

Before the assault could be carried out the garrison startled by the effects of the first fire from the batteries, surrendered to the British. By this capitulation the whole State of Michigan, a ship of war, 33 canon, stores to correspond, 2500 troops, and one stand of colors were surrendered to the British. The surrender of Detroit electrified all Canada. No more was there doubting or wavering, disaffection slunk out of sight, and Brock became the idol of Upper Canada. Leaving Procter in charge of Detroit, with as many men as he could spare, Brock hastened back to York (Toronto) on the schooner "Chippewa" hoping now to sweep the Niagara frontier clear of every vestige of invasion, and securing Sacketts Harbor remove all danger of an attack from Lake Ontario. But on Lake Erie he was met with the news of the untimely armistice which Sir George Prevost had made with the American Gen. Dearborn. Against this armistice Brock rebelled for his hands were tied. The effect of it was to give the Americans time to repair their reverses. Meanwhile the American President did not approve of the armistice, and operations were resumed. A cordon was formed along the frontier of Lower Canada from Yamaska to St. Regis where the line of separation between the United States and Canada touches the St. Lawrence, consisting of Canadian Voltigeurs and part of the embodied Militia. A light Brigade was formed at Blainfardie, under Lt. Col. Young of the 8th Reg., and consisted of the Canadian Fencibles and the flank companies of the 8th, 100th, 103th and 1st Batt. embodied Militia.