

Colonel McDonell eagerly watching an opportunity to repay the forays which in the late autumn the Americans had made on the neighborhood of Brockville. It had been the practice since the ice had formed to drill daily on the river. Half the river belonged to them, so that they were allowed to drill and manoeuvre unmolested. On the morning of February 22nd McDonell descended on to the ice at the head of 480 men and 2 Field pieces. He played and purred for sometime with valvety touch preparing for a spring. Having divided his force into two portions, assuming himself command of one and Jenkins, a gallant New Brunswick the other, a sudden dash was made. They took the enemy completely by surprise, drove them from every position, stormed and carried the Battery, burned the barracks and 4 armed vessels frozen into the harbor, and captured eleven cannon, and a large amount of Military stores and many prisoners were taken. The American loss is placed at 75 men killed and wounded. The British loss was 8 killed and 52 wounded. For a moment or two allow one to digress from actual warfare, to explain who and what were the Glengarians, who played so important a part in this war. After the American revolution, the Counties of Stormont, Dunday and Glengarry were appropriated by the British Government as a place of settlement for United Empire Loyalists. It so happened that among those early settlers, a majority consisted of Scotch Highlanders, the descendants of men who after Culloden, had been transported to the plantations. To