

reinforced by five or six hundred regular infantry and a small body of militia, but its effective strength was now reduced by its losses in battle and desertions to less than 3,500 of all ranks. Fort Erie had already been considerably strengthened on the land side and the outline of an extensive intrenched camp had been traced from the flanks of this work eastward and southward to the water's edge, to serve as a base of operations and a place of refuge in the event of disaster in the field, in much the same manner as the lines at Fort George had been used in the preceding campaign. How much progress had been made upon this intrenchment cannot be accurately stated, but it is certain that upon arriving within it General Ripley at once relinquished his design of retiring across the river and set his whole force at work strengthening this position, which contained some thirty acres of fairly level ground sloping gently down to the level of the lake. Colonel Swift's regiment, of New York Volunteers and two hundred men of the 1st United States Rifle Regiment, which had lately arrived from Sackett's Harbour, were brought over the river. The armed schooners *Ohio*, *Porcupine* and *Somers* were anchored near the shore in such positions as to enfilade the approaches both above and below with their long guns.

General Drummond reported that the whole number of troops under his command engaged at Lundy's Lane, including all reinforcements that came up during the battle, did not exceed twenty-eight hundred. Of these nearly nine hundred had been killed, wounded or taken prisoners during the action. The number of killed, however, was comparatively small, being less than half that reported by the American commander. Many of the wounded were injured by buck-shot, of which the Americans made extensive use, and were so slightly hurt that they were not rendered unfit for duty. Making due allowance for this, Drummond's effective force on the morning after the battle probably did not exceed twenty-one hundred of all ranks. Major-General Riall, who had commanded on the Niagara frontier since the beginning of the year, and whose intimate local knowledge would have been most valuable to him at this time, had been severely wounded and taken prisoner, and two of his most efficient regimental commanders, Lieut.-Colonels Morrison of the 89th and Robinson of the Incorporated Militia, were disabled by wounds. The detachment of Royal Artillery had lost one-third of its men and nearly all its horses. The Royal Scots had lost more than one-third and the 89th and Incorporated Militia more than one-half of their numbers. For a few hours it seemed probable that the attack upon the British position would be renewed, as a considerable force was seen to cross the Chippawa and advance towards it. Early in the afternoon