

had been nailed to the staff, but Lieut. Hewitt of the Royal Marines climbed the staff and pulled it down. The result aimed at in this attack was but partially attained, as it was found that a large portion of the naval stores in the enemy's possession had been conveyed to the Falls, some miles up the river and deposited there.—15th May. A detachment of United States troops, under Colonel Campbell, landed at Long Point, and at once proceeded to pillage and lay waste as much of the surrounding country as they could reach. The Village of Port Dover was burned, as were all the mills in the vicinity; the cattle were killed, and every portable article of value, even to the clothing of women and children, was carried away. The loss of property by this raid was estimated at upwards of fifty thousand dollars. On the 29th May, a boat having on board two 24-pounders and some naval stores was taken by the British on its way from Sackett's Harbour to Oswego.

The Naval Commander having ascertained that fifteen other boats had left Sackett's Harbour for Oswego at the same time as the boat which had been captured on the 29th, directed Captains Popham and Spilsbury, with two gunboats and five barges, to go in quest of the enemy. These officers, having learned that the enemy's boats had taken refuge in Sandy Creek, proceeded up the creek for the purpose of attacking them. The enemy were posted in strong force, and the attacking party were overpowered with great loss, eighteen being killed and fifty wounded.

July 3rd.—The United States forces from Buffalo, Black Rock, and other places on the United States frontier, consisting of two brigades under Brigadiers Scott and Ripley, the whole being under the command of Major-General Brown, effected a landing without oppo-

sition at two points; the one about a mile above, and the other about the same distance below Fort Erie. Major Buck, of the 8th regiment, was stationed with about seventy men at Fort Erie, and he at once surrendered his post without firing a shot. Having thus easily obtained possession of Fort Erie the United States army advanced without delay to Chippewa, which was reached on the evening of the 5th July. Here Major-General Riall, with the 100th Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis of Tweeddale, the 2nd Lincoln Militia, part of the Royal Scots, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, and 8th Regiments, and a body of Indians, was prepared to oppose the further advance of the invading force, and gave battle on the evening of the 5th, when, notwithstanding the determined bravery and steadiness of the British troops, they were compelled by the great superiority of the enemy's numbers to give way, and General Riall accordingly fell back upon Chippewa; and after throwing such reinforcements as he could spare into Forts George, Niagara, and Missisaga, he retired to Twenty Mile Creek, so as to cover the route to Burlington Heights, lest the enemy should push on, and by a forced march succeed in occupying that important position. In this action the loss of the British amounted to six officers and one hundred and forty-two men killed, and twenty-six officers (among them Lieutenant-Colonels the Marquis of Tweeddale, Dickson (Militia), and Gordon, the former severely) and two hundred and ninety-five men wounded, and one officer and forty-five men missing. The loss of the United States force was stated at seventy men killed and nine officers and two hundred and forty men wounded, and nineteen men missing.

After the battle the United States