

in-Chief and Commander of the Forces, announcing that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent had been please to direct that medals or other badges of distinction should be issued to such officers as were recommended by His Excellency who were engaged in the actions at Detroit, Chateauguay, and Chrystler's Farm.

April 25th.—A notice from the General Post Office states that the office will, on the 2nd May, be removed to the Freemason's Hall; and that, for the future, the mails will travel by night as well as by day.

June 14th.—Addresses were presented to Chief-Justices Sewell and Monk by the Legislative Council and the inhabitants of the city and vicinity of Quebec, expressing their strong disapproval of the action of the House of Assembly in preferring articles of accusation against the two Chief-Justices, and expressing their great confidence in and hearty sympathy with the accused.

July 14th.—The *Quebec Gazette* published the Proclamation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, dated from Carlton House on the 6th of May, declaring the cessation of arms, as well by sea as land, agreed upon between His Britannic Majesty and His Most Christian Majesty, and enjoining the observance thereof.

August 2d.—H.M.SS. *Warspite*, 74, Captain Lord James O'Bryen, and *Ajax*, 74, Rear-Admiral Otway, arrived at Quebec from Bordeaux with troops, accompanied by the *York*, 74, and the *Vengeur*, 74, which last, however, remained at the Brandy Pots and transhipped their troops. With these ships there arrived forty-three transports, with troops from the Garonne—amounting, with the troops which had previously arrived, to a reinforcement of about 16,000 men.

The squadron on Lake Champlain having been placed in a state of efficiency, and the new frigate the *Confiance* having been rapidly pushed forward so as to take part in the contemplated service, a strong reinforcement of blue jackets was sent from H.M.SS. *Ajax* and *Warspite*, then at Quebec, for service on the lake. The naval preparations being thus completed, Sir George Prevost concentrated his army between Laprairie and Fort Chambly, having under him Major-General de Rottenburg, immediately in command, and Majors-General Power, Robinson, and Brisbane in command of brigades. On the 1st of September, this army crossed the United States frontier at Odelltown, and on the 3rd advanced and occupied Champlain Town, which was abandoned by the enemy on the approach of the British. On the 4th, the British advanced upon Plattsburg, upon which town the United States militia retired as the British advanced. From the 4th until the 10th of September, the British remained in front of Plattsburg waiting until the fleet could assist in the projected combined attack. On the 11th, at dawn of day, the troops were ordered under arms, and about 9 A.M. the *Confiance* rounded Cumberland Head, followed at some distance by the other vessels.

The enemy's squadron on Lake Champlain consisted of the *Saratoga*, 26; *Eagle*, 20; *Ticonderoga*, 17; and the cutter *Preble*, of 7 guns. The British had, besides the *Confiance*, 36, the *Linet*, 18; the *Chub*, 10; and the *Finch*, 10; and 12 gun-boats, mounting in the aggregate 16 guns. Shortly after rounding Cumberland Head, the *Confiance* found herself, about 8 A.M., in front of the enemy's line, and had to bear the brunt of the fire of the whole United States squadron; a fire which, however, she returned with considerable effect.