

speech made by Governor Strong of the Legislature of Massachusetts on January 12th, distinctly expressed the desire for peace, and the disapprobation of the reasons for War alleged by the government of the United States; which from the first were the prevailing sentiments in that part of America. "The friends of peace (said the Governor) are accused of being under British influence; but their accusers ought to reflect whether partialities of an opposite kind have not produced the evils we suffer; and whether, if our conduct towards both belligerents had been impartial, a war with either would have been thought necessary. We had assumed the character of a neutral nation; but had we not violated the duties imposed by that character? Had not every subject of complaint against one belligerent been amply displayed, and those against the other concealed or palliated? It has indeed been suggested, that we have no connection with France in regard to the war, but when France and England were engaged in a most arduous struggle, and we interfered and assaulted one of them, will any man doubt our intention to assist the other?"

In the early part of February the American army under General Wilkinson, continued to occupy its position on the frontier of Lower Canada, at the French Mills on the Salmon River; but between the 12th and 16th of that month, the troops abandoned this station, after partially burning their block houses and barracks which had been erected at vast expence, and destroying their river-craft and batteaux. Two regiments proceeded to Sackets Harbour, and the remainder to Burlington and Plattsburg, where General Wilkinson took up his head-quarters. As soon as their retreat was made known to Sir George Prevost, he detached a party to press upon their rear guard, which took possession of a quantity of provisions and stores, and completed the destruction of their block houses, barracks and boats. The American General remained quiet in his new position till March 30th, when collecting a large force from Plattsburgh and Burlington, he attacked at an early hour the outposts of the communication leading from Odletown to Burtonville, and LaCote Mill, the chief attack being directed on the latter post, which was under the command of Major Hancock. The enemy brought a battery to bear upon it, which occasioned two attempts to take the guns, but both were unsuccessful. The resistance by the British commander, however, was so judicious and spirited, that after the enemy had persevered in the attack till night-fall, he withdrew his guns and retreated without attaining his object, after sustaining severe loss.

A large American force under Major General Brown, computed in the British accounts at 6000 men crossed the Niagara river on July 3d, and advanced into Canada, having driven in the piquets of Fort Erie, and summoned the garrison, which, to the number of 170, surrendered prisoners of war. They then proceeded towards the British lines at Chippawa, their attack upon which was anticipated by the sortie of Major General Riall, at the head of about 1500 regular troops, besides militia and Indians. This commander made his dispositions in the afternoon of the 5th, for attacking the invaders, who had taken a position with their right on the Niagara, strongly supported by artillery, and their left on a wood, with a body of Indians and riflemen in front. In the action which ensued, after the American light infantry had been