

York, who in his speech assumed a tone of confidence which was productive of the best effects. Having made the necessary provision for the calling out and training the militia and for the defence of the Province, the session (the first of the sixth Provincial Parliament) was closed on the 5th August, five acts having been passed.—5th August. A detachment of the 41st regiment, sent by Colonel Proctor from Amherstburg, together with a small body of Indians under Tecumseh, crossed the Detroit river to Brownstown, where they attacked and defeated a force of 200 men under Major Van Horne, who were on their way to meet a detachment of volunteers from Ohio, with a convoy of provisions for General Hull's army. On this occasion Hull's despatches and correspondence fell into the hands of Tecumseh, and were the means of conveying to General Brock much valuable information as to General Hull's intentions and the condition of the force under his command.—August 6th. General Brock left York for Burlington Bay, whence he proceeded by land to Long Point. On the 7th he held a council at the village of the Mohawks, on the Grand River, when the Indians promised that a party of sixty should be ready to follow him on the 10th.—9th August. Lieut.-Colonel Miller, with a body of 600 United States troops and militia, attacked Major Muir of the 41st regiment, who was at the head of a party of British troops and some Indians, at a place called Maguago, between Brownstown and Detroit; after a smart action, in which Colonel Miller lost seventy-five men, the British were compelled to retire; their loss was, however, inconsiderable.—August 11th. Major Denny, who had been left in command of a detachment of United States troops at Sandwich, when General Hull with-

drew on the 7th and 8th, retired to Detroit.—August 13th. General Brock reached Amherstburg from Long Point shortly before midnight, bringing with him about 300 militia and a few regulars. On the 14th, a council was held, at which nearly a thousand Indians attended. The council was opened by General Brock, who announced to the Indians that he had come to their assistance, and hoped with their aid to drive the United States forces from Detroit. The General's speech was highly applauded, and Tecumseh was unanimously called upon to speak in reply. After the council was over, the General called together Tecumseh and a few of the oldest chiefs, communicated his views, and explained the manner in which he proposed to carry out his intended operations.—On the 15th August, General Brock addressed a formal demand to Brigadier-General Hull for the immediate surrender of Fort Detroit; with this demand Hull declined to comply. In the afternoon, fire was opened upon Detroit from a five-gun battery which had been erected opposite to the fort under the direction of Captain Dixon of the Royal Engineers; the fire was returned from Detroit, but the British commander, perceiving that his fire was ineffective, directed it to cease. During the night, about 600 Indians, under Colonel Elliott, crossed the river, and took up a position to enable them to take the enemy in flank and in rear should he oppose the landing. At day-break on Sunday, August 16th, the fire from Captain Dixon's battery was resumed, and the British forces, consisting of 330 regulars and 400 militia, with five pieces of light artillery, were embarked in boats and canoes of every description, and soon effected a landing, without opposition, near Spring Wells.