

General Hampton, and the advanced picquets of the British, under Lieutenant-Colonel de Salaberry; the excellent disposition of his force, composed of the light company of the Canadian Fencibles and two companies of Canadian Voltigeurs, enabled Colonel de Salaberry to repulse with considerable loss the advance of the enemy's principal column, commanded by General Hampton in person. The light brigade of the United States army, under Colonel Purdy, was opposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonnell, who, in like manner, checked its progress on the south side of the river by ordering the militia, under Captain Daly, supported by Captain Bruyere (who were both wounded), to advance across the ford and support the Beauharnois Militia, who had been stationed at the ford to guard it. The enemy rallied and returned repeatedly to the attack, which terminated only with the day in his complete disgrace and defeat, being foiled by a mere handful of men, who, by their determined bravery, held their position against more than twenty times their number. To Lieutenant-Colonel de Salaberry belongs the honour of this victory, which was entirely due to his soldier-like conduct, both in the judicious choice he made in the position and management of his forces, and in the gallant and steady manner in which the enemy's attacks were received and repelled. Besides the officers above mentioned, Captains Ferguson, de Bartzch, Levesque, Jean Baptiste Duchesnay, Juchereau Duchesnay, and Lamothe, and Adjutants Hebden and O'Sullivan, were specially mentioned as having been conspicuous for their gallantry on this occasion; and Colonel de Salaberry warmly acknowledged the valuable assistance he derived from their able support. The British loss at the Battle of Chateaugay was five rank

and file killed, two captains, one sergeant and thirteen rank and file wounded, and four men missing. The United States army left forty killed on the field, and had about 100 more *hors de combat*.

November 4th.—A general order was issued relieving the militia from further service; this order concludes as follows:

“His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief and Commander of the Forces, has the highest pride and satisfaction in declaring his acknowledgments to the loyal and brave militia of Lower Canada for the zeal and alacrity with which they flew to their posts, and for the patience and firmness with which they have endured, in this inclement season, the severe hardships and privations to which they have been exposed; the steadiness and discipline of the whole force have been conspicuous, and the undaunted gallantry displayed by six companies, almost to a man composed of Canadian Fencibles and Militia, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel De Salaberry, in repelling with disgrace, an American invading army twenty times their number, reflects unfading honour on the Canadian name.”

November 13th.—The *Montreal Herald* of this date contains the following notice:

“The Printer of the *Montreal Herald* has to apologize to his subscribers for not publishing this week, he and his apprentices having been called to a distance upon military duty, which he trusts will prove sufficient excuse.”

The order of the Prince Regent in Council, of 13th October, 1812, authorizing general reprisals against the ships, goods, and citizens of the United States, having reached Halifax, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John C. Sherbrooke, issued a proclamation calling upon all His Majesty's loyal subjects to do their utmost to capture the ships of the citizens