

militia and six hundred Indians, and reached Swan Creek, a short distance from Frenchtown, on the evening of the 21st January. — At daybreak on the 22nd the British force commenced the attack, and, after a severe contest in which both sides lost heavily, the United States force surrendered. General Winchester was captured some time before the final surrender by the Wyandot chief Roundhead, and conducted by his captor to Colonel Proctor. The British loss in this action amounted to twenty-four killed, and thirteen officers and one hundred and fifty-eight men wounded. The United States forces had upwards of two hundred men killed, and one general, three field officers, nine captains, twenty subalterns, twenty-seven sergeants, and four hundred and thirty-five rank and file taken prisoners. The glory of this gallant exploit was unfortunately tarnished by the massacre, on the following day, of a number of wounded prisoners. An alarm having been raised that General Harrison was approaching, the Indians, as was but too often the case under similar circumstances, disencumbered themselves of their prisoners by killing them. In acknowledgment of his success upon this occasion, Sir George Prevost, as commander-in-chief in British North America, promoted Colonel Proctor to the rank of Brigadier General, a promotion which was subsequently confirmed by the Prince Regent. — On the 6th of February, two companies of riflemen, under Captain Forsythe, crossed the St. Lawrence and made a raid upon Brockville. After wounding a militia sentry, and firing into a number of houses, the enemy retired, carrying away with them fifty-two of the inhabitants as prisoners. Amongst the prisoners were several elderly gentlemen who had retired from the militia retaining their rank, and

whose names were paraded by their captors as two majors, three captains, and two lieutenants of Canadian militia taken prisoners. — February 22nd. With a view to put a stop to these predatory incursions from the United States' side of the river, an attack was made by the garrison of Prescott, then under the command of Lieut.-Colonel McDonnell, upon the village of Ogdensburgh. The troops moved across the river upon the ice, and, after a sharp contest, drove the enemy from the village with a loss of twenty men killed and a considerable number wounded. Four brass field-pieces, seven pieces of iron ordnance, several hundred stand of arms, and a considerable quantity of stores, fell into the hands of the British, who lost seven killed, and seven officers (including Lieut.-Colonel McDonnell) and forty-one men wounded. After having destroyed two small schooners and two gunboats, Colonel McDonnell retired to his quarters at Prescott. — April 27th. The United States squadron of sixteen vessels, under Commodore Chauncey, having on board 2500 troops commanded by General Dearborn, appeared in the early morning off York, and soon bore down upon Gibraltar Point and the western flank of the town. Major-General Sheaffe, who commanded the British forces in Upper Canada, at once detached Captain McNeil at the head of two companies of the 8th, supported by two hundred of the militia and some Indians under Colonel Givens, to keep the enemy at bay so as to give time to destroy the public property and prepare for retreat upon Kingston. The United States troops disembarked at the mouth of the Humber under cover of a heavy fire from the fleet, which killed Captain McNeil and the greater part of his grenadiers, who were drawn up in line on the top of the bank. The United States riflemen,