Col.

The Battle of Stoney Creek

Wentworth Veterans' Association will hold a decoration service at the soldiers' plot at Stoney Creek. The Veterans have a monument movement on foot and are meeting with success Col Cruickshank, commander of Military District No. 13, Calgary, Alta., has written a history of the battle expressly for the Association, and the Times herewith publishes it in full:

The Battle of Stoney Creek has been justly described as the turning point of the campaign of 1813 by an eminent military critic. Hitherto the course of events since the recommencement of hostilities had been decidedly discouraging to the small body of troops allotted for the defence of Upper Canada. The opening of navigation found the American quadron in uncontested control of Lake Ontario. The British vessels were separated, part being at York and the remainder at Kingston, and most of them unable to take the lake for want of .caunable to take the lake for want of .earmen. Accordingly, on the 27th of April, the capital of the Province was easily taken by the enemy, and a fine ship of war, then on the stocks, was destroyed, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. This was felt to be a severe loss as had this vessel been completed and added to the British squadron, it would have obtained command of the lake as soon as seamen arrived from England. All consequent British squadron, it would have obtained command of the lake as soon as seamen arrived from England. All communication between Kingston and the western part of the Province was cut off for nearly two weeks and the movement of reinforcements in that direction was effectually checked. Exactly a month later, General Vincent was driven from his position at Niagara, with a comparatively severe loss of men and military stores. Both these reverses were however, solely due to an overwhelming superiority in numbers on the part of the invaders, and not to any lack of courage or discipline on the part of the croops by which they had been opposed. Vincent lost no time in withdrawing his garrisons from the numerous posts and batteries along the river, and began his retreat by the road along the crest of the mountain, in much anxiety lest his adversary might re-embark his troops, and cut his line of communications by taking possession of Burling-ton—eights before he could possibly rerive there by marching. This movement was in fact contemplated by the American communications. tions by taking possession of Burlington ...eights before he could possibly rrive there by marching. This movement was in fact contemplated by the American commander, and would probably have been undertaken had he not received the startling 'intelligence that the British squadron had appeared on the lake and was menacing his own naval base at Sackett's Harbor. This at onc put an end to the proposed movement by water against Burlington Heights, and caused some delay in beginning any pursuit by land. On the night of May 28th, Vincent halted at Forty Mile Creek (Grimsby), where he remained two days to rest his men and give his detachments time to rejoin his cavalry, and scouts kept in touch with the enemy and gave him timely information of all their movements. On the last day of May, Vincent continued his retreat, and at nightfall took up a very strong position on Richard Beasley's farm at Burlington Heights, where he determined to make a stand until he received reinforcements or instructions to retire further Flanked on the stand of the stand of the received reinforcements or instructions to retire further Flanked on the stand of the stand of the process of the process of the process of the stand of the determined to make a stand until he received reinforcements or instructions to retire further Flanked on the standard of the standard of

he determined to make a stand until he received reinforcements or instructions to retire further. Flanked on one side by the lake, and on the other by a broad and impassable marsh, his encampment could only be approached by a narrow neck of land blocked by a fieldwork, behind which he established the whole of his guns. So important did he consider the occupation of this position that he declared that "without it he could neither retain possession of could neither retain possession of peninsula nor make a safe exit from His last outpet the peninsula nor make a safe exit from t. His last outpost, a party of thirty men, that had remained at Fort Erie intil daybreak on the morning of the 28th, to keep up a cannonade and destroy the works, joined him during the night, and he had then at his command a very trusty and efficient body of 1,800 officers and men, with eleven guns: A braver and better disciplined force of equal numbers could not have been assembled on the continent. Five companies of the 8th or King's Regiment, in spite of severe losses both at York and Fort George, still numbered 382 of all ranks. The wing of the 41st mustered 400, but was notably weak in officers, having only ten among its five companies, of whom en among its five companies, of whom but two were captains. The battalion

notally weak in officers, having only ten among its five companies, of whom but two were captains. The battalion of the 49th had already been reduced by casualties to 631 of all ranks, while the detachment of the Royal Artillery, consisting of four guns and sixty men, was much too weak to work their guns without the assistance of men from the infantry. The small detachment of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment and the Glengarry Light Infantry had behaved nobly, but had lost heavily in the recent action. The militia, including Captain Munchey's company of colored men, and Captain Merritt's troop of Provincial Light Dragoons numbered only 131, but these were men of approved loyalty and courage, and thoroughly acquainted with the country and its inhabitants. Vincent himself can scarcely be described at a brilliant soldier, but his military talents were respectable, and military talents were respectable, and he was certainly endowed with energy, resolution and dauntless courage. These qualities had already so strongly impressed the Governor-General that he remarked that General Vincent had "displayed superior talents and ability and a determination worth of a British self. played superior talents and ability and a determination worthy of a British soldier." He was then 48 years of age, and had been thirty years in the army. In his case promotion had been slow, and long service in the West Indies, followed by a year in a French prison, had seriously undermined his health. He had served in San Domingo, at the Helder, and in Nelson's great battle at Copenhagen. Lieut. Col. John Harvey, deputy adjutant general, and chief staff officer hagen. Lieut. Col. John Harvey, deputy adjutant general, and chief staff officer to the division, although thirteen years younger than Vincent, had gained a still more varied experience of actual warfare. As an ensign in the 80th he had carried the colors of his regiment through the severe campaign of 1794 in Holland. Next year he took part in the ill-fated expedition to Isle Dien and Quiberon, and in 1796 served at the conquest of the Cape of Good Hope. During the three following years he saw some hard bush fighting in the interior of the Island of Ceylon, and shared in the

glory of Abercrombic's Egyptian campaign. Returning to India, he was employed on the staff during the Mahratta war of 1803-5, under Lord Lake, whose daughter he married. During the past three years he had been assistant adjutant general in the southeastern district of England. Arriving at Rulifax, N. S., during the winter of 1812-13, when the St. Lawrence was blocked by ice, he promptly determined to undertake the trying journey overland on snowshoes to Quebec, rather than remain idle, and being immediately detailed for duty in Upper Canada on his arrival there, he proceeded at once to Niagara. Great confidence was justly placed in his ability and judgment. Lieut. Col. Cecil Bisshopp, inspecting field officer of militia, was another officer of more than ordinary talent and promise. The only surviving son of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart., of Parham, in Sussex, he had entered the Guards at an early age, and had accompanied Sir John Warren on his embassy to Russia as military attache. On his return he went with his regiment to Spain, and served there during the entire campaign under Sir John Moore, ending with the memorable battle of Corunna. Subsequently he acted as a staff officer during the siege of Flushing. He was soon after elected a member of Parliament for the borough of Newport, on the Isle of Wight. In 1809 he volunteered for service in Portugal, where he acted as an aide de camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley until he obtained he in the staff of the service in Portugal, where he acted as an aide de camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley until he obtained he was subscripted to the obtained his particular the service of the process of the proc he acted as an aide de cam Arthur Wellesley until he obtair his majority. Upon the declaration war by the United States he received of war by the United States he received his appointment and while commanding the right wing of the division on the Niagara had repelled an attempt at invasion near Fort Erie. "Though her to an ancient title and a very considerable fortune," said a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, in recording his early death, "nothing could dampen his military ardor or lessen the zeal which ever stimulated him to the discharge of the duties of his profession. He was humane, generous, noble." Ogilvie, of the 8th Plenderleath, and Dennis, of the 49th, and Holcroft, of the Royal Artillery, were all gallant and capable officers.

49th, and Holcroft, of the Royal Artillery, were all gallant and capable officers.

In his new position Vincent felt tolerably secure from any attack for a few days at least, and despatched an urgent message to a small detachment of the 8th, which he knew was on the march from Kingston, to hasten forward with all possible speed. At the same time he attempted to relieve the distress which Col. Proctor's division was suffering for want of provisions by sending out a few trusty officers of militia to purchase cattle and drive them to Detroit. But the military chest was empty, and he was obliged to borrow five hundred guineas from Lieut-Col. Thomas Clark, of the Third Regiment of Lincoln militia, for this purpose. The departure of the American fleet from Niagara was reported to him on the night of the day it sailed, but he at first supposed that York was its destination, with the object of intercepting his further retreat, and expressed the hope that the British squadron would soon be on the lake to meet it, and give him an opportunity of retaking Niagara. Yet at this moment, when he was calmly proposing to assume the offensive, his troops were surfering greatly for want of shoes, stockings, blankets, tents and shirts: in fact, everything that could contribute to their comfort in the field.

A flag of truce from the American army having been turned back by the British outposts at the Twenty-Mile Creek, General Winder was instructed to move in pursuit, and on the morning of the 1st of June, he began his march with two companies of light artillery, having six field guns, a squadron of United States Dragoons, a detachment of United States infantry. As the invading force was unrovoided with a suit.

and two companies of the 20th Regiment of United States infantry. As the invading force was unprovided with a sufficient train of wagons, the supplies and baggage of this force were conveyed in a flotilla of rowb.ats. It was accordingly impossible for the column to move ny distance from the shore of the lake any distance from the shore of the lake. Heavy rains had fallen recently, and the roads were deep with mud, but Winder's advance guard, consisting of 400 Dragoons, riflemen and light infantry, reached the Fifteen-Mile Creek that night, while the main body advanced as far as St. Catharines.

Again a flag of truce was sent out to locate the British advanced posts, and found them still at the Twenty. A deserter from Winder's brigade was brought to Vincent's headquarters next day, and furnished a very circumstantial account of his force and its movements. On the 2nd Merritt's videttes were driven back, and on the night of the 3rd On the 2nd Merritt's videttes were driven back, and on the night of the 3rd Winder encamped at the Forty, where he awaited the arrival of reingorcements. On the following afternoon Brigadier-General Chandler arrived from Niagara with a third company of United States artillery, armed with three field guns, another detachment of riflemen and 9th, 23rd and 25th regiments of United States infantry, and assumed command of the whole force, which then numbered more than 3,000 of all ranks. On the 5th Chandler resumed the advance, with the intention of marching across Burlington Beach and turning Vincent's position by its left flank. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon his advance guard, composed of a troop of dragoons and four companies of infantry and riflemen, came in contact with the British outpickets, consisting of the light company of the 49th Regiment, commanded by Captain Williams. This party retired through the woods, firing briskly, and finally made an obstinate stand at a sawmill, where the main road crossed Stoney Creek. Eight men having been killed and wounded in an unsuccessful attempt to disloder them. Chandler ordered un the younded in an unsuccessful attempt to dislodge them, Chandler ordered up the whole of the 25th Regiment, on which Williams abandoned his position. In this affair the latter lost one man

Harvey had advanced to support Wil Harvey had advanced to support wil-liams with the light company of the 8th and a few dragoons, but found that the enemy had already abandoned the pursuit and were encamping for the night. He was thus afforded an excel-lent opportunity of reconnoitering their position, of which he took full advanposition, of which he took full advantage. He picked up two prisoners and was joined by a deserter, from whom he obtained some important information. He reported that "the enemy's were few and negligent, that his line of encampment was long and broken; that his irrillery was unsupported, and that several of his corps were placed too far to the rear to aid in repelling a blow

which might be rapidly struck in front."
A piece of woods extending close to the front of their encampment would serve at once to mask the advancement of the attacking force, and to cover its retreat if unsuccessful. He warmly advised an attack that night.

attack that night.

Vincent was the more disposed to assent, as he had already become convinced that his own position was scarcely tenable against an enveloping movement. "This position, though strong for a large body," he wrote, "is far too extensive for me to hope to make any successful stand against the superior force, understood to be advancing against me in three separate points, viz., by the right, by the centre road, and by the mountain on my right. The attack, I knew, would not be delayed. I had neither time nor inclination precipitately to retreat from my position."

It is evident that he had for some

It is evident that he had for some time past been considering the expediency of an offensive movement, for on the 4th he had informed the adjutant-general that "By a report just received from my outposts, an attack cannot be far distant. As circumstances are at present, I am determined, if possible, to be beforehand with them."

Brigadier-General John Chandler, who ommanded the American division lying at Stoney Creek, had commenced life as a blacksmith, "the poorest man in the settlement?" He became a tavern keeper and soon grew wealthy. In 1805 he was elected a member of Congress from Massachusetts, and served two terms. Mainly as a reward for political activity he was appointed in the first place major-general of the militia of his dwn State, and on the increase of the regular army a brigadier-general in the service of the United States. He was then 53 years of age, and being without the least pretensions of military experience or knowledge, he was destined to learn, as one of his comrades in arms rather bitterly remarked, that "the march from the anvil and dram shop, in the wave of nanded the American division lying the anvil and dram shop, in the wane of life, to the dearest actions of the tented field, is not to be achieved in a single campaign."

field, is not to be achieved in a single campaign."

Brigadier-General Winder, who was next in rank, had been a successful lawyer in Baltimore. Once an active Federalist in politics, he had lately changed sides, and his defection was rewarded by a commission as Lieut. Colonel of the 14th United States Infantry, then being recruited in Maryland. In November, 1812, he had directed the unsuccessful operations for the passage of the Niagara River, near Fort Erie, with considerable credit to himself. During the winter he had been recalled to Washington to advise the Cabinet, and was believed to be intimately acquainted with the plan of campaign. "Col. Winder is here," says a contemporary letter. "A kind of Secretary of War, and, like Bonaparte, has a room full of maps, plans, etc., enveloped in which you can just see his little head, and of that little head much is expected." Later on his military aptitude and ability made such a strong impression on Harvey that he emphatically declared that "he possessed more talent than all the rest of the Yankee generals put together."

Chandler afterwards stated that he Yankee generals put together.'

rore talent than all the rest of the Yankee generals put together."
Chandler afterwards stated that he remarked to Winder that evening that "if the enemy intended to fight them, he would commence the attack before morning," and with this expectation arrangements were made. It was growing dark when the light troops were recalled. As none of his me nhad eaten during the march, they were then ordered to build fires and cook at some distance from the ground it was intended they should occupy during the night, the light infantry and 25th Regt. on a low meadow in front and the remainder on a ridge about 150 yards in their rear to the left of the main road. About 800 men, consisting of the 13th and 14th Regiments of Infantry, and Archer's Artillery Company, with its guns, were detached under the command of Col. Chrystic to occupy a position for the defence of the hoats at the mouth of the creek, more than two miles distan".

It was nearly midnight when the main body of the division were ordered to body of the division were ordered to body of the division were ordered to blow their fires burning, while those on the high ground were to be extinguished. The place selected for them to lie on was a level space of upland protected in front by a steep slope along the crest of which ran a stout fence of logs and rails. On either side of this fence, a number of trees had been felled years before, but not cleared away, a about which thorns and briars had grown up in such a way as to form dense thickets in many places. The low, flat meadow below was spongy with long-continued rain, On the left the mountain shut down so close upon the meadow below was spongy with long-continued rain, On the left the mountain shut down so close upon the meadow as to render that flank quite secure, and the right was equally protected by a swamp which approached it in that quarter. Six field guns belonging to the companies of Towson and Leonard were unlimbered on the brow of the upland, to command the road leading towards Burlington. The 25th Regiment was posted on the right, The infantry in rear was ordered to move obliquely forward towards the road and fence, and in the event of an attack, the 23rd was direct. It was nearly midnight when the mair towards the road and fence, and in the event of an attack, the 23rd was directed to form up immediately in rear of the guns, with the 16th, 5th and light troops on its left. The squadron of Dragoons was posted on the road behind the infantry. The 9th Infantry being the weakest regiment, were detailed a rear guard at a distance of about a mile A strong main guard was established at a small church or meeting house half a mile in advance, with an outlying picquet on the right of the meadow near the edge of the swamp, and another on the left near the foot of the mountain. A chain of sentries was then posted around the whole camp. The soldiers were ordered to ground arms, take off their knapsacks and lie down as they stood in their ranks. The artillery horses remained in harness, near the guns. As the orders for these arrangements were issued after dark, it is probable they were not completely carried out. The two American generals remained for consultation for several hours in Chandler's tent, which had been pitched close to Gage's house, and it was after 12 o'clock when the 25th Regiment moved into the position it was to occupy for the night. The men were noisy and wakeful. Stragglers returned to the kitchens for warmth, and the fires on strong main guard was established at small church or meeting-house half a



BROTHER TOLD BROTHER

Other for Thirteen.

The convincing powers of a testimonial were never more clearly shown than in the case of Mr. Hugh Brown. A brother, Lemuel Brown, of Avondale, N. B., read in the paper about Hon. John Costigan being cured by "Fruit-a-tives." Knowing the Senator would only endorse a medicine which had cured him, Mr. Lemuel Brown tried "Fruit-a-tives." They cured him of Chronic Indigestion and Constipation, so he urged his brother to try them.



Hartland, N. B., Oct., 28th, 1907.

"Three doctors told me that I had Liver Disease and serious Stomach Trouble. My stomach was very weak. I took their medicines for thirteen years and grew worse. My brother (who was cured of terrible Indigestion by "Fruit-a-tives" after suffering for 15 years), recommended me to try these wonderful tablets. I bought half a dozen boxes and have just finished the 15 years), recommended me to try these wonderful tablets. I bought half a dozen boxes and have just finished the sixth. I eat all kinds of hearty foods without distress and am greatly improved in every way. "Fruit-a-tives" also cured the Chronic Constipation which was so distressing in my case."

(Signed) HUGH BROWN.
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the ridge so frequently blazed up, or were deliberately rekindled, that the orders for their extinction were repeated. Shortly before midnight, the column detailed for the attack marched out of the lines at Burlington, seven miles distant. It consisted of 280 officers and men of the 8th Regiment, under Major Oglivie, and 424 of the 49th, commanded by Major Plenderleath. Harvey conducted its march, and appears to have personally directed the operations, although he was accompanied by General Vincent with a number of volunteer staff officers, cager to share in the perils of the enterprise, among whom were Brigade-Major Glegg, Capt. P. L. Chambers, of the 41st, who had lately arrived from Detroit with despatches. Capts. McDonall and Milnes, aides decamp to the Governor-General, recently come from Kingston on the same services and Captan Lohn Norten the Inthe ridge so frequently blazed up, or were deliberately rekindled, that the camp to the Governor-General, recently come from Kingston on the same service, and Captain John Norton, the Indian Chief, Lt.-Col. Bisshopp was left in command of the post. Capt. McDonall had brought with him secret instructions in the event of a further retreat, and a letter from the Governor-General which informed Vincent that reinforcements were pressing forward and urged him to leave nothing untried before he determined to abandon the part of the Province entrusted to his command. The weather was as propitious for the undetermined to abandon the part of the Province entrusted to his command. The weather was as propitious for the undertaking as could have been wished. A cloudy sky and a light mist rising from the wet ground made the darkness almost impenetrable. Although the mudimpeded their movements, it also effectually muffled the sound of their footsteps. The light companies of the two-regiments respectively commanded by Captain Munday, of the 8th, and Lieut. Danford, of the 49th, led the way, followed by the remainder of the 49th, in the centre, and the 8th in rear. It was nearly three o'clock when they reached the American outpost. The sentry on the road being drowsy and quite ignorant of his duty, was taken prisoner without noise, and readily made known the countersign, and gave his captors every information in his power. It was learned from him that the main guard was posted in the church, which was at once surrounded, and the officer in command. Capt. VanVechten, of the 23rd U. S. I., surrendered without resistance. Several other sentries in succession were approached and bayoneted in the quietest manner, but at length one of them took Dhe alarm, and fired a shot. The eager light companies at once rushed forward upon the smouldering camp fires in the meadow in the expectation of, finding them surrounded with sleeping enemies, but to their great astonishment, found them nearly deserted. Officers and men at once gave once rushed forward upon the smouldering camp fires in the meadow in the expectation of, finding them surrounded with sleeping enemies, but to their great astonishment, found them nearly deserted. Officers and men at once gave vent to their suppressed excitement by a tremendous shout, which was repeated and prolonged by the troops in rear, and halting within their glare, they hurriedly -egan to fix flints. The groans of wounded men and the tramp of the advancing column alarmed other sentries who hurriedly discharged their arms in the darkness and took to flight. In an instant the whole camp was in an uproar. General Chandler, who had not gone to sleep, instantly mounted his norse and ordered the troops near his tent to form for action, which was accomplished in a moment, as they had merely to rise to their feet and seize their muskets. He then despatched an officer to direct General Winder to advance to the fence near the crest of the ridge with the infantry on the left. From this position the British column could be distinctly seen by the light of the fires beneath, in the act of deploying to the left, while the American line was quite invisible to them. Both officers and men were still shouting wildly and there was great confusion. The American light infantry and the 5th and 25th regiments opened fire, followed by their artillery. The 49th suffered heavily and the disorder was much increased. Observing their exposed situation they hastily retirred from the light of the fires, and for a few minutes this regiment seemed on the point of dispersion. At this critical moment Major Plenderleath, aided by Assistant Sergt. Major Alexander Fraser, hastily rallied twenty or thirty men, and led them straight at the guns, whose position had been disclosed by a vivid sheet of flame. Two discharges swept harmlessly over their heads as they ascended the slope, and before they could reload the gunners were bayonetted or flying for their lives. Without hesitation this gallant band plunged furiously into the midst of the neares

enemy with his bayonet, while his younger brother, a lad only seventeen years of age, bayoneted four others. Plenderleath's timely charge was decisive. Capt. Fitzgibbon, of the 49th, had succeded in keeping his company together; the others soon rallied and advanced to his support. The enemy's line was cut in two and four of their guns taken. Major Ogilvie led the 8th against the 5th and 16th United States infantry on the extreme left of their position. Licut. Hooker, commanding one of the companies, was killed in this charge, and Capt. Munday received three wounds, Hooker, commanding one of the companies, was killed in this charge, and Capt. Munday received three wounds, but the ridge was carried; the leth regiment was entirely dispersed, leaving its two senior captains as prisoners, and the 5th fell back upon the cavalry. Meanwhile General Chandler, while riding to the right, had his horse shet and was badly stunned and bruised by the fall. Returning on foot towards his artillery, which he noticed had ceased firing, he walked into the midst of the 49th. Discovering his error, he attempted to conceal himself under a gun carriage, but was at once dragged out and disarmed. A few minutes later General Winder was also dismounted, and, encountering Sergeant Fraser, was in the act of aiming his pistol, when the latter menaced him with instant death at the point of his bayonet. He threw down his pistol and surrendered. Major Vandewater, the assistant quartermaster general, was likewise taken.

The American troops seem to have made several creditable attempts to raily, but whenever a body of them could be seen, it was instantly charged, and again scattered. Some of their Dragoons mounted their horses, and attempted a charge, which ended in riding down some of their own infanty. Desultory fighting continued in various quarters until break of day, when Harvey found himself in possession of the field of battle, and the enemy bivouce, it is true, but ascertained that his own small force was much diminished and scattered. Officers had separated from their documents and the confidency has made force was much diminished and scattered.

of battle, and the enemy bivouac, it is true, but ascertained that his own small force was much diminished and scattered. Officers had separated from their commands in the dark, and wandered about blindly in search of them. Companies had parted from their battalions and sections from their companies. General Vincent had disappeared, and was believed to have been killed or captured. Many men and a large proportion of the officers had been disabled or were suffering from wounds. Major Plenderleath's horse had been shot, and in attempting to extricate himself from the body of the struggling animal, he grabbed the arm of a man, who proved to be an American soldier, but surrendered at once. Major Dennis received two gunshot wounds, and was badly bruised by the fall of his horse, which was killed beneath him. Ensign Drury, who bore the King's colors of the 40th, was mortally wounded, but struggled forward until he was enabled to commit it to the keeping of another officer. The green field of the regimental color had already been stained with the blood of its bearer during the campaign in Holland, and there was the keeping of another officer. The green field of the regimental color had already been stained with the blood of its bearer during the campaign in Holland, and there was a tradition in the corps that the officer who carried it was destined to fall. Brevet Major Clerk, Captain Manners and Adjutant Stean, of the 49th; Major Ogilvie, Captains Munday and Goldrick, Lieuts. Boyd and Weyland, of the 8th, and Fort-Major Taylor, of the 41st, were numbered among the wounded. Two hundred and thirteen killed, wounded or missing out of a total force of seven hundred and four of all ranks, was a heavy price to pay for success. A strong escort had been sent off with the prisoners, and less than five hundred men remained available. Many wounded required attendance, and the weakness of his force would soon be fully revealed to the enemy, who seemed to be collecting in force to renew the contest. They still possessed several field guns, and their cavalry and three of their infantry regiments had taken little or no part in the action. still possessed several field guns, and their cavalry and three of their infantry regiments had taken little or no part in the action. Harvey prudently determined to retreat before they could recover from their confusion. Most of the wounded were collected and removed, but upwards of thirty, including two officers, were so badly injured that they were left behind. Two of the captured guns, after being dragged some distance, with ropes, were abandoned, but a brass Howitzer, with its tumbril, and one iron six-pounder, were brought off, with nine captured horses. The prisoners numbered one hundred and twenty-five, including nine officers. Many others had been taken, but escaped in the confusion and darkness. The loss of the Americans in killed and wounded has never been exactly ascertained, as their own ocen exactly ascertained, as their own accounts differ widely, one stating it as ow as thirty, and another as high as hree hundred. The command develophree hundred. The command develop d upon Colonel Burn, of the 2nd U. S ed upon Colonel Burn, of the 2nd U. S. Dragoons, who was aparently quite unprepared to assume the responsibility thus suddenly thrown upon him. Chrysties' detachment from the mouth of the creek arrived on the field soon after daybreak, and the camp was re-occupied. Burn sent a message to Niagara, with information of the capture of the two generals, and convened a council of war, which soon determined to retire to the Forty Mile Creek, without waiting for further instructions. A quantity of bag-

noon.

On the other hand, General Vincent's mysterious disappearance caused considerable dismay in the British camp. The cemmand devolved upon Colonel Bisshopp, to whom Captain McDonall communicated the Governor-General's private instructions, authorizing a further retreat, if the position was considered untenable. As the full effect of the blow was still unknown, Bisshopp likewise resolved to call a council of war, to decide what ought to be done, and sent Captain Merritt in search for the missing general. Merritt rode close up to the enemy's lines and made two prisoners, single handed. On his return he reported that they were panie-stricken and preparing to retreat. Before the council of war assembled Vincent came in alone, bare-headed and on foot. Having been dismounted and separated from his staff, he was forced to seek shelter in the woods, where he had remained until daylight, without being able to rejoin his troops. All thoughts of retreating were at once put aside, and a strong detachment was pushed forward to Stoney Creek, to observe and harass the enemy. detachment was pushed forward to Stoney Creek, to observe and harass the

Joy Rider Arrested.

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 4. — Geo. Seagel, chauffeur for D. D. Mann, of the Canadian Northern, was arrested here to-night by Chief Mains and Officer McNamara on information from the Terrorta seller the Toronto police, charging him causing grievous bodily harm to eral girls while on a "joy ride" i with "joy ride" in To

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FLOODS IN WEST.

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Calgary, June 4 .- Washout on the further instructions. A quantity of bag-gage and provisions was hastily destroy-ed and the movement . began before noon.

On the other hand, General Vincent's mysterious disappearance caused consid-erable dismay in the British camp. The cemmand devolved upon Colonel Bis-fered out: as hadly as the C. P. R.

The Great Northern Railway has suffered quite as badly as the C. P. R. owing to the terrible freshets following the hot, rainy spell. The damage seems to be very general throughout British Columbia, and the fruitmen, lumbermen and ranchers will lose heavily.

Fernie, B. C., June 4.—Elk River has risen suddenly, and is carrying destruction all along its tortuous banks. West Pernie is inundated, and Fernie annex is in danger, and the flood is the worst

is in danger, and the flood is the worst is in danger, and the flood is the worst in years. Two unknown men were drowned at Waldo, in an attempt to cross the river, and three dead bodies have been seen as they were swept through here. One of them has since been recovered fur an down, but it is not yet identified. Both the Elk River and Fernie Lumber Companies have lost much property, and a great boom of logs above here is likely to go out at any moment. If this should break it will likely carry out the railway bridge here which would mean the suspension o traffic westward.

WORK OUT DAMAGE

Herbert Booth Started Fire That Burned Barn.

Winniueg, June 4.-Herbert Booth, late of Ottawa, who has been employed as a farm laborer at Lilyfield, was arrested pulled by the property of the vesterday, charged with maliciously set-

His Excellency the Governor-General left for England on Monday afternoon by the Empress of Ireland, which carried the largest saloon passenger list, together with a big second-cabin and steerage passenger contingent, that ever left on any one steamer in the St. Lawrence trade.

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