday.—Early this morning a hot cannonading began on both sides, which lasted several hours. We sent a flag to the city, but were refused. The firing began again and lasted till dark. We had one of our carriages cut down, and one man killed on our breastworks.

December 16th, Saturday.—Had but little firing today. We had one man killed with grape shot. I am unwell, and have been for three days unfit for duty.

December 17th, Sunday.—I was ordered to the hospital. A bad storm; could not go.

December 18th, Monday.—Myself and four more of our company were carried to the Nunnery hospital. All still on both sides.

December 19th, Tuesday.—Today three of those who came to the hospital with me broke out with the small-pox; I have the same symptoms.

December 20th, Wednesday.—This morning my bedfellow, with myself, were broke out with small-pox; we were carried three miles out in the country out of the camp; I am very ill.

December 21st, Thursday.—The small-pox spreads fast in our army.

December 22nd, Friday.—Poor attendance; no bed to lie on; no medicine to take; troubled much with a sore throat.

December 23d, Saturday.—My distemper works very bad. Does not fill out.

December 24th, Sunday.—I feel much better today; am able to sit up much of the day.

December 25th, Monday.—Christmas; a pleasant day. We have nothing from the camp.

December 26th, Tuesday.—There were two men brought here today with the small-pox.

December 27th, Wednesday.—A man in our room died today with the small-pox. I am getting better every day.

December 28th, Thursday.—All the houses in the neighborhood are full of our soldiers with the small-pox. It goes favorably with the most of them.

December 29th, Friday.—We have nothing from the camp.

December 30th, Saturday.—My distemper leaves me fast. I went to the door today.

December 31st, Sunday.—Heard from the camp that General Montgomery intended to storm the city soon. A bad snow storm. One of our company died of small-pox about twelve o'clock tonight.

January 1st, 1776, Monday.—About four

o'clock this morning we perceived a hot engagement at the city by the blaze of the cannon and small arms, but could hear no report by reason of the wind and storm, it being a violent snow storm. We supposed that General Montgomery had stormed the city. Just after daylight all was still. We are fearful and anxious to hear the transactions of last night. This morning I took my clothes and pack on my back, being very weak and feeble after the small-pox. Returned to the camp. Found all my officers and three of my messmates and almost all the company taken or killed, and the rest in great confusion. Could get no particular account of the siege till the afternoon, when we received the following:

This morning about four o'clock, the time appointed to storm the city, our army divided into different parts to attack. General Montgomery was to storm the upper town and scale the walls, while Colonel Arnold was to cut the pickets leading from the walls to Charles river and enter the lower town as soon as the signal was given. They proceeded; it being dark no discovery was made. They got near the walls, when a heavy fire of cannon and small arms began from the enemy, they being prepared and expecting us this night. Here a number of our men were killed and wounded. The rest not being disheartened rushed on; came to the walls, cannon roaring like thunder and musket balls flying like hail. Our men had nothing for cover. Our General and his Aide-camp and Captain Cheseenan were killed by a charge of grape-shot from the walls, which put this party in great confusion. There appeared no officer to take command. Colonel Camrael came up and ordered them to retreat. Colonel Arnold was wounded and brought off and a number of his men killed or wounded. The rest advanced and cut the pickets, so that with great difficulty they entered the town and took possession of the battery and secured themselves to wait till daylight. Hearing a great shout and the firing cease, and not knowing the occasion, concluded that the General had got in and the city had surrendered. After it was light, to their great disappointment, they found it otherwise. They found themselves surrounded and no retreat, and that they must fall into the hands of their enemies. Thus we were defeated, with the loss of our General and upwards of 400 of our officers and men killed or taken. Every Captain in Colonel Arnold's party was killed or taken, and but four of his men escaped and they invalids.

January 2nd, Tuesday.—Today Mayor Meigs, one of our officers taken, came out of the city on parole, and has liberty to stay till Friday and carry the clothes belonging to our men in to them. He informs us that our people are used very well.

January 3rd, Wednesday.—About twelve o'clock last night were alarmed by a report that the enemy had come out upon us.

Marched to headquarters and found the alarm false.

January 4th, Thursday.—The Canadians are daily joining us. The most of our men fit for duty are on guard. We hear that provisions and wood are scarce in the city.

January 5th, Friday.—We are in expectation every night that the enemy will come out upon us. We took two spies who came out last night. Today Major Meigs went back, according to his parole.

January 6th, Saturday.—At night we began to build a breastwork with snow to secure us from musket balls if the enemy should come out against us.

January 7th, Sunday.—Today had orders to carry the packs and clothing belonging to our messmate prisoners to headquarters to be sent to them.

January 8th, Monday.—This morning we carried the prisoners' packs to headquarters.

January 9th, Tuesday.—Heard that General Worcester was on his way from Montreal. A bad snow storm today.

January 10th, Wednesday.—Severely cold and uncomfortable.

January 11th, Thursday.—Continues cold. In the afternoon we went to the hospital to bury one of our company who died of a wound. At night a bad snow storm.

January 12th, Friday.—Cold, uncomfortable weather. The snow deep and bad storming. One of our company died with the small pox today.

January 13th, Saturday.—Cold and squally. Little stirring. Nothing new.

January 14th, Sunday.—Continues cold and uncomfortable. No remarks.

January 15th, Monday.—A bad snowstorm, and so cold that a man can scarce get out without freezing.

January 16th, Tuesday.—We had letters from our friends, the prisoners in the city.

January 17th, Wednesday.—A cold snow-storm; the snow deep.

January 18th, Thursday.—Clears off pleasant in the afternoon. I went on guard down to St. Roche's.

January 19th, Friday.—At night was relieved from guard. This evening some of our guards at St. Roche's set fire to some buildings there that the enemy were going to make use of for firewood.

January 20th, Saturday.—Moderate, but some snow. The enemy were firing some part of the day from the city.

January 21st, Sunday.—A pleasant day. This morning three of our prisoners made their escape from the city.

January 22nd, Monday.—Last night some of our guards at St. Roche's set a number of vessels on fire that lay against the village. In the evening I was on guard at St. Roche's.

January 23d, Tuesday.—A pleasant day.

We had several shot thrown at our guard house; in the afternoon we took three prisoners—merchants belonging to the city; carried them to headquarters. In the evening I was relieved from guard.

January 24th, Wednesday.—Moderate weather. One hundred and forty men arrived from Montreal. At night some of our guards set some houses on fire in St. Roche's suburbs.

January 25th, Thursday.—This day, about noon, 500 of the enemy came out at Palace Gate. About 200 advanced almost to our guard house. As soon as we were mustered they retreated in again.

January 26th, Friday.—This day we had orders for all of Col. Arnold's detachment to go down to Bon Poir passage to keep a stationed guard, to prevent the Tories from carrying wood and provisions into the city that way.

January 27th, Saturday.—Exceeding cold weather.

January 28th, Sunday.—Mr. Spring, our chaplain, preached at Camp Dryols.

January 29th, Monday.—Continues cold, but something more moderate in the evening.

January 30th, Tuesday.—This day we had to go down the Bon Poir ferry and join Capt. Smith, which was not agreeable to our company, we looking upon ourselves as freemen, and, have been so since the first of January, refused to go. Our company consisting of fourteen men fit for duty enlisted for two months under Capt. Newhall in Col. Livingston's regiment. In the afternoon were put under guard at head quarters for disobedience of orders.

January 31st, Wednesday.—To day we were tried by a Court Martial, and fined one month's pay, and ordered to join Capt. Smith immediately, or be again confined and receive thirty-nine stripes, two minutes allowed to answer in. We finding that arbitrary rule prevailed, concluded to go with Capt. Smith. Then we were released and went to our quarters.

February 1st, Thursday.—This morning we marched down to Bon Poir ferry and joined Capt. Smith's guard, much against our will. Last night some of our guards at St. Roche's set some of the buildings on fire. The enemy firing upon them with cannon and small arms, killed one and wounded two men. We were alarmed, went to our rendezvous. When all was still again went back to our quarters.

February 2d, Friday.—Exceeding cold. A number of the enemy out in St. Roche's gathering up the ruins of burned buildings for fire wood.

February 3d, Saturday.—The weather almost unendurable by reason of the cold.

February 4th, Sunday.—Reinforcements are daily coming in. Twenty-five men arrived from New England.

February 5th, Monday.—The weather con-

tinues extremely cold, it has been so for three days past. At night three of our prisoners made their escape from the city. They brought news of our friends, prisoners in the city, that provision is scarce, that the enemy intends to come out upon us soon, and take our stores.

February 6th, Tuesday.—It continues as cold as ever. There is little stirring by reason of the cold. In the evening we espied a bright light in the city, and another on Bonpoir village. Supposed it to be a signal made by some Tory in order to carry some provisions in across the river. A party was sent from our guard to Bonpoir to find out the occasion of the light. Before we had gone far the light was gone. We marched down to a Tories house where we supposed the light was made and set a guard this night. In the morning we returned back to our quarters.

February 7th, Wednesday.—Continues as cold as ever.

February 8th, Thursday.—A pleasant day. A large number of the enemy are out in St. Roches picking up the ruins of burnt buildings for fuel. We had several shells thrown at our guard house, but they did no damage.

February 9th, Friday.—A severe snow storm came on this afternoon, increasing this evening.

February 10th, Saturday.—The storm continues. Such a storm, I believe, never was known in New England. Two of our men nearly perished going after provisions.

February 11th, Sunday.—It clears off pleasant. Our commander sent a flag to the city today. The enemy did not fire upon him, but gave him ill treatment and refused to receive any letters from him.

February 12th, Monday.—Pleasant sun, but cold, which is nothing strange in this country.

February 13th, Tuesday.—This morning one of our prisoners made his escape from the city. Two British soldiers deserted and came with him.

February 14th, Wednesday.—A pleasant day, and the sun is so warm that snow gives a little on the roofs of the houses, which is something remarkable. We had a number of shots fired at our guardhouse, but did no damage. Some troops arrived from New England.

February 15th, Thursday.—Raw, cold weather. Today we had a number of shots fired at our guardhouse, but received no damage. This evening six of our prisoners made their escape from the city, and brought one deserter with them. In the evening we had some shells thrown at our guardhouse, but received no damage.

February 16th, Friday.—We had a number more shot fired at our guardhouse today, but none have done us any damage yet.

February 17th, Saturday.—A cold, sharp air. We have shot flying around our guard-

house every day from the enemy, but have received no damage yet.

February 18th, Sunday.—We had a severe cold night and it continues cold today.

February 19th, Monday.—Clear, cold weather; all still.

February 20th, Tuesday. A moderately pleasant day. We had a number of shot fired at us today. Not a shot has struck our house yet.

February 21st, Wednesday.—Continues pleasant. This morning a hot cannonading began on both sides, which lasted some hours; we received no damage.

February 22nd, Thursday.—A cold day. Our guard divided into two companies. Set another guard below us, one mile's distance.

February 23rd, Friday.—Cold, uncomfortable weather.

February 24th, Saturday.—A number of the enemy are out in St. John's suburbs, taking down the buildings for fire wood.

February 25th, Sunday.—About nine o'clock last evening had orders to lay on our arms and double our guards, as there is a movement among the enemy. We kept a good lookout, but all still.

February 26th, Monday.—There is a brisk firing in the city with small arms.

February 27th, Tuesday.—A warm, pleasant day; the snow beginning to thaw; at night we had some rain.

February 28th, Wednesday.—Continues rainy; the going is exceeding bad.

February 29th, Thursday.—This morning our company had orders to go to Bonpoir village to join a guard with Captain Bailly and relieve a French guard. We went down and took our quarters in a house by the river side.

March 1st, Friday.—Extremely cold. In the afternoon we had a number of shot fired at our guard house, but did no damage.

March 2nd, Saturday.—Thick weather, and some snow; clears off pleasant in the afternoon.

March 3d, Sunday. Severe cold. In the evening we took three prisoners who came out of the city.

March 4th, Monday.—Uncomfortable weather; in the evening we had a heavy rain.

March 5th, Tuesday.—Continues rainy. This morning we hoisted a red flag before the city. At night a bad storm of snow, with a hard gale of wind at northeast.

March 6th, Wednesday.—We had some rain this morning, but cold. We received our pay of Captain Smith for one month.

March 7th, Thursday.—Pleasant weather.

March 8th, Friday.—Some troops arrived from Philadelphia.

March 9th, Saturday.—The enemy are busy cutting a channel in the ice to make a passage into the lower town.

March 10th, Sunday.—Cold, uncomfortable weather.

March 11th, Monday.—A pleasant morning. This afternoon our house took fire on the roof; with much difficulty we put it out.

March 12th, Tuesday.—A cold snowstorm and hard gale of wind; it clears off this morning.

March 13th, Wednesday.—This afternoon a party of the enemy came out of the city on a party of our men at Wolfe's cave, on fatigue. After a small skirmish the enemy went in again.

March 14th, Thursday.—This afternoon our General sent a flag to the city. The enemy would take no letters from him, and ordered him back again, or they would fire on him immediately.

March 15th, Friday.—A pleasant day.

March 16th, Saturday.—We are making preparations for another attack on the city; collecting fascines and other materials to build batteries as soon as the weather will permit.

March 17th, Sunday.—It being St. Patrick's day we had the curiosity to go to Mass in Bonpoir.

March 18th, Monday.—A brisk firing with cannon and small arms in the city.

March 19th, Tuesday.—To day we had one piece of cannon and two howitzers come into camp.

March 20th, Wednesday.—Troops are daily coming in to our assistance from various parts. One large company came in today.

March 21st, Thursday.—Cold uncomfortable weather. Our battery at Point Levi is almost completed.

March 22d, Friday.—A hot firing began this morning in the city upon our men at Point Levi, at work on the battery and continued all the forenoon. Three companies more are ordered on to Point Levi.

March 23d, Saturday.—We had information this morning that a party of the enemy had gone down the river by water after provision. About one hundred and fifty men were sent down to obstruct them and three companies of Canadians were sent to Orleans to strengthen our guards there.

March 24th, Sunday.—A cold stormy day. One of our prisoners belonging to Captain Lane's artillery made his escape from the city.

March 25th, Monday.—We had a number of shot fired from the city at our battery at Point Levi. One company arrived in camp from the Jerseys.

March 26th, Tuesday.—We heard from the party down the river. They have had a skirmish with the enemy and have taken a party of thirty men without any loss on our side, only three men wounded. About two hundred more were sent to reinforce our party down the river. Upwards of one hundred

cannon were discharged within a few minutes in the city and some shells thrown at our troops at Point Levi.

March 27th, Wednesday.—This morning about 11 o'clock our house took fire on the roof the wind blowing fresh at North West, the fire spread fast, we saw no possibility of saving the house, and went to clearing it as fast as possible. It was soon after burned down. We moved up to Bonpoir village. This afternoon some prisoners taken down the river were brought to headquarters.

March 28th, Thursday.—Uncomfortable weather. Raw cold wind for several days.

March 29th, Friday.—Some firing at our troops at Point Levi from the city.

March 30th, Saturday.—One of the guard at the lower guard house was killed by a cannon ball from the city. A number of the enemy came out on St. John's. We went down to them, after a short skirmish with them they went in again. We received no damage.

March 31st, Sunday.—Rev. Mr. Briggs came to our quarters and gave us a discourse from 36th Psalms and 7th verse.

April 1st, Monday.—General Worcester arrived at camp; we lost one man, killed at Point Levi with a cannon ball from the city.

April 2nd, Tuesday.—We are at work building batteries at different places.

April 3rd, Wednesday.—This morning we opened our battery at Point Levi; there was a hot cannonading on both sides all day; we received no damage; we had some rain in the evening; the snow is now five feet deep on a level.

April 4th, Thursday.—We had cannonading on both sides to-day.

April 5th, Friday.—We began to work on the battery at Bonpoir ferry. The enemy discovered us and fired on us but did no damage.

April 6th, Saturday.—This night all our company was on fatigue at the passage battery; two twelve-pound cannons were brought to the battery.

April 7th, Sunday.—A bad storm of hail and rain; no stirring to-day.

April 8th, Monday.—We fired several shot from our battery at Point Levi.

April 9th, Tuesday.—At work on the passage battery hauling fascines and plank for platforms.

April 10th, Wednesday.—A pleasant warm day!

April 11th, Thursday.—Bad stirring! The snow goes away fast; the ground overflowed with water.

April, 12th, Friday.—We have an easterly wind that carries off the snow and ice fast.

April 13th, Saturday.—It is bad travelling, by reason of the water being in many places in the road three feet deep; the ground

begins to appear on the top of some of the hills.

April 14th, Sunday.—But little done on our battery on account of the badness of the road.

April 15th, Monday.—The time of our last engagement has expired; we intend to set out for New England soon.

April 16th, Tuesday.—We had an invitation today from the officers of Col. Livingston's regiment to go to Bonpoir; they treated us handsomely; after going through the manual exercise we returned to our quarters.

April 17th, Wednesday.—The general desires that we would stay a few days more in camp.

April 18th, Thursday.—Our company went to headquarters to get a pass to go home. By the general's desire we concluded to stay a few days longer; we have two fine ships at Orleans with which at a convenient time we intend to burn shipping in the lower town; a woman belonging to the Pennsylvania troops was killed to-day by accident—a soldier carelessly snapping his musket which proved to be loaded.

April 19th, Friday.—Cold, uncomfortable weather! The enemy fired several shots at our guard house at Bonpoir ferry and struck the house two or three times.

April 20th, Saturday.—I received four pounds of Capt. Smith; the enemy began a brisk fire upon our guard house at the ferry at different parts of the city; damaged the house much; drove us out of it into the battery but hurt no man.

April 21st, Sunday.—The enemy have almost beat our guard house down at the ferry, although it is very strong, nearly three feet thick through with stone; we heard the Americans had taken Boaton.

April 22nd, Monday.—This morning we opened our battery at Bonpoir ferry, fired a number of shot into the city and received some from it; being stormy in the afternoon the firing ceased on both sides; 150 men arrived from Montreal on batteaux.

April 23d, Tuesday.—A hot cannonading began on both sides this morning; we opened a bomb battery in the evening and threw a number of shells into the city.

April 24th, Wednesday.—This morning we began to fire hot shot from the ferry battery; as one of our men was ramming home a cartridge in one of the guns—we had fired hot shot out of it—the piece not being well sponged—the cartridge took fire and mortally wounded the man.

April 25th, Thursday.—We have kept a steady cannonading from the batteries for three days past.

April 26th, Friday.—A storm of rain; but little firing on either side today; we split a twelve-pounder in our battery at the ferry which wounded a number, but none mortally.

April 27th, Saturday.—This morning we mounted a brass twenty-four-pound cannon in the ferry battery—discharged her once and broke the axletree, which was all we fired to-day.

April 28th, Sunday.—Fine pleasant weather; a number of troops arrived in camp from New England; we have a steady cannonading on both sides today.

April 29th, Monday.—A number of the the New York troops are discharged and are to set off for home up the river by water to-morrow morning. This morning we mounted our Brass piece again and got in readiness for a warm fire in the morning.

April 30th, Tuesday.—Thick rainy weather. No firing today on either side. Gen. Thomas is expected in camp with a large reinforcement; when he arrives we that are left of Col. Arnold's detachment are to be discharged.

May 1st, Wednesday.—We had snow last night. A raw cold day. But little firing on either side for some days past.

May 2d, Thursday.—Gen. Thomas arrived in camp with five hundred men. We had a report that there is a British fleet in the river.

May 3d, Friday.—Our Captain went to headquarters to get a pass for us to go home, he got a promise of one. In the evening we brought up some of our fresh ships against the city, and set them on fire, but being to late in the tide did no execution.

May 4th, Saturday.—The Canadian troops are all called into headquarters. It is supposed that there will be another attack on the city soon. Our captain got our discharge and a pass for us to march home.

May 5th, Sunday.—We marched to Headquarters to get in readiness to march home.

May 6th, Monday.—This morning three frigates came up the river, anchored before the city. We drew four days provisions. At three o'clock marched for home. The frigates firing a parting salute. We marched up as far as Point aux Tremble. An express overtook us and told us that the whole army was on the retreat. That the enemy came out and drove all our army off the ground, took our cannon and a number of our skel. We marched on five miles farther and put up being much fatigued.

May 7th, Tuesday.—We set out before day-break. All our army is on a retreat, followed by three ships. Some of our men were taken at Point aux Tremble, and a schooner and a brig which we have had in possession all winter. The frigates are beating up the river. We were stopped at Shambo till afternoon, then we set out again and marched the greater part of the night.

May 8th, Wednesday.—Our army stopped at Point Shambo in order to make a stand against the enemy. We marched and got within three miles of Three Rivers when we put up.

May 9th, Thursday.—We came to Three

Rivers this morning. I am much beat out and so lame I can scarcely walk one step. I fell in with one Mr. Holsted, a gentleman from Quebec who has got his family with him, and is going to move to New York. I got into his boat with his family. About noon set out from Three Rivers and went twenty-seven miles up the river.

May 10th, Friday.—We set out early in the morning; crossed a lake in the river when we met with some difficulty, it being equally and we a good distance from land. We arrived at night within two miles of the river Sorrel.

May 11th, Saturday.—We arrived at Sorrel river this morning, tarried all day waiting for a batteau to proceed up the river. Here is a Prussian general and a number of troops fortifying the mouth of the river.

May 12th, Sunday.—We set out about nine o'clock, went about twenty miles up the river to a village called St. Dennis, where we tarried all night.

May 13th, Monday.—We had a head wind, got but a little way up the river. We put up at a village called St. Charles, about three leagues from Fort Shambole.

May 14th, Tuesday.—We arrived at Fort Shambole this afternoon, unloaded our boats and tarried in the Fort tonight.

May 15th, Wednesday.—This afternoon we set out by land, arrived at St. John's Fort, about nine o'clock and put up.

May 16th, Thursday.—Our company has gone over the lake, they set out last night. I am detained for a passage, there is no provision to be had here. My musket was seized; valued at ten dollars.

May 17th, Friday.—Mr. Holsted and his family have arrived here. I expect to go over the lake with them, but can get no boat at present.

May 18th, Saturday. There is an Indian canoe going over the lake. I have got liberty to go in her. We set out about nine from St. Johns; went about 30 miles up the lake to the white house and stopped all night. We met with some provision at the Isle of Norce.

May 19th, Sunday. We set out at daylight, went about 15 miles. The wind blew hard against us, we put ashore on an island to wait until it is more moderate. A little before night we set out again; went a few miles to another island, and there we tarried all night.

May 20th, Monday.—Pleasant morning; we set out early—got within about 12 miles of Crown Point; the wind blew so hard against us that we had liked to have perished before we could get to the land. We left our boat and set out in the woods to travel to Crown Point. Travelled about 10 miles, found a house where we tarried all night.

May 21st, Tuesday.—We set out in the woods again, travelled until noon, came to a house where we tarried until sunset, then we crossed over a bay to Crown Point.

May 22nd, Wednesday.—This morning five of us in company crossed the lake from C. P., took a path in the woods leading to No. 4. We travelled to Otter Creek and put up.

May 23rd, Thursday.—We had some rain this morning, which detained us a few hours. We set out, travelled to Derum, put up at a public house.

May 24th, Friday.—Set out this morning; travelled twenty-seven miles to Cavendish, put up at a public house.

May 25th, Saturday.—Set out this morning; came to No. 4 ferry. In the afternoon crossed over, made a stop at No. 4; then we travelled about two miles to Major Bellows', and put up at a public house.

May 26th, Sunday.—We set out early in the morning; travelled through Walpole, and and here we had a rainy day. Came to Swansy and put up.

May 27th, Monday.—Set out early in the morning. Bad travelling. Travelled through Fitz William. At night came to Ashburnham and put up.

May 28th, Tuesday.—Set out this morning. Travelled through Westminster and Lunenburg; came to Littleton and put up.

May 29th, Wednesday.—Set out in the morning; travelled to Concord, when I overtook some of my messmates, whom I have not seen since I was at Three Rivers. Set out again; travelled through Billerica; came to Andover and put up.

May 30th, Thursday.—Set out this morning; travelled through Boxford and Bradford. About twelve o'clock arrived at Newburyport. Found all friends well.

Distances:

- 58 miles from mouth Kennebec river to Fort Weston.
- 18 miles from Fort Weston to Fort Halifax.
- 20 miles from Fort Halifax to Meconick carrying place.
- 9 miles from Meconick carrying place to Norridgewalk.
- 19 miles from Norridgewalk to Corretunkers carrying place.
- 18 miles from Corretunkers carrying place to the Great carrying place.
- 14 miles across the Great carrying place to Dead river.
- 86 miles up Dead river to the first pond.
- 8 miles across the ponds and carrying places to Chandler streams.
- 74 miles from Chandler streams to the first inhabitants.
- 54 miles from Sattigan to Quebec.
- 150 miles from Newburyport to Kennebeck.
- 538 miles from Newburyport to the City of Quebec.

NOTES.

Captain Ezra Lunt's Company.

This company was composed exclusively of Newburyport soldiers, excepting one or two credited to Newbury. The men really belonged in part to Newbury, but appear to have almost all enlisted on the quota of Newburyport. Newbury at that time included seven-eighths of the present territory of Newburyport and where more than a third of the inhabitants dwell. The company was one of the finest bands of men ever enlisted in a noble cause. The commander was a stage driver and for some time the publisher of the "Essex Journal," the newspaper started in Newburyport by Isalah Thomas. The first lieutenant of the company was a brother of the captain, and he kept an interesting diary of the service rendered by the company during the year 1775, which is now in possession of his grandson, Daniel Lunt, of Oldtown, (Newbury,) and which has been printed by Dr. S. A. Green of Boston. The story goes that the company was started in the Old South church after a stirring discourse from Rev. Jonathan Parsons, the pastor, Captain Lunt being the first to volunteer. Captain Lunt afterwards did most excellent service for his country in various positions of trust in the army during the whole of the war. His company, as will be seen in the text, formed one of the eight of Colonel Moses Little's (17th) regiment. The roll of the members is found at the State House in at least two collections, one dated in April, 1776, but giving the service for May 2, 1775, to August 1, 1775, and the other among what are called the "coat rolls," which was made out on the first of October, 1775, and which is a little changed. This last gives the names of twenty men, including our diarist, who had joined the Quebec expedition. The names are familiar ones to the ears of Newburyport, more than three quarters of them having descendants here and nine-tenths of the names having representatives in the place. The rolls are worthy of preservation. It will be seen that our friend Mr. Haskell furnished music for the band of patriots, though afterwards he became a private. The first roll is as follows:

NAME.	RANK	ENLISTED.	TO.
Ezra Lunt, Capt'n.....		May 2,	Aug. 1.
Paul Lunt, 1st Lieut.....		"	"
Nathaniel Montgomery, 2d Lieut..		"	"
Robert Fowler, Sergeant.....		"	"
Nathaniel Mitchell, Sergeant.....		"	"
John McLarty, Sergeant.....		"	"
Edmund Morse, Sergeant.....		"	"
Timothy Palmer, Corporal.....		"	"
William Holaday, Corporal.....		"	"
Moses Kimball, Corporal.....		"	"
Eliphalet Pillsbury, Corporal.....		"	"
Benjamin Pearson, Drummer.....		"	"
Benjamin Newman, Drummer.....		"	"
Bishop Norton, Fifer.....		"	"

	May 2.	Aug. 1.
Caleb Haskell, Fifer.....		
William Coker, Private.....		
William Shackford, ".....		
Daniel Ela, ".....		
Thomas Gould ".....		
Enoch Pierce ".....		
Parker Chase ".....		
Michael Caswell ".....		
Enoch Richardson ".....		
Moses Cross ".....		
John Brown ".....		
Nath'l Stevens Babson ".....		
John Stickney ".....		
John Sleeper ".....		
Moses George ".....		
Moses Moores ".....		
Nathaniel Smith ".....		
John Perry ".....		
Robert Marshall ".....		
John Smith ".....		
Thomas Botter ".....		
Samuel Stickney ".....		
Joseph Wood ".....		
Moses Rogers ".....		
Josiah Carr ".....		
John Goodhue ".....		
Abraham Knowlton ".....		
Jacob True ".....		
Timothy Condren ".....		
Mayo Greenleaf ".....		
David Pearson ".....		
John C. Roberts ".....		
David Rogers ".....		
Nathaniel Warner ".....		
Samuel Lankester ".....		
Enoch Foot ".....		
Jesse Emery ".....		
Thomas Hammond ".....		
Barth. L. Spooner ".....		
John Matchell ".....		
Richard Shay ".....	July 17	
Benjamin Davis ".....	"	
Skipper Lunt ".....	"	
Moses Merrill ".....	"	
John Shackford ".....	"	
James Plnder ".....	"	
Richard Goodwin ".....	"	
John Chase ".....	May 2	
John Holaday ".....	"	
Joseph Harbut ".....	"	
Zachariah Sawtel ".....	"	
Samuel Phipps ".....	"	

[N. B. The last four men are credited to Newbury. All the others to Newburyport, although Newbury is credited with furnishing arms to quite a large number of them.]

The second roll is more interesting as giving the ages and correcting some of the mistakes in the names. It was a roll of the men

who had enlisted for eight months and were entitled to coats from the province. All these rolls at the State House have a column headed "Quebec." In this column are placed all men who had joined the expedition the month before, they evidently being considered as on detached service and still members of their respective companies :

A return of Captain Ezra Lunt's Comp'y in the 17th Regiment of Foot in ye service of ye United Colonies of North America, commanded by Col. Moses Little,

NAME.	RANK.	AGE.	ENLISTED
Ezra Lunt.....	Captain	32	May 2.
Paul Lunt.....	1st Lieut.	28	"
Nath'l Montgomery.....	2d Lieut.	24	"
Rob't Fowle.....	Serg't major	32	"
Nath'l Mitchell.....	Serg't	23	"
John McLarty.....	"	26	"
Edmund Morse.....	"	25	"
Timothy Palmer.....	"	23	"
William Holliday.....	Corporal	21	"
Moses Kimball.....	"	22	"
Elphalet Pillsbury.....	"	24	"
Will'm Coker.....	"	24	"
Blishop Norton.....	Drumstand	23	"
Benj'n Pearson.....	files.	22	"
Daniel Ela.....	Private	25	"
Enoch Pierce.....	"	20	"
Parker Chase.....	"	31	"
Michael Caswell.....	"	22	"
Moses Moores.....	"	20	"
Nath. Smith.....	"	22	"
John Perry.....	"	19	"
Rob't Marshall.....	"	20	"
John Smith.....	"	20	"
Samuel Stickney.....	"	22	"
Moses Rogers.....	"	19	"
John Chase.....	"	18	"
Abram Knowlton.....	"	18	"
Timothy Condry.....	"	16	"
David Pearson.....	"	19	"
David Rogers.....	"	18	"
Nath'l Warner.....	"	19	"
Rich'd Haniel took Joseph Wood's place.....	"	30	"
Samuel Lancaster.....	"	32	"
Thomas Hammond.....	"	25	"
John Marshall.....	"	20	"
Rich'd Shay.....	"	29	July 17
Benj'n Davis.....	"	18	"
Skipper Lunt.....	"	17	"
James Pinder.....	"	25	"
Richard Goodwin.....	"	34	"
*Caleb Haskell.....	"	21	May 2
*Wm. Shackford.....	"	22	"
*Thomas Gould.....	"	24	"
*Enoch Richardson.....	"	21	"
*Moses Cross.....	"	28	"
*Nath. Babson.....	"	25	"
*Jona. Stickney.....	"	20	"
*John Sleeper.....	"	21	"
*Moses George.....	"	35	"
*Thomas Bolter.....	"	18	"
*Josiah Carr.....	"	22	"
*John Goodhue.....	"	20	"
*Jacob True.....	"	21	"
*Mayo Greenleaf.....	"	22	"
*John Carr Roberts.....	"	20	"
*Enoch Foot.....	"	27	"
*Jesse Emery.....	"	24	"
*Barth'w Spooner.....	"	20	"
*Moses Merrill.....	"	19	July 17
*John Shackford.....	"	19	"

Bolin's and Wigglesworth's.

These two houses at Cambridge where the diarist mentions as being quartered with his company are also mentioned by Paul Lunt. All the additional information he gives is that the former was Mr. John Bolin. Wigglesworth's was undoubtedly the residence of Edward Wigglesworth, Hollis profes-or at Harvard, and first cousin of Col. Edward Wigglesworth, one of the leaders in Newburyport revolutionary affairs. The latter shed additional lustre on an already illustrious family. Although one of the best known officers in the army and one of the most prominent men in the affairs of the commonwealth, he so devoted his means to his country's cause as to impoverish himself. His wife was obliged to receive the regular soldier's aid from the town, and the colonel died a poor pensioner himself.

The Draft for Quebec.

The men who accompanied Colonel Arnold through the Maine forest were taken from various regiments around Boston, according as they volunteered. They appear to have been considered as on a detached service. The other Newburyport and Newbury men, beside those already indicated in the roll of Captain Lunt's company, who left local companies to join the expedition, appear on the state house rolls as follows:

From Capt. Timothy Barnard's company of Col.

Moses Little's regiment:

NAME.	PLACE.	AGE.
Sergeant Nicholas Tiltcomb,	Newbury,	25, May 9.
Private Patrick Herrington,	NPort,	25, "
" William Pav,	"	22, "
" Patrick Tracy,	"	25, "

From Capt. Jacob Gerrish's company of Col.

Moses Little's regiment:

NAME.	PLACE.	AGE.
Drummer Benjamin Newman,	NPort,	30, Sept. 5.

From Capt. Benjamin Perkins's company of Col.

Moses Little's regiment:

NAME.	PLACE.	AGE.
Private Benjamin Hall Tappan,	NPort,	22, June 8.

Perhaps there may have been others from scattering commands, who belonged to the towns at the mouth of the Merrimac, but probably but few. The chapiain, as is well known, was from Newburyport, Rev. Samuel Spring, pastor for many years of the North Congregational society.

Eating a Dog.

The simple narrative of our writer does not adorn the sufferings endured by the band with the romance of heroism, but his mention of one company having to subsist on the flesh of a dog was only one item in a series of terrible privations undergone. The grand attempt of Arnold's band could not be more fitly commemorated than by the following beautiful lines published by an anonymous writer in the New York Journal of Commerce just before the breaking out of the rebellion. No fitter time could have been selected for this composition, than then, when the recital of such valorous deeds of their ancestors might well influence the military spirit of New England to undertake the terrible ordeal of the strife against slavery:

They marched with Arnold at their head,

Our soldiers true and brave,

To far-off heights of Canada,

By wood and rock and wave.

They left the scenes behind perchance

They might not see again;

The homesteads fair, the fields which smiled

With autumn's ripened grain;

The names prefixed with a star () have "Quebec" written opposite their names, indicating that, at the date of the roll, they were no Arnold's expedition.

And forth they marched to meet the foe,
The invader's course to check,
When the autumn leaves were brightening
Along the Kennebec.

On through the deep and darkening wood,
Through bush and brake and brier,
The wolf-howl round their path by day,
By night beyond their fire,—
Their camp fire where, all travel-worn,
When fording lake and stream
Chilled with the wave, with hunger faint,
They laid them down to dream
Of those dear homes they left behind;
A dim and lessening speck,
When they marched away to Canada,
Beside the Kennebec.

And one, a brave and noble boy,
With kindling cheek and eye,
Whose smile and voice brought light to all,
Lay down at last to die;

To die of hunger's gnawing pain,
A fate that some must share,
Who closed with tears his soft blue eyes,
And heard his dying prayer.
They took a bright curl from his brow,—
The 'kerchief from his neck,
And laid him 'neath the autumn leaves,
Beside the Kennebec.

Within a fair New England home
Are kept those relics yet;
The story of our stormy Past
True hearts will not forget.
A sister's love kept bright this theme.
It passed from sire to son;—
And now, when winter evenings come,
And talk and song are done,
The grandsire tells the story o'er,
With a tear he will not check,
Of the boy who died so long ago,
Beside the Kennebec.



THE
HASKELL
DIARY