

Châteauguay are thus instructive examples of what men who were not of British descent have done to keep Canada safe within the British Empire.

3. **BLACK ROCK.**—In July the British took the offensive, though on a small scale. On the 5th a party, mostly militiamen, surprised the little American post at Fort Schlosser, just above the Falls, and carried off a few prisoners, a gun, and some stores. On the 11th a much larger party, of about 250, crossed over to Black Rock, where they stampeded the astonished garrison, took four guns, destroyed four more, burnt the barricades, the blockhouse, and a vessel, and carried off a good deal of military stores. Unfortunately this brilliant little success was dimmed by the loss of the gallant young commander, Bisshopp, who was mortally wounded. On the 24th of August a reconnaissance in force was made against Fort George, when the Americans were driven into their defences and Newark was seized but not held. After this there was a lull on the Niagara frontier until the winter, when some sharp fighting took place and both sides of the river fell into British hands even more thoroughly than they had fallen into American hands in the spring.

Two noteworthy features of these summer skirmishes were the presence of Indians and "Canadian Volunteers" in the American camp. General Boyd highly commended the activity of both in a skirmish on the 17th of August. The Indians belonged mostly to the Six Nations, who had been living in New York, on their old grounds, and who consequently found themselves obliged to take sides. The "Canadian Volunteers" were mostly Americans living in Canada who wanted to secure their Canadian property under the American flag. They were quite right, from their own point of view, in taking up arms, when they had not become naturalised in Canada. But those who had become naturalised were wrong; and two or three who had taken