

YE GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND.

"NEW VERSION."

Ye gentlemen of England who in Inglorious caso
Do naught but sit at home and rail against those
colonies,
How little do ye know about the kindred ye
defame
Who are true, unlike you, to England's glorious
name.

"Britannia needs no colonies," so says our friend
John Bright,
"They only serve the envy of foreign nations to
excite."
"We simply want to buy and sell, that is our
only aim."
"For what is England's honor, and what her an-
cient fame?"

"The spirit of our fathers, it was vastly fine, no
doubt."
"But as my well-beloved Yankee's say, 'that sort
of thing's played out.'"
"And all this talk 'bout prestige and the Empire
of the sea,"
"Is in my humble judgement nothing but ab-
surdity."

"Give Gibraltar to the Spaniards if the Dons
would have it so."
"To the great Yankee nation let the new Domin-
ion go."
"If this pacific policy, the poor dear Fentans
please."
"Why should we care as long as we do business
at our case?"

Ye gentlemen of England, who worthy of the
name
Still hold as worth the keeping our Mother Eng-
land's fame,
We Englishmen in Canada send greeting 'cross
the sea.
Still staunch and true, the sons, like you, of
Island Chivalry.

And we look towards our birthplace with loving
anxious hearts,
With a fond and trustful yearning that never
quite departs,
And swear that here true English hands will keep
her flag unfurled.
The symbol of true Liberty, the hope of all the
world.

W. T. U.

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

XXIII.

Intelligence of the retreat of the Ameri-
can army caused Gen. Riall to push forward
on the evening of the 24th a force of 950
rank and file with two 24 pounders, one 5½
inch howitzer and three 6 pounders to
Lundy's Lane, leading into the Queenston
road, within two and a half miles of the
American camp.

It having been reported to the American
General that this force was a mere patrolling
detachment bent on creating a diversion, he
ordered General Scott with a heavy force of
artillery, cavalry and infantry, numbering at
least 1150 rank and file to march towards
Queenston with special orders to report if
the enemy were in sight and to call for as-
sistance if necessary. This movement took
place about half past five o'clock on the
evening of the 25th July, 1814, and about
seven the advance pickets on both sides ex-
changed shots. General Scott without see-
ing the enemy at once sent back for rein-
forcements which was instantly hurried up,
while General Riall, who was with the British
advance, finding that his small force would
be entirely overpowered, ordered Colonel
Pearson, the officer in command, to retire on
Queenston and sent similar orders to Colonel
Scott who with the main body was advancing
from Twelve Mile Creek. But this manœu-
vre caused the summit of the hill at Lundy's
Lane to be abandoned and had the Ameri-
can's advanced with speed it is quite possi-

ble the retreat of the British would have
been most disastrous.

However, at this juncture Lieut. General
Drummond with a reinforcement of 815 rank
and file arrived on the field and at once took
the command, the result of which is told in
the following despatch:

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR NIAGARA FALLS, }
July 27th, 1814. }

SIR:—I embarked on board His Majesty's
schooner *Nelley* at York, on Sunday even-
ing, the 24th inst., and reached Niagara at
daybreak the following morning. Finding
from Lieut. Col. Tucker that Major General
Riall was understood to be moving towards
the falls of Niagara to support the advance
of his division which he had pushed on to
that place on the preceding evening, I or-
dered Lieut. Col. Morrison with the 89th
regiment, and a detachment of the Royals
and King's drawn from Forts George and
Mississauga to proceed to the same point in
order that with the united force I might
aid against the enemy (posted at Street's
Creek with his advance at Chippeway); on
my arrival, if it should be found expedient.
I ordered Lieut. Col. Tucker, at the same
time, to proceed up the right bank of the
river with 300 of the 41st, about 200 of the
Royal Scots, and a body of Indian warriors,
supported (on the river) by a party of armed
seamen, under Captain Dobbs of the
Royal Navy. The object of this movement
was to disperse or capture a body of the
enemy encamped at Lewiston. Some un-
avoidable delay having occurred in the
march of the troops up the right bank, the
enemy had moved off previous to Lieut.
Col. Tucker's arrival. I have to express
myself satisfied with the exertions of that
officer.

Having refreshed the troops at Queenston
and having brought across the 41st, Royals,
and Indians, I sent back the 41st and 100th
regiments to form garrisons at Forts George,
Mississauga and Niagara, under Lieut. Col.
Tucker, and moved with the 89th and de-
tachments of the Royals and King's, and
light company of the 41st in all about 800
men, to join Major General Riall's division
at the Falls.

When arrived within a few miles of that
position I met a report from Major General
Riall that the enemy was advancing in great
force. I immediately pushed on and joined
the head of Lieut. Col. Morrison's column
just as it reached the road leading to the
Beaver Dam, over the summit of the hill at
Lundy's Lane. Instead of the whole of
Major General Riall's division, which I ex-
pected to have found occupying this position,
I found it almost in the occupation of the
enemy, whose columns were within 600
yards of the top of the hill and the surround-
ing woods filled with his light troops. The
advance of Major General Riall's division,
consisting of the Glengarry Light Infantry
and Incorporated Militia, having commenc-
ed a retreat upon Fort George, I counter-
manded those corps and formed the 89th
regiment, the Royal Scots detachment and
the light company of the 41st in the rear of
the hill, their left resting on the great road;
my two 24-pounder brass field guns a little
advanced in front of the centre on the sum-
mit of the hill, the Glengarry Light Infan-
try on the right, the battalion of Incor-
porated Militia and the detachment of the
King's regiment on the left of the great
road, the squadron of the 19th Light Dra-
goons in the rear of the left on the road. I
had scarcely completed this formation when
the whole front was warmly and closely en-
gaged. The enemy's principal efforts were

directed against our left and centre; after
repeated attacks the troops on the left were
partially forced back and the enemy gained
a momentary possession of the road. This
gave him, however, no material advantage,
as the troops which had been forced back
formed in rear of the 89th regiment, fronting
the road, and securing the flank. It was
during this short interval that Major Gen-
eral Riall, having received a severe wound,
was intercepted as he was passing to the
rear by a party of the enemy's cavalry and
taken prisoner. In the action the repeated
and determined attacks of the enemy were
met by the 89th regiment, the detachment
of the Royals, and King's, and the light
company of the 41st regiment with the most
perfect steadiness and intrepid gallantry
and the enemy was constantly repulsed with
very heavy loss. In so determined a man-
ner were their attacks directed against our
guns that our artillerymen were bayoneted
by the enemy while in the act of loading,
and the muzzles of the enemy's guns were
advanced within a few yards of ours.

The darkness of the night during this ex-
traordinary conflict occasioned several un-
common incidents: our troops having for a
moment been pushed back some of our guns
remained for a few minutes in the enemy's
hands; they, however, were not only quick-
ly recovered, but the two pieces (a 6-pound-
er and a 5½ inch howitzer) which the enemy
had brought up were captured by us, to-
gether with several tumbrils; and in limber-
ing up our guns at one period one of the
enemy's 6 pounders was put by mistake on
a limber of ours and one of our six pound-
ers limbered on one of his, by which means
the pieces were exchanged; and thus,
though we have captured two of his guns,
yet as he obtained one of ours, we gained
only one gun.

About nine o'clock (the action having
commenced at six) there was a short inter-
mission, of firing during which, it appears,
the enemy was employed in bringing up the
whole of his remaining force, and he shortly
afterwards renewed his attack with fresh
troops but was everywhere repulsed with
equal gallantry and success. About this
period the remainder of Major General
Riall's division, which had been ordered to
retire on the advance of the enemy, consist-
ing of the 103rd regiment, under Colonel
Scott, the headquarters division of the
Royal Scots, the headquarters division of the
8th or King's, flank companies of the 104th
and some detachments of Militia under Lt.
Col. Hamilton, inspecting field officer, joined
the troops engaged and I placed them in
a second line with the exception of the
Royal Scots and flank companies of the 104th
with which I prolonged my line in front to
the right where I was apprehensive of the
enemy outflanking me. The enemy's efforts
to carry the hill were continued till about
midnight, when he suffered so severely from
the superior steadiness and discipline of
His Majesty's troops that he gave up the con-
test and retreated with great precipitation
to his camp beyond the Chippeway. On the fol-
lowing day he abandoned his camp, threw
the greater part of his baggage, camp equip-
age and provisions into the rapids, and har-
ing set fire to Street's Mills and destroyed
the bridge at Chippeway, continued his re-
treat in great disorder towards Fort Erie.
My light troops, cavalry and Indians are de-
tached in pursuit and to harass his retreat,
which I doubt not he will continue until he
reaches his own shore.

The loss sustained by the enemy in this
severe action cannot be estimated at less
than 1500 men including several hundred
prisoners left in our hands; his two com-