

embargo upon all shipping then in the ports of the Province ; and summoning the Provincial Parliament to meet on the 16th. July. Sir George Prevost left Quebec for Montreal on 1st. July to take measures for the defence of the Montreal district.—July 6th. A militia general order was issued directing all the Battalions of militia throughout the Province of Quebec, to hold themselves in readiness to be embodied and march on the shortest notice to such points as the safety of the Province and the exigency of the service might require.—July 15th. Sir George Prevost announced by proclamation his appointment as Captain General and Governor in Chief of all the Provinces of British North-America.—July 16th. The embargo was continued by a further proclamation, and the exportation of arms and provisions and stores of all kinds strictly prohibited. The third session of the seventh Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada was opened by Sir George Prevost, who briefly explained that the declaration of war had rendered it imperative that Parliament should be summoned at once, and that he relied with the fullest confidence upon the Assembly to make provision for the expenditure which the preparations for the defence of the country would necessarily entail. The Assembly passed an act entitled ‘An act to facilitate the circulation of Army Bills,’ and having thus provided for raising the money required by the exigencies of the public service, the Parliament was prorogued on the 1st. August. The government having been thus enabled to meet the demands upon the exchequer, and public spirit having revived, every effort was directed to prepare for the defence of the country. The militia of Quebec had commenced garrison duty on the 5th. July, the regular troops having been previously des-

patched to the Montreal district.—August 12th. Reinforcements for the garrison of Quebec having arrived on the 4th., the militia were relieved from garrison duty.—October 23rd. The piquet (consisting of a detachment of Canadian *voyageurs*, under the command of Lieutenant Rottot) stationed at the Indian village of St. Regis, was surprised about five o'clock in the morning, by a body of about four hundred United States militia, under the command of Major G. D. Young. Lieutenant Rottot, Sergeant McGillivray, and six men were killed, and Ensign Hall and twenty-three men were taken prisoners. In plundering the village the United States soldiers found a British ensign or union jack, belonging to some person living in the place and kept for display on *fête* days, which, in an order issued by Major Young announcing his victory, was magniloquently described as ‘the first colours taken during the war.’—November 20th. About 3 A. M. a force of United States militia and a troop of dragoons, commanded by Colonels Zebulon M. Pike, and Clarke, forded the Lacolle river and advanced upon the British outpost. The piquet which occupied the guard-house consisted of about twenty *voyageurs* and a few Indians under the command of Bernard Panet, who, being warned by Captain McKay, a sturdy North-Wester, that, whilst visiting the piquet, he had heard the noise made by the enemy in advancing through the underwood and in cocking their rifles, saluted the foe with a volley and retired without loss. Desiring to surround the guard-house, the enemy had divided his force, and was approaching from different points, when, being misled as to the position of the British piquet by Captain McKay’s parting volley, the two parties attacked each other and kept up a smart fire for several minutes before the mis-