

his forces down the St. Lawrence R. from L. Ontario to attack Montreal.

**Nov. 11** Eight hundred Canadian and British soldiers, under Lt. Col. Joseph W. Morrison (1783–1826), defeated 1,800 Americans, under Gen. Wilkinson, in the Battle of Crysler's Farm, halting the American advance and causing abandonment of the campaign against Montreal.

**Nov. 12** John George McTavish (c 1778), fur trader and son of McTavish clan chief Alexander McTavish, took possession of Astoria for the NWC.

**Nov. 30** The ship *Raccoon*, commanded by Capt. William Black, arrived at Fort Astoria to support British claims. John McDonald of Garth took charge of the fort.

**Dec. 10** The American garrison at Fort George crossed the border to Fort Niagara, burning Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.) the next day, leaving 400 residents homeless.

**Dec. 12** Capt. Black renamed Fort Astoria, Fort George, after the king of England, and with his associates, McTavish and McDonald, took possession of the surrounding lands for George III.

**Dec. 13–Apr. 25, 1815** Gordon Drummond (1772–1854) served as President of the Council and administrator of Upper Canada.

**Dec. 18–19** John Murray crossed the Niagara R. with 550 British-Canadian troops, taking and sacking Fort Niagara in a surprise night attack. Phineas Riall (1775–1850) entered New York with a party of Aboriginal soldiers and burned Lewiston, Manchester, Fort Schlosser, Black Rock and Buffalo in a campaign (lasting to Dec. 30) to avenge the American burning of Newark.

**Dec. 19** Montreal merchant James McGill (1744–1813) died, leaving his 18.6-ha estate, Burnside Place, and £10,000 to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning as an endowment for the establishment of McGill College.

#### Also in 1813

- The HBC moved Edmonton House to its permanent location within the present city limits.

- The whaling industry at Fort Churchill collapsed.

## 1814

**Jan. 8** Assiniboia Gov. Miles Macdonell issued a proclamation prohibiting the export of provisions of any kind from within the limits of Assiniboia without a special licence from himself. The proclamation, known as the Pem̄ican Proclamation, was issued to help solve the colony's food problems and control trade, but Nor'Westers and M̄tis viewed it as a distinct infringement on their rights and an open declaration of war.

**Jan. 13** The 5<sup>th</sup> session of the 7<sup>th</sup> Parliament of Lower Canada met until Mar. 17. Business included the extension of the Army Bill Act to allow the issue of £1.5 million in currency.

**Feb. 15** The 3<sup>rd</sup> session of the 6<sup>th</sup> Parliament of Upper Canada convened until Mar. 14. Business included the Militia Bill, and the power to detain suspected traitors.

#### Also in Feb.

- An American force, from Detroit, raided Port Talbot, Ont.
- Gov. Macdonell dispatched Red R. Sheriff John Spencer to raid the Nor'Wester camp at Souris and to seize all pem̄ican (dried buffalo meat) there.

**Mar.–May** Commodore Yeo blockaded the American squadron at Sackets Harbor.

**Mar. 4** One hundred and eighty American and 300 British troops engaged in the Battle of Longwoods between London and Thamesville, Ont., as the Americans attempted to capture the British posts of Talbot and Delaware. Although outnumbered, the Americans held the better position. The British, with 52 wounded, retreated after losing 14 men.

**Mar. 30** Gen. Wilkinson crossed into Canada with 4,000 US troops, but was defeated by the British at Lacolle, Que., and forced to retreat to Plattsburg, New York.

**Spring** Gov. Macdonell confiscated pem̄ican from M̄tis at their Turtle R. Plains camp.