

89th forming in potence with the 49th, and both corps moving forward, occasionally firing by platoons. His efforts were next directed against the right; and to repulse this movement, the 49th took ground in that direction in echelon followed by the 89th; when within half musket shot the line was formed, under a heavy but irregular fire from the enemy. The 49th was then directed to charge the gun opposite; but it became necessary, when within a short distance of it, to check the forward movement, in consequence of a charge from their cavalry on the right, lest they should wheel about, and fall upon their rear; but they were received in so gallant a manner by the companies of the 89th; under Captain Barnes, and the well-directed fire of the artillery, that they quickly retreated, add by an immediate charge from those companies one gun was gained. The enemy immediately concentrated their force to check the advance of the British, but such was the steady countenance, and well directed fire of the troops and artillery, that about half past four they gave way at all points from an exceeding strong position, endeavouring by their light infantry to cover their retreat, who were soon driven away by a judicious movement made by Lieutenant Colonel Pearson. The enemy, after the action, retired to their own shores, sustaining a loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners of 800 men, while that of the British did not exceed 180. The final result of this combined attempt of the Americans, was, that both provinces of Canada were freed from the invaders who retired to winter-quarters in their own territories. A division of British gun-boats on Lake Champlain had in the meantime burnt a depot Magazine near Plattsburg. A detachment sent by the Commander in Chief, under Colonel Murray, for the purpose of restraining the depredations of a party of banditti organized by the American government, upon the inhabitants of the Niagara district, arrived at Fort George on December 12th, from which the enemy had made a hasty retreat across the river, burning the town of Newark as they fled.

It is with feelings of just regret, that every writer upon the American War has concluded his account of the campaign of 1813, in consequence of some retaliatory measures practised by the Belligerents, and which, if persisted in, would stamp a character on the war highly inconsistent with the supposed improvement of the age in the practice of justice and humanity. The peculiar circumstances under which the United States are placed with respect to emigrants from foreign countries, on whom their population was originally founded, and to whom they still are, and, for many years, will be indebted for a large accession of useful citizens, have made them desirous of introducing a new principle into the code of nations, that of the right of individuals to transfer their allegiance from the country of their birth to that by which they are adopted, and, in consequence, the right of nations to accept and support that transfer. This maxim being contrary to that of all the European governments, it is evident that frequent disputes must arise from putting it into practice, especially in time of war; and Great Britain being the country from which America derives the greatest part of its emigrant population, in every quarrel the two States must be involved in angry contention from this source, until some common rule of decision is agreed on between them. The actual existence of such a differ-