

Fort Erie from the west, and that a fresh draft of two thousand New York Militia had been seen on the march to Buffalo. When these arrived it was estimated that Brown's division would number six thousand effective men, of whom nearly one-half would be militia or volunteers. Horses had already been brought over to draw the artillery. Izard's division was reported to consist of six regiments of regular infantry. Their plan of operations could only be guessed at, but he suspected that while the main body engaged his attention in front a considerable force might be sent in the Lake Erie squaïron to turn his flank by way of Grand River or Long Point.

The bridge over Black Creek was destroyed and all the troops withdrawn but fifty men of the Glengarry Regiment. The remainder of that corps fell back to Street's Creek and the 6th retired to the bridge head at Chippawa. The Incorporated Militia was stationed at Weishuhn's in the fork between Lyons Creek and the Chippawa, where a field work was being constructed to enfilade the approaches to the bridge. The right of this position was observed by small parties of dragoons and militia posted along Lyon's Creek as far as Cook's Mills, and along the Chippawa to Brown's Bridge, sixteen miles from its mouth. The Indians were sent forward into the woods in front. The Royal Scots, 82d and 97th were quartered along the road from Bridgewater Mills to Stamford Village in such positions that they could be easily concentrated at Chippawa in two hours. Lieut.-Colonel the Marquis of Tweeddale was stationed at Queenston in command of a brigade consisting of the 89th and 100th Regiments, the flank companies of the 104th, one troop of the 19th Dragoons and two field guns. All the baggage was removed to the mouth of the Twelve Mile Creek, where a small depot of provisions and ammunition had been established, and the sick were sent away to York and the Forty Mile Creek. The inhabitants were thoroughly hostile to the invaders, and could be relied upon to do everything in their power to retard their advance and deprive them of supplies. On the 11th, when it became known that Izard's division had crossed the river, the whole of the militia was called out and arrangements were made for the immediate concentration of all the troops at Chippawa upon firing a signal gun from the heights at Lundy's Lane, to be repeated at Queenston. Every effort was made to complete and arm the fortifications at Chippawa and Weishuhn's.

On the morning of the 13th Major-General Izard, who had assumed command of the American army, began his advance, leaving a competent garrison to occupy the entrenchments at Fort Erie, under Major Hindman of the artillery. His force was organized into two divisions, one composed entirely of regular troops, numbering 3,500