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After a series of occurrences on or near the Canadian Lakes, which, as they added no feature of importance to the present campaign, we deem it unnecessary to detail, Sir George Prevost (having received information that the Americans were assembling in considerable force on the Montreal frontier, thought it expedient to quit Kingston, and repair to Montreal, where he arrived on September 25th. He found that the American Major-General Hampton, after advancing to the frontier line, and overpowering one of the British picquets, had suddenly moved to the Westward. In the meantime the British commander of the District, Sir R. Sheaffe, had moved the whole of his troops to the defence of the frontier line, and had called out 3000 of the sedentary militia. These were augmented to nearly 8000 by Sir George Prevost, who has amply testified to the readiness with which the Canadians obeyed the call. The force of the enemy collected on this occasion was greater than at any former period. In consequence of Sir George Prevost's solicitation to Admiral Warren for a supply of seamen to the lake service, he had received the crews of two sloops of war, part of whom he had sent to join Captain Pring on Lake Champlain, and the remainder to Lake Ontario. General Hampton, who had taken his post on the Chateaugay river, near a settlement called the Four Corners, crossed the boundary line