

very severe. Colonel Scott and Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond fell at the head of their respective columns whilst nobly leading the assault on the works. Captain Torrens, of the Royal Scots, and Lieutenant Noel, of the 8th, were also killed. Four officers and fifty-four men were returned as killed, and twenty-four officers and two hundred and eighty-five men wounded. In addition to these, nine officers and five hundred and thirty men were missing, most of whom were subsequently ascertained to have been killed.

The United States force only admitted a loss of eighty-four in killed, wounded, and missing.

A few days afterwards, the 6th and 82nd regiments arrived to reinforce General Drummond, who did not deem it expedient to hazard another attempt to gain the fort, but was satisfied with continuing the investment, and by thus cooping up the United States army within their entrenchments, compelled them to procure all their supplies from their own country, and rendered the occupation of the fort of no service to them.

Having learned that General Brown had established his magazines at Buffalo, General Drummond, on the night of the 3rd of August, directed a force, under Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker, of the 41st regiment, to ascend the Niagara and to attack that post. The United States commander had, however, taken measures to guard against any surprise in this direction, and on reaching the Conajocka Creek, Colonel Tucker found the bridge destroyed and a force on the opposite bank, posted behind a breastwork of logs, ready to dispute the crossing. It being impracticable to force a passage at this point, Colonel Tucker next tried to cross at a ford on his left flank, but this too was so well defended by a body of Morgan's riflemen that the attempt

was abandoned, and the troops were therefore re-embarked, and returned to the British side of the river.

The United States Government, being very unwilling that the British should retain possession of the fortified posts on the Upper Lakes, directed, in April, the organization of an expedition having for its objects the seizure and occupancy of a new post alleged to have been established by the British at Matchedash, and the recapture of Michilimackinac. Owing, however, to various causes, this expedition did not actually start until the 3rd of July, on which day a detachment of the United States regulars and militia, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Crogan, embarked at Detroit, and sailed for Matchedash. The weather proving unfavourable, the attempt on Matchedash was abandoned, and the fleet bore up for St. Mary's, where Captain Holmes landed and pillaged the stores of the North-West Company, and then burned the place. After the capture of St. Mary's, the expedition left the Sault and proceeded to Michilimackinac, where it arrived on the 26th of July. Colonel Crogan landed his troops on the 4th of August, and advanced to the attack. The British, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel McDonall, were quite prepared to receive him, and after a sharp skirmish, in which Captain Holmes and seventeen men of the attacking force were killed, Colonel Crogan withdrew his troops and re-embarked.

On the way back to Detroit the expedition ran into the Georgian Bay and attacked Nottawasaga, where a schooner and a block-house were destroyed. On leaving Michilimackinac, Colonel Crogan had directed two cruisers, the *Tigress* and the *Scorpion*, to remain in the neighbourhood, as they might be useful in intercepting supplies destined