

considerable quantity of merchandise which had been plundered from British merchants near Cornwall in October, 1813, when *en route* to Upper Canada. The inhabitants of Madrid made no opposition to the seizure and removal of these effects, and they, in consequence, were not molested by the British, who returned to their quarters with the goods they had seized.

The third session of the sixth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada was opened at Toronto on the 15th February by Lieutenant-General Gordon Drummond, who, in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, was President of the Province. Nineteen Acts were passed during this session, of which no less than thirteen were measures providing either directly or indirectly for the collection of revenue and the defence of the country. One of these Acts was to vest in the Crown all lands belonging to inhabitants of the United States who, having come into Upper Canada and received grants of Crown lands, had withdrawn voluntarily from their allegiance and from the defence of the Province. Another Act altered the law with reference to the forfeiture of inheritance upon attainder for treason. The session closed on the 14th of March.

March 4th. — A party of the enemy having entrenched themselves at Longwood, Captain Barsden of the 89th, with the light company of that regiment, the flank companies of the Royal Scots, and a detachment of Kent militia attempted to dislodge them. The attack failed, but the enemy shortly after abandoned the position. The loss of the British upon this occasion was two officers, Captain D. Johnston, Royal Scots, and Lieutenant P. Grame, 89th, and twelve men killed, and three officers and forty-nine men wounded. In the latter were included an officer and six men of the

Kent militia, who behaved with great steadiness.

May 4th. — General Drummond, with six companies of De Watteville's regiment, the light company of the Glengarry's, the second battalion of the Royal Marines, a detachment of Royal Artillery with two field pieces, a detachment of a rocket company, and a few sappers and miners, set sail from Kingston with the intention of making an attack upon Oswego. On the morning of the 6th a body of troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer, supported by about two hundred seamen under Captain Mulcaster, R. N., effected a landing in face of a heavy fire of round shot and grape from a battery, and of musketry from a detachment of about three hundred United States troops posted on the brow of a hill and in the edge of the woods commanding the landing-place. The British on landing pressed up the hill and stormed the battery; the enemy soon gave way, leaving some sixty men, chiefly wounded, behind them. The British having taken possession of the stores found in the Fort and in the neighbourhood, dismantled the fortifications and destroyed the barracks. On the 7th May the force re-embarked and returned to Kingston. In these operations the British troops lost one officer (Captain Holtaway, of the Marines) and fifteen men killed, and two officers and sixty men wounded. The naval force had three men killed, Captains Mulcaster and Popham (both severely), and two other officers and seven men wounded. Three thirty-two-pounders, four twenty-fours, one twelve, and one six, all iron guns, were captured, and one twelve and one six-pounder were destroyed. One schooner, and several boats laden with ordnance, naval, and other stores were brought away, three schooners and other craft were destroyed. The garrison flag