

the United States armed vessels *Growler* and *Eagle*, each mounting eleven guns, and having four officers and forty-five men on board.

June 14th.—Major-General George Glasgow (Sir George Prevost being still absent in Upper Canada) announced by proclamation his assumption of the administration of the Government in Lower Canada, and by a second proclamation, of the same date, removed the embargo from all vessels in Lower Canada waters. Amongst the prisoners captured on the 6th of June, in the vicinity of Stoney Creek, were two men, James Gready, formerly a private in the 8th Regiment, and Terence Hunt, formerly a private in the 6th Regiment. These men, being deserters from His Majesty's service, and having been taken in arms fighting with the enemy against His Majesty's troops, were tried by court martial and sentenced to be shot.

An expedition, under command of Colonel Murray, having been sent against Lake Champlain, succeeded, on the 29th of July, in destroying the enemy's Arsenal, Block House, Commissary's Buildings, stores, and some boats at Plattsburg, together with the extensive barracks of Saranac, capable of containing 4,000 troops; the barracks and stores at Swanton and Mississquoi Bay, and the public buildings, barracks, block-houses, &c., at Champlain Town. Some naval stores, shot, and equipments for a number of bateaux were brought away. Seven small vessels were taken, one of which was destroyed. Colonel Murray was ably supported in his operations by Captain Everard, R.N., Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, of the 13th Regiment, and Captain Elliott, of the 103rd Foot. Sir George Prevost, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, issued a proclamation, dated the 4th of September, protesting in strong terms against the

practice of the United States Government in making prisoners of war of unarmed private citizens, and parolling them, with a view to preventing them from accepting any employment in their different callings as mechanics or otherwise, or from aiding the public service in any other way, under the apprehension of exposing themselves to the resentment of the enemy for having violated their parole.

Sir George Prevost threatened to retaliate with all the means in his power, if a practice so entirely opposed to all the usages of war was not at once discontinued.

September 20th.—General Hampton, with upwards of five thousand men, advanced from Cumberland Head and entered Lower Canada at Odelltown, where his advanced guard surprised a small picquet early in the morning. The road leading thence towards L'Acadie and the open country in the vicinity of Montreal, passed through a swampy wood, and had been cut up and rendered impracticable by Lieutenant-Colonel de Salaberry's Voltigeurs. This road was held by a detachment of Frontier Light Infantry and a few Indians, under Captain Mailoux, who were at once reinforced by the flank companies of the 4th battalion of Embodied Militia, under Major Perreault, and de Salaberry's Voltigeurs. General Hampton did not attempt to force a passage by this road, and evacuated Odelltown on the 22nd of September. Colonel de Salaberry followed the enemy to Chateaugay, and thence advanced to Four Corners, where General Hampton had encamped. After a skirmish with the enemy's advance, on the 1st of October, Colonel de Salaberry returned to his position at Chateaugay.

October 26th.—A smart action took place at the Chateaugay River between the United States army, under Major-