

ed in the *Quebec Gazette*, dissolving the Parliament of Lower Canada, and directing the issue of writs for the election of a new Parliament, returnable on the 13th of May following.

March 26th.—A General Order was issued conveying the approbation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel de Salaberry and the officers and men of the Canadian militia under his command at Chateauguay, and stating that in accordance with the request of His Excellency the Governor-General, His Royal Highness had been pleased to direct that colours should be forwarded for presentation to the embodied battalions of Canadian militia, "feeling that they have evinced an ability and disposition to secure them from insult, which gives them the best title to such a mark of distinction."

March 26th.—A proclamation was issued, appointing the 21st of April a day of General Thanksgiving, for the great success which had attended the operations of His Majesty's troops in various parts of the world, and for the protection of His Majesty's dominions from the attacks of his enemies.

March 30th.—The outposts on the communications leading from Odelltown to Burtonville and Lacolle Mill, were attacked at an early hour by the enemy under the command of Major-General Wilkinson, who had advanced with a force of nearly three thousand men collected from Burlington and Plattsburg. The British picquets fell back in good order before the superior numbers of the enemy, disputing his advance. The advance on the Burtonville road was not persevered in, the whole of the enemy's force being directed against the post at Lacolle, under command of Major Hancock, of the 13th regiment. The picquets were soon driven in and the

enemy advanced in force and established a battery of three 12-pounders, with which they opened fire on the Mill Block House. Major Hancock ordered an attack upon the enemy's guns, which although executed with the greatest gallantry, failed in consequence of the large number of the enemy's infantry posted in the surrounding woods. A second attempt to capture these guns was made by the grenadier company of the Canadian Fencibles and a company of Voltigeurs, who having followed the enemy from the Burtonville road with the view of reinforcing the point attacked, made a most spirited attempt to capture the enemy's guns, and although foiled in this, they succeeded in gaining the Block House and reinforcing the garrison. Captain Pring, of the Royal Navy, brought up a sloop and some gun-boats from Isle aux Noix to the mouth of the Lacolle river, whence he opened a destructive and galling fire upon the enemy. Lieut. Creswick, R. N., succeeded in landing two field-pieces and stores, and getting them from the boats to the Block House. The enemy persevered in his attack until night-fall, when he withdrew his guns and retreated by the road to Odelltown, having sustained a severe loss. The loss of the British in this attack was two officers (Captain Ellard and Ensign Whitford, of the 13th regiment) wounded, 11 men killed, and 2 serjeants and 42 men wounded. Major Hancock expressed himself highly indebted to Capt. Ritter, of the Frontier Militia, whose local knowledge enabled him to afford the most essential service and to furnish most valuable information. The loss of the United States forces on this occasion, is said to have reached nearly 300 in killed, wounded, and missing.

April 24th.—A General Order was issued by His Excellency the Governor-