risdom of is fought of those ish navy, a school he United d officers displayed duct, and thing but ne army, miles into and runs ich it had nate comhard fate, other sets instead of n running ering the ficer and ken by a enders a ird, who

ander-in-

chief*, winds up the campaign by going distracted!!

The province of Upper Canada, which has borne the chief brunt of this unnatural contest, was before the former war, nearly one vast wilderness: a few forts and small settlements for the convenience of the fur trade, were all that relieved the gloomy appearance of interminable forests and immense lakes. Since the conclusion of that war, the settlement and cultivation of Upper Canada have been an object of much attention on the part of the British Government. The Loyalists who were driven from the United States found here a comfortable asylum, and, together with numerous families who emigrated from Scotland, soon formed a respectable colony. The settlements were also considerably increased by the disbanded officers and soldiers who had served in America. These people received large grants of land from Government as a reward for their services; and either cultivated the spots themselves, or sold them to others who

^{*} General Dearborn, Secretary at War.