

22. In 1814, as the Americans still kept up their forces along the border, it became necessary for the Legislature to vote more money, and take further measures for the defence of the country. During the winter, all kinds of necessary stores were conveyed by sleighs from Montreal to Kingston and Toronto; and another battalion of regulars with two hundred and fifty sailors marched overland through the woods from New Brunswick.

23. In March, General Wilkinson led five thousand men against five hundred British posted at **Lacolle Mill** in Lower Canada. For more than four hours these kept at bay that large force, after which the American General beat a retreat to Plattsburg.

24. In May, General Drummond, with Yeo's fleet, embarked a force of twelve hundred men for an attack on **Oswego**. Its defenders were dispersed, the forts destroyed, and large quantities of stores carried off.

25. On the Niagara frontier the Americans had been massing a large force, and, on the 3rd of July, Generals Ripley and Scott, with an army four thousand strong, crossed the river, and received the surrender of Fort Erie, held by only one hundred and seventy British. They then pushed on towards Chippewa. To resist this invasion General Riall had not two thousand men altogether. He, however, fought the battle of **Chippewa**, and was obliged to retreat, taking up his position at "Lundy's Lane." In the meantime the enemy spread over the country, and plundered and burnt the buildings of the Canadians, and destroyed the village of St. David's. These acts so enraged the people that they attacked the marauders, whenever they had an opportunity, and scarcely a party returned to its camp without leaving some killed or wounded behind.

26. As soon as General Drummond heard of the invasion