

mented in the parliamentary debate which condemned Prince with so much vigor.

Explanatory of the movements of the enemy and of the Canadian and British forces it may be said that the months of January and February, 1838, were as warm as summer, the rigors of winter not being realized till March. This I am told by Militiaman Girardin, who still lives in Amherstburg, and who says he answered the first call to arms in his shirt-sleeves, so mild was the weather, but afterward crossed to Pelee Island in March, under General Maitland's command, in a sleigh. He tells me too that the larger number of the volunteers who crossed over to Pelee Island to rout the invaders became separated from the rest of the forces and, crossing the island without encountering the fleeing enemy, were obliged to content themselves with carrying off the abandoned supplies; whilst the regular soldiers kept to the ice around the west side of the island and came suddenly upon a detachment of the invaders ensconced behind a windrow. It was here that execution was done. Among the rest who fell were five men to whose grateful memory the monument was erected that stands in the English church graveyard in the Town of Amherstburg. Four of them belonged here and one was from St. Thomas.

The same informant, whose father served in the war of 1812, relates (and his statement is substantiated by others) that the schooner *Anne* was brought into port and used as a guardhouse during the continuance of the war, and was broken up for firewood when the war was over. Her figure-head was for a long time in possession of the late A. H. Wagner, Esq., postmaster of Windsor, and was probably burned in the Windsor fire of Oct. 12th, 1871. The second "schooner" mentioned by some writers of the history of the period was only a flat scow bearing supplies, and was also seized. Mr. Girardin is of opinion that not only one but both the cannons in front of the Town Hall in Amherstburg are off the *Anne*. The third, he says, is buried under the dock at the foot of Murray street, where was the old town hall and market square, it having incurred the displeasure of the populace one summer holiday by blowing out the eyes of one citizen and destroying the thumb of another in its frantic efforts to "go off". George Gott, Esq. ex-Collector of Customs at this port, who was himself a member of the 34th regiment, stationed here in 1838, confirms this statement, but he says that, although one of the cannons in possession of the town, the long one, is off the American schooner, the other is a gun from the fort. He himself effected the exchange at the time when the cannons were being removed from the fort to be broken up. One of the three captured cannons was found when taken to be loaded to the muzzle with bits of chain and all sorts of missiles; and the grateful people who had watched the vessels' movements from the river bank recall the fact that they had witnessed repeated unsuccessful attempts to fire it. (See *Baby*, "Souvenirs of the Past.") The prisoners taken with the schooner were sent to London. Afterward three of them—the so-called "General" Theller, Captain Brophy and Col. Dodge, a lawyer of Toledo,—were transferred to the citadel at Quebec. Theller and Dodge escaped subsequently to the American side.

During the Rebellion, Fort Malden was garrisoned by a detachment of the 24th Battalion, another of the 32nd, the 34th Regiment under Col. Erie, a battery of artillery, and as many of the Essex militia as the exigencies of the situation from