

ties in Canada dropped disputes and united for the defence of the country. The **militia** was called out, and every able-bodied man, and even boys, shouldered the musket at the call of duty; and, heroes that they were, they succeeded in a struggle against armies many times as numerous as their own. To meet expenses, the Parliament of each Province issued **army bills**, which were not to be redeemed until the close of the war.

4. **The Campaign of 1812.** The Canadians began the struggle by taking **Fort Mackinaw**, which they held until the end of the war. General Hull then crossed to Windsor, but soon retreated to **Detroit**, where he surrendered to Brock and Tecumseh, and large stores of arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the Canadians. In October, the Americans crossed the Niagara River, but they were defeated at **Queenston Heights**, where Brock, the "Hero of Upper Canada," was slain. The "Army of the North" was defeated at **Lacolle**, by de Salaberry, and although the Americans gained some naval battles, the Canadians were successful at all points on land, in this campaign.

5. **The Campaign of 1813.** During the winter, the Canadians took **Ogdensburg**, and also defeated the Americans at **Frenchtown**, near Detroit. Early in the spring, a large force of Americans took **York** and crossing the lake captured **Fort George**. The Canadians retreated towards **Burlington Heights**, followed by the Americans, who were surprised and defeated by Harvey at **Stoney Creek**. Their two generals were captured by the victorious Canadians. Having been warned