

forces advanced along the Niagara and occupied Queenston. Demonstrations were made against Forts George and Mississauga, but as Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker, who commanded at these posts, was prepared for a resolute defence, General Brown made no further attempts upon them.

July 25th—General Brown retreated from Queenston, to which he had previously retired, with his whole force to Chippewa. The village of St. Davids was burned by the detachment of United States troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Stone, who was severely censured by General Brown for this act of vandalism. On the retreat of the United States army General Riall immediately advanced; whereupon General Brown wheeled about with the intention of crushing the British before reinforcements could reach them. General Riall's force soon became hotly engaged and, being greatly outnumbered, were already beginning to retire when General Drummond, who had sailed from York on the evening of Sunday the 24th and reached Niagara at daybreak on the following day, reached the road leading towards the Beaver Dam over the summit of the hill at Lundy's Lane. At once countermanding the order to retire which had been given to that part of General Riall's force composed of the Glengarry Light Infantry and Incorporated Militia, Gen. Drummond, who had brought with him the 89th regiment, and detachments of the 41st and Royal Scots, immediately prepared to renew the conflict.

The formation was hardly completed when the whole British force was warmly and closely engaged; the enemy attacked again and again, but were met with the most perfect steadiness and intrepid gallantry, and repulsed with heavy loss as often as they advanced. So hotly

was the contest carried on that the British artillerymen were bayoneted at their guns, and when, at the close of the action, the guns were limbered up, two United States guns remained with the British troops whilst one British gun was carried away by the enemy. About nine o'clock in the evening the enemy brought up the remainder of his force, and renewed the attack with fresh troops, but he was again everywhere repulsed with great gallantry. General Drummond was joined about this time by that part of General Riall's division which on the advance of the enemy had been ordered to retire, consisting of the 103rd regiment, detachments of the Royal Scots, 8th, and 100th regiments.

The enemy continued his efforts to carry the British position until midnight, when the severe loss inflicted upon him by the steadiness, valour, and discipline of the British force, compelled him to desist and withdraw his troops, which immediately fell back to the camp at Chippewa.

On the 27th, the United States army, the command of which had, owing to the severe wounds received by Generals Brown and Scott, devolved upon General Ripley, burned Streets' mills, destroyed the bridge at Chippewa, threw a quantity of baggage and provisions into the river, and then continued its retreat to Fort Erie, where entrenchments were thrown up and every effort was made to secure itself against the British, who immediately invested the works. The United States force engaged at Lundy's Lane was estimated at about five thousand; the loss was, by their own statement, twelve officers and one hundred and forty-eight men killed, fifty officers and four hundred and sixty-seven men wounded, Major-General Brown and Brigadier Scott being among the wounded.