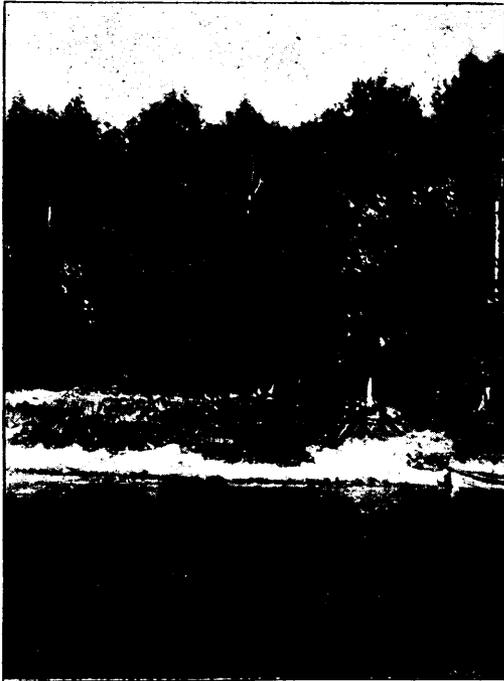


marked by only a few hillocks of earth and stones.

Proceeding on their course, the party halted on the banks of the Nottawasaga River, fully thirty miles from its outlet, and erected for themselves a number of temporary wooden huts. Here they cut down pine timber, hewed and prepared it on the spot, and constructed twenty-nine large batteaux, in which they completed the journey to Michilimackinac. The place where the expedition halted is known as the "Glengarry Landing." It was a familiar landmark for a long time, on account of the clearing they made, but the trees of second growth which cover it, are now so tall as to make it almost indistinguishable from the surrounding forest. From the journal of Captain Bulger, who accompanied the expedition, one gets an interesting glimpse of their departure from this place, and passage across



THE GLENGARRY LANDING, NOTTAWASAGA RIVER.

Here a detachment of the Glengarry Fencibles halted in Feb., 1814 while on their way from Kingston to the relief of Michilimackinac. They remained in this place until the ice broke up in the spring, constructing a flotilla of batteaux, in which they completed their journey.

"We embarked on the 22nd of April, having previously loaded the flotilla with provisions and stores, descending the Nottawasaga River—the ice in the upper part of which being still firm, we opened a channel through it—encamped on the night of the 24th of April in a dismal spot upon the north-eastern shore of Lake Huron (Georgian Bay), and on the following

morning entered upon the attempt to cross that lake, covered as it was, as far as the eye could reach, by fields of ice, through which, in almost constant, and, at times, terrific storms, we succeeded, with the loss of only one boat, in effecting a passage of nearly three hundred miles, arriving at Michilimackinac on the 18th of May. The expedition had occupied upwards of one hundred days, including our passage over the lake."

Taking into consideration the time of year, the comparative severity of the season, and the distance to be travelled, one may safely say that an expedition, more hazardous than this, is seldom undertaken. It was almost a continual struggle for nineteen days with the waves of Georgian Bay, and the floating masses of ice. The commander of the expedition wrote in high terms of the abilities and perseverance of the officers, as well as the endurance of

the men.

It was not until the 28th of July that Capt. Sinclair, the American commander, made an attack upon Michilimackinac—an attack, which, however, resulted in failure. Had not the relief expedition arrived, as it did some weeks before, the result would doubtless have been very different. But the result had been forestalled,