

dislodged, the King's regiment was now moved to the right, whilst the Royal Scots and 100th regiment were now ordered to charge the enemy in front. They advanced with great gallantry, through a destructive fire, from which they suffered so severely (the commanders of each regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, and Lieutenant Colonel the Marquis of Tweedale being both wounded) that it was found necessary to withdraw them, and commence a retreat towards Chippawa, which was effected in good order, and without farther loss. After this action, General Riall retreated to a position near fort Niagara, and the American army took post at Chippawa. The British force in Canada had been at this time augmented by the arrival at Quebec of some transports from Bourdeaux, conveying veteran troops which had served under the Duke of Wellington in Spain. On July 25th, General Drummond arriving at Niagara, found that General Riall had moved forward to the falls, in order to support the advance of his division at that place : and he dispatched Lieutenant Colonel Morrison, with the 89th regiment and detachments of two others, in order that he might, if necessary, act with the united force of the army, against the enemy posted at Street's Creek, with his advance at Chippawa. General Drummond proceeded to join General Riall, learning that the Americans were advancing in great force ; and pushing forwards he found, that the advance of Riall's division had commenced their retreat. He immediately drew up his troops in line of battle, when the whole front was warmly and closely engaged. The Americans gained a temporary advantage, during which General Riall, having been severely wounded, was made prisoner. In the centre, the enemy's repeated and determined attacks were resisted with the greatest steadiness and intrepidity by the detachments of the Royals and King's, and the light company of the 41st ; and so obstinate was the encounter, that the British artillery-men were bayoneted while in the act of loading, and the muzzles of the enemy's guns were brought within a few yards of those of their opponents. The action continued from six in the evening to nine, when there was a short intermission, during which the Americans were employed in bringing up the whole of their remaining force, and with this they renewed their efforts to carry the height on which the British were posted till about midnight.—The gallantry with which they were received, and their severe losses, at length obliged them to give up the contest, and retreat with precipitation beyond the Chippawa. On the following day they abandoned their camp, threw the greater part of their baggage and provisions into the rapids, and having set fire to the Street's Mills and destroyed the bridge over the Chippawa, continued their retreat in great disorder to fort Erie. In this manner was defeated another attempt of the Americans to penetrate into Canada ; respecting which it cannot escape observation, that although British valour and discipline were finally triumphant, the improvement of the American troops in these qualities was eminently conspicuous. That this defeat, and the arrival of succours from Europe, were timely events, may be inferred from the trial of a number of the inhabitants of Upper Canada for high treason, in the month of May, of whom fifteen were convicted, out of which number eight were executed at Burlington in the district of Niagara, on July 12th.