

ers of the Canadas as their deliverers. The commander of the forces understood the difficulties and heavy responsibility of his position, and must have felt that, without dreaming of active operations against the enemy, he would have on hand ample work in preparing for the storm. He consequently resolved upon the course best suited to his purpose, the defence of the Canadas, and by a conciliating and just policy, perfectly succeeded in combining in a spirit of loyalty and enthusiasm (which six months previously it would have been thought impossible ever to realize,) the masses to a degree never to be forgotten by the british government, and that not only surprized and animated the whole british empire, (then engaged in the most eventful struggle that Europe had witnessed,) but that actually proved, as shewn by subsequent events, adequate to any emergency purely of defence, and to which, to preserve their confidence, wisely he limited their action throughout the war.

General Brock's brilliant success at Detroit, and his capture of the american forces under general Hull, with the simultaneous fall of Michillimackinac, by which the indian tribes (auxiliaries whose aid it is sincerely to be hoped will never, under any contingency, be invoked again,) of the West, South West and North West, were brought into action against the enemy's arms, inspired the country with a confidence in its own energy and resources that carried it success-