

with a view of assisting his friends in their projected invasion of the Niagara frontier, having left Lieut. Col. Anthony Butler in command of the garrison at Detroit. After another garrison had been placed at Amherstburg, the Kentucky troops were marched home, and disbanded on Nov. 4th, 1813, and new levies were raised in that State for service on the Canadian frontier.

In the early part of February, 1814, a large portion of Procter's little army, reduced in strength to 476 effective soldiers, and consisting of the 1st Battalion of the 41st Regiment together with thirty or forty members of the 10th Royal Veterans and twenty Light Canadian Dragoons, were taken prisoners, and for a time ignominiously confined within the strong walls of a local penitentiary at Frankfort. Procter himself, having escaped with his family, his personal staff and the Dragoons, made considerable effort to rally his remaining troops after the battle, and was nearly taken prisoner in the pursuit that followed. Lieut. Richard Bullock of the 41st, with about fifty of his company, eluded the observation of the watchful foe by a rapid flight through the thick woods, and after many vicissitudes finally joined the wreck of Procter's command at Ancester, about three weeks after the defeat at Moravian Town. This whole force now only numbered 246 troops, not including the Indians. Henceforth, we hear no more of Procter during the war, nor of the Right Division of the British army operating in Upper Canada, the remainder of which was now merged into the command of the Centre Division, under Col. (afterwards Maj. Gen.) John Vincent, with headquarters at Burlington.

Shortly before the 1st of January, 1814, Lieut. Gen. Sir Gordon Drummond established a small outpost of the Centre Division at Delaware, a little village upon the Thames, about thirty-four miles east of Moravian Town, and about twelve miles west of the site of the present city of London. This village then consisted of only a few straggling houses, and a saw mill close by. This force was stationed at this place for the purpose of acting as a corps of observation over and keep-

ing in check the straggling bands of American Militia who were constantly harrassing the peaceful inhabitants of the London District. It comprised the Flank Companies of the Royal Scots, and a light company of the 89th Regiment, a detachment of Canadian (Kent) Militia, and a small body of Rangers, the whole being under the command of Captain Stewart, the full strength of which amounted to 196 men. Stewart was frequently obliged during the months of January and February to send out reconnoitering expeditions down Thames, and even into the vicinity of Sandwich for the purpose of checking the desultory incursions of the enemy above referred to.

In order to act as a counterpoise to, and neutralize as far as possible the effect of the establishment of the British post at Delaware, Lieut. Col. Butler, who still held command at Detroit, established a similar post at McLeary's, near Dolsen's Farm, on the banks of the Thames about two miles below where the city of Chatham now stands, at which station was placed a company of thirty-nine American regulars under Lieut. Tarnwell. The British having been apprised of the situation of this corps, Lieut. Medcalf with thirty-three regulars and militia marched through the woods from the Rond Eau and surprised it in the silent watches of the night (Dec. 23, 1813) capturing the whole party without loss of killed on either side, and only five Americans wounded.

Butler did not think proper to re-establish this post, but contented himself with sending out foraging expeditions from Detroit as before. In one of these incursions Captain Lee with a company of Michigan Rangers captured and carried off as prisoners Col. Baby, Capt. Springer, and several others of the Canadian Militia, who were most active in the defence of their country. Springer was the postmaster at Delaware, and an old U. E. Loyalist, having first seen the light of day near Albany in the State of New York, and after his removal to Canada became a Justice of the Peace, and during the war held the rank of captain in the Militia of Upper Canada. In a subsequent expedition, Lee also took and carried away into captivity Major Townsley of the same branch of