

ber, 20th. The armistice which had been agreed upon between Major General Sheaffe and Brigadier General Smyth terminated, and both sides prepared to resume hostilities. About midnight on the 27th. November, a force under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Boerstler and Captain King of the 14th. United States Infantry, with about seventy United States seamen, under Lieutenant Angus, effected a landing on the British side at the upper end of Grand Isle, between Fort Erie and Chippawa. They were opposed by Lieutenant King R. A. and Lieutenants Lamont and Bartley of the 49th. King and Lamont, after a determined resistance, were wounded, and with about thirty men taken prisoners; Bartley finding he could muster no more than seventeen men retreated. The guns were spiked and Boerstler and Angus returned to their boats and recrossed. Captain King (who was aide-de-camp to General Smyth) was less fortunate, for Major Ormsby having arrived with reinforcements from Fort Erie, King, with some other officers and about forty men, had to surrender. Early the following day (the 28th.) Colonel Winder started from Black Rock to renew the attack upon the British posts; but in the meanwhile Colonel Bishopp had moved from Chippawa, joined Major Ormsby from Fort Erie, and awaited the enemy with upwards of a thousand men, consisting of detachments from the 41st., 49th., and Royal Newfoundland regiments, a body of militia under Colonel Clark, and some Indians. The guns spiked by Lieutenant Angus had also been unspiked and remounted. Upon the approach of Colonel Winder, the British troops cheered and at once opened fire; two of the boats were destroyed, the remainder were thrown into confusion, and Colonel Winder retreated to Black Rock with a

loss of six killed and twenty-two wounded. Later in the day a flag was sent over to Colonel Bishopp demanding the surrender of Fort Erie and its garrison, to which the gallant Colonel somewhat laconically replied, 'Come and take it.' A renewal of the attack was threatened, but not actually attempted, on the 1st. December, after which the United States army on the Niagara frontier went into winter quarters.—The second session of the seventh Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada was opened at Quebec, on Friday, February 21st., by His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Governor in Chief. (His Excellency's commission not having reached Canada, he is at this date described in all official documents as President of the Province and administrator of the Government.) The session was a very long one and did not close until the 19th. May. Twenty-two acts were passed, amongst which were measures for improving the organization of the militia; for extending the powers of the courts of law in respect to writs of *habeas corpus*; for ameliorating the condition of decayed pilots; for repairing the Castle of St. Lewis; and for preventing the introduction of infectious diseases.—The 8th. May was appointed a day of fasting and humiliation on account of the war and the personal affliction of the king.—22nd. May, Olivier Perrault Esquire, and on 23rd. Edward Bowen Esquire, were appointed Justices of the Court of King's Bench for the Quebec district, in place of the Honourables P. A. de Bonne and, J. Wilkins resigned.—June 29th. News of the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain reached Quebec.—June 30th. Proclamations were issued by Sir George Prevost announcing the declaration of war and directing all subjects of the United States to leave the Province within fourteen days; laying an