

crowded with Refugees, 753; gathering of hostile Savages near, 754; furious Assault on Fort Mims, 755; Massacre at Fort Mims, 756; Horrors of the Massacre, 757; Response of the Tennesseans to a Cry for Help, 758; General Andrew Jackson in the Field—Mobile threatened, but saved, 759.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

WAR AGAINST THE CREEK INDIANS.

Jackson heeds a Cry for Help from the Coosa, 760; the Army threatened with Famine—Affairs in the lower Creek Country, 761; Choctaw Allies—Expedition against Tallaschatche, 762; Battle of Tallaschatche, 763; Jackson hastens to the Relief of threatened Posts, 764; Battle at Talladega, 765; the dispirited Indians sue for Peace, 766; Destruction of the Hillabee Towns, 767; the Creek Country invaded from Georgia—Battle of Auttose, 768; Expedition under Captain Dale, 769; Dale's terrible Canoe Fight, 770; Fort Claiborne at Randon's Landing, 771; Battle of Econochaco, 772; Dissolution of the Armies in the Creek Country—new Volunteers, 773; Battle of Emucfau, 774; Battle on Enotochopco Creek, 775; Battle on the Calebce River, 776; East Tennesseans and Choctaw Allies on the Way to the Creek Country, 777; Battle of the Horseshoe, 779; the Power of the Creek Nation broken there, 780; the subdued Indians sue for Peace—Weathersford in Jackson's Tent, 781; the Creek Nation ruined, 782.

CHAPTER XXXV.

CIVIL AFFAIRS IN 1813—EVENTS ON THE NORTHERN FRONTIER IN 1814.

Political Composition of Congress—Peace Commissioners, 783; illicit Traffic—Change in public Sentiment—Peace Party, 784; revolutionary Proposition—new Embargo Act, 785; Rumors of Peace—Embargo Act repealed, 786; Provisions for the increase of the Army, 787; Prisoners of War—retaliatory Measures proposed, 788; Campaign on the Northern Frontier and Lake Champlain, 789; Wilkinson marches on La Colle Mill, in Canada, 790; Battle of La Colle Mill, 791; end of Wilkinson's military Career, 792; Brown, moving toward the Niagara Frontier, perplexed by Orders from the War Department, 793; Naval Forces on Lake Ontario, 794; the British attack Oswego, 795; they capture Oswego, 796; Survivors of the War in Oswego, 797; Sackett's Harbor blockaded, 798; Woolsey at Big Sandy Creek with Stores for Sackett's Harbor, 799; Battle at Big Sandy Creek, 800; a great Cable carried to Sackett's Harbor—Author's Visit to Big Sandy Creek, 801; the Army on the Niagara Frontier—Red Jacket, 802; Fort Erie and the Invasion of Canada, 803; an Invasion of Canada from Black Rock, 804; Capture of Fort Erie, 805; Scott prepares for battle at Street's Creek, 806; preliminary Fighting, 807; Scott advances—the British Force, 808; the Battle of Chippewa, 809, 810; the British driven from Chippewa—Indians disheartened, 811; the Armies inspired by the Victory, 812; Preparations to cross the Chippewa Creek, 813; the British retreat—Brown marches for Fort George, 814—he falls back to Chippewa, 815.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

WAR ON THE NIAGARA FRONTIER IN 1814.

The British, re-enforced, advance toward Chippewa, 816; Scott discovers them near Niagara Falls, 817; the British attack Scott, 818; Brown advances from Chippewa, 819; Colonel Miller captures a British Battery, 820; Appreciation of his Exploit, 821; desperate Struggle in the darkness—Victory for the Americans, 822; close of the Battle of Niagara Falls, 823; the Battle and the Victory considered, 824; Scott, wounded, proceeds to Washington, 825; Honors awarded him, 826; the Author's Visit to the Battle-grounds of Chippewa and Niagara Falls, 827, 828; the Army falls back and is ordered to Fort Erie, 829; the British again attack Black Rock, 830; Brown wounded—Gaines takes Command of the Army, 831; the American Troops at Fort Erie, 832; the British assail the Fort, 833; Battle of Fort Erie, 834, 835; Brown resumes Command, 836; a Sortie, 837; brilliant Success of General Porter, 838; Triumph of Miller and Upham, 839; the British abandon the Siege, 840; Honors awarded to General Brown, 841; Honors to Generals Porter and Ripley, 842; two remarkable Survivors of the Battle of Fort Erie, 843; General Izard sends Troops to the Niagara Frontier, 844; he takes Command there, 845; the American Troops withdraw from Canada, 846; the Author visits Fort Erie and its Vicinity, 847, 848; Holmes's Expedition into Canada—Battle of the Long Woods, 849; Expedition to the upper Lakes, 850; Operations in that Region, 851; M'Arthur's Raid in Canada, 852—his Bravery and Generosity, 853.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

EVENTS ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN IN 1814.

The Downfall of Napoleon, 854; English Troops released for Service in America, 855; Struggle for the Control of Lake Champlain, 856; Operations on the Canada Border, 857; alarming Order from the War Department, 858; Concentration of Troops at Plattsburg, 859; Position of American Works there, 860; the British advance on Plattsburg, 861; a Skirmish at Beekmantown, 862; another near Plattsburg, 863; the British checked at the Saranac Bridge, 864; British land—our naval Forces in motion, 865; Opening of naval Battle off Plattsburg, 866; Battle of Lake Champlain, 867–870; Victory for the Americans complete, 871; Casualties, 872; Movements of the land Troops—Battle of Plattsburg, 873; the British alarmed, 874; their hasty Flight into Canada, 875; Rejoicings because of Victory, 876; Honors to General Macomb, 877; Honors to Commodore Macdonough, 878; Effect of the Victory at Plattsburg, 879; the Author's Visit to the Scene of War on and near Lake Champlain, 880–884; Operations on Lake Ontario, 885; a heavy British Ship on the Lake, 886; close of Hostilities on the Northern Frontier, 887.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE WAR ON THE NEW ENGLAND COAST IN 1814.

The Blockade of New London, 888; amphibious Warfare on the New England Coast, 889; New England sea-port Towns blockaded, 890; Portsmouth and Boston menaced, 891; Preparations for the Defense of Boston, 892; the British Squadron attacks Stonington, 893; Captain Holmes and his Gun, 894; a Detachment sent to the British Commander, 895; the British repulsed—impotency of the Attack, 896; a