

States, which continued almost three years. During this time many battles were fought along the frontiers of Canada, in which the Canadians distinguished themselves by their bravery, and their devotion to the service of their King and country, only a few of which can be mentioned. At the commencement of the war, the Americans had a force of 2500 men at Detroit, under Gen. Hull, who, on the 12th of July passed over into Canada, and issued a proclamation inviting the defenceless inhabitants to join his standard. He however soon thought it prudent to return to Detroit, where on the 16th of August, he surrendered his whole army to a much inferior British force under Gen. Brock. On the 13th of October, another body of the enemy crossed over to Queenston in Upper Canada, in opposing which, at the head of a small party, the brave General Brock was slain. The enemy obtained possession of the heights, but were soon dislodged and many of them made prisoners. On the 27th of April 1813, the enemy took York, the capital of Upper Canada, but about the first of June, they were defeated in an attempt to get possession of the heights at Burlington bay and obliged to retire. About the same time an unsuccessful attack was made by Col. Baynes upon the enemy at Sackets Harbor, and on the 10th of September, the whole British force upon lake Erie surrendered to Commodore Perry. On the 21st of October, the American general Hampton entered Lower Canada with a large force, by the river Chateauguay, but after a little manœuvring, he returned to his winter quarters at Plattsburgh. On the 30th of March, 1814, Gen. Wilkinson with 3000 men entered Lower Canada on the western shore of lake Champlain, but after an unsuccessful attack upon La Colle Mill, which was defended by only about 180