

Albany, where he took up his winter quarters. Indeed, it would appear, that all the attempts of the American army against Canada were likely to produce nothing but disappointment and defeat. General Winchester, with a division of the American forces, consisting of more than a thousand men, advanced in January, 1813 to the attack of Fort Detroit, and obtained possession of French town, twenty-six miles from that place. Intelligence of this circumstance being conveyed to General Proctor, he hastily assembled all the force within his reach, amounting to no more than 500 regulars and militia, and 600 Indians, and marching to the enemy, attacked them on the morning of the 22d of January. Being posted in houses and enclosures, they made a desperate resistance, chiefly through dread of falling into the hands of the Indians, but at length about 500 of them surrendered at discretion, and the remainder attempting to retreat, were almost all cut off by the Indians. General Winchester was among the captives, being taken by a Wyandot chief, who delivered him to the British commander. The loss of the King's troops was 24 killed, and 158 wounded. Another affair, equally brilliant to the British arms took place a few weeks afterwards. The Americans posted at Ogdensburg, near the river St. Lawrence, having availed themselves of the frozen state of that river to make frequent predatory incursions upon the inhabitants on the Canadian border, Sir George Prevost arrived on the 21st of February at Prescott, opposite the enemy, directed an attack of his position at Ogdensburg, which took place on the following day under the command of Major Macdonell, of the Glengarry light infantry fencibles, at the head of about 480 regulars and militia. After a brisk action of an hours continuance against 500 of the Americans, in which the bravery of the assailants in making way through deep snow under a galling fire was conspicuous, the post was carried with capture of 11 pieces of cannon, all the ammunition and stores, and 74 prisoners, and the destruction of two armed schooners, two gun boats, and the barracks. A success to the Americans much more than counterbalancing this loss, was the capture of York, the capital of Upper Canada. General Dearborn arrived by water at this place in the morning of the 27th of April, and began landing his troops under a heavy fire. The British commander in York was General Sheaffe, whose force was stated at 700 regulars and militia and 100 Indians. These he had stationed in the woods near the landing place, and a spirited resistance was kept up, till the landing of General Pike, with 7 or 800 men, and the approach to the shore of the remainder of the assailants, induced the British to retreat to their works. When the Americans had advanced within 60 rods of the main work of the town, an explosion took place from a magazine, the effect of which was to injure or destroy about 100 of the assailants, and 40 of the defenders. Commodore Chauncy in the meantime had worked into the harbour with his flotilla and opened a fire upon the British batteries. General Sheaffe, after the explosion, marched out of the place with the regulars, and left the commander of the militia to capitulate. All resistance now ceased, and the terms of surrender were agreed upon, by which all the military and naval men and officers (about 300 in number) were made prisoners of war, and the public stores were delivered up to the victor. The