

offensive. Captain Tallow discharged his mission right well ; he succeeded in surprising and completely routing the American force under Van Horne, and obtained possession of important despatches, showing the state of Hull's army. On the receipt of the intelligence of this disaster, General Hull called a council of war, and resolved to march at once upon Amherstburg, which he supposed must be very much weakened. The next day, however, he received information that General Brock was on his way to meet him with a formidable force. He then countermanded his orders, and determined upon re-crossing the river and seeking shelter behind the entrenchments of Detroit. His information was correct. To use the words of Lossing :—" The vigilant and energetic Brock was indeed on his way with reinforcements for Fort Malden (Amherstburg). He was Lieutenant-Governor of Canada, and, while he was preparing for war in the Upper Province, Sir George Prevost, the Governor-General, was spending precious time in Quebec in the indulgence of doubts whether war had actually begun." On the 8th of August, not quite one month after he had entered the country, General Hull, the hero of Ta-ron-tee, and the balance of the American army re-crossed the river, with the exception of a garrison of two hundred and fifty men, and some artillery left to occupy a fort the Americans had constructed, and " to hold possession of that part of Canada, and afford all possible protection to the well-disposed inhabitants."

General Brock, in the meantime, had carried through Parliament some of the most pressing measures he required, and that assembly having been prorogued, he put himself at the head of such volunteers as he could induce to join him, and prepared to start for Amherstburg. On the 10th he set out with a few regulars and some 300

militia in small boats of all kinds. More men had volunteered, but in the face of the threatening force at Niagara, it was not deemed prudent to take them. On the 13th, Brock reached Amherstburg ; on the following day he met Tecumseh and his followers in council ; on the 15th General Hull was summoned to surrender ; on the 16th Detroit, and with it the whole of Michigan, was in possession of the British. Never did general display greater energy, daring and ability, than General Brock did in the capture of Detroit.

The meeting between Tecumseh and the General two days before the attack upon the American fort, was one full of importance and interest. No chief, since the days of Pontiac, had wielded so much influence as the Shawanee Chief, and every one felt that with him rested the determination as to which side the Indians would take in the struggle which had just commenced. Tecumseh, it was well-known, bore the Americans a grudge. The Fourth U. S. Regiment known as the heroes of *Tippicanoe*, then stationed at Detroit, and against whom Brock was preparing to march, had earned their high-sounding title some short time before by slaughtering his people and harrying his home during his absence. With true Indian vindictiveness, therefore, he longed for revenge upon those who had harmed him. But at the same time, Tecumseh had no idea of being made a cat's-paw of ; if he joined the British, which he declared himself willing to do, it was on the express condition that he and his people should ever after be considered under British protection, to be cared for and shielded like all other British subjects. With General Brock, personally, he was very much pleased ; the fine physique and manly appearance of the English officer, his commanding stature and evident strength and endurance, pleased the Indian warrior, while his open countenance and straight-forward manner inspired him with confi-