

for the garrison. A small party of seamen, under the command of Lieutenant Bulger, of the Royal Newfoundland regiment, succeeded in capturing the *Tigress* on the evening of the 3rd of September, and the *Scorpion* on the morning of the 5th. After the capture of these two vessels (each carried a long 24-pounder, and had a complement of thirty-two men) no further attack was made upon Michilimackinac.

Lieutenant-Colonel McDonall, who commanded at Michilimackinac, despatched Lieutenant-Colonel McKay, of the Indian Department, early in July, with six hundred and fifty men, to attack the United States post at Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi. On the 17th of July, Lieutenant-Colonel McKay arrived at this post, which was situated on a height, and was defended by two block-houses, each mounting six pieces of cannon, and in front of the fort, in the middle of the Mississippi, was stationed a large gun-boat, carrying fourteen pieces of artillery. The fort having refused to surrender, Colonel McKay opened fire upon the gun-boat, which he soon compelled to cut her cable and drop down the river for shelter. On the evening of the 19th of July, Lieutenant-Colonel McKay, having thrown up breastworks at a distance of four hundred and fifty yards, prepared to open a cannonade upon the fort, when the enemy hoisted a white flag and sent an officer to announce their surrender. The British immediately occupied the post, the surrender of which was of great importance, as it at once secured the ascendancy of British influence over the Indian tribes of the West.

August 16th.—A detachment of the enemy, accompanied by a number of Indians, landed at Port Talbot, a settlement on the shores of Lake Erie, founded by Colonel Talbot, surprised the place,

and plundered the inhabitants of all they possessed, leaving them utterly destitute and almost naked; even women and children were robbed of their clothing in the most shameless manner. Upwards of fifty families, numbering over two hundred persons, suffered by this raid. The Burwells were particularly unfortunate on this occasion—five heads of families of that name being included in the list of sufferers. Mahlon Burwell, a Member of the House of Assembly, although ill of fever and ague, was bound like a felon and carried away as a prisoner. Colonel Talbot escaped with much difficulty, but was unable to save a single article.

September 17th.—The United States garrison at Fort Erie made a sortie in the afternoon, and attacked the lines of the British investing force with the whole strength of the garrison, amounting to upwards of five thousand men. At first the enemy gained some advantage, and turned the right of the British line of piquets, gaining possession, after a hard fight, of two batteries. Reinforcements were, however, rapidly pushed forward, and the enemy was driven into the fort with considerable loss. Both sides suffered severely in this affair. The United States commander admitted a loss in killed, wounded, and missing of five hundred and nine men, including eleven officers killed and twenty-three wounded.

The British lost three officers and one hundred and twelve men killed, seventeen officers and one hundred and sixty-one men wounded, and thirteen officers and three hundred and three men missing (these men it was subsequently ascertained were captured in the first rush upon the British entrenchments; they were sent prisoners to Albany, where they arrived on the 9th of October); total, six hundred and nine of all ranks.