

## Backache

YOU should never make the serious mistake of neglecting backache or pains in the side. They are, too frequently, symptoms of dreaded kidney trouble, and indifference may bring serious consequences. Prolonged agonies can be avoided if you take Gin Pills at the first sign of backache or dizziness, headache, or pains in the sides. Going right to the kidneys, the source of the trouble, Gin Pills banish backache, no matter how severe.

If you do not obtain relief, we will refund your money. At all druggists and dealers, 60c a box or six boxes for \$3.00. National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. U. S. Address: N. Dru-Co., Inc., 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

## UNPUBLISHED HISTORY.

### Interesting Records of the Royal N.F. Fencible Regiment.

#### Official Dispatches of Commanding Officers.

##### THE CAPTURE OF YORK.

Headquarters, Kingston, 15 May, 1812.  
My Lord—I have the honor of transmitting to Your Lordship the copy of a dispatch which I have received from Major-General Sir Roger Sheaffe, containing the particulars of an attack made by the land forces and the militia of the enemy upon York in upper Canada, on the 27th April. When Your Lordship adverts, to the small proportion of regular force as yet at my disposal, and is informed that the U.S. have acquired a decided superiority on Lake Ontario, in consequence of their exertions during the last six months to increase their force, most particularly on that lake, and whilst I have been unable to obtain from Admiral Sir I. Warren a timely reinforcement of seamen, with the naval officers who were sent by him, through the forests of New Brunswick to Quebec, where they arrived on the 29th of last, I find the hope Your Lordship will feel disposed favorably to represent to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the gallant efforts made by a handful of British troops for the preservation of the post they had to defend against a numerous force brought for their conquest.

The enemy left York on the 8th inst. and proceeded to Niagara, where I understand, they landed, on the American side of the lake, 1,200 men under General Dearborn, for the purpose of strengthening their army on that line, and probably with a view to make a further attempt upon Fort George or Fort Erie. The militia afterwards returned to Sackett's Harbor.

From the information I have received from an officer of the lake marine left at York and sent over under a flag of truce, I find the enemy's force at Sackett's Harbor to be near 5,000 men and that they were making preparations for another expedition, but I am at a loss to know to what point the attack will be directed.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bathurst.

Headquarters, Kingston, 15 May, 1812.

My Lord—I have the honor of transmitting to Your Lordship the copy of a dispatch which I have received from Major-General Sir Roger Sheaffe, containing the particulars of an attack made by the land forces and the militia of the enemy upon York in upper Canada, on the 27th April. When Your Lordship adverts, to the small proportion of regular force as yet at my disposal, and is informed that the U.S. have acquired a decided superiority on Lake Ontario, in consequence of their exertions during the last six months to increase their force, most particularly on that lake, and whilst I have been unable to obtain from Admiral Sir I. Warren a timely reinforcement of seamen, with the naval officers who were sent by him, through the forests of New Brunswick to Quebec, where they arrived on the 29th of last, I find the hope Your Lordship will feel disposed favorably to represent to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the gallant efforts made by a handful of British troops for the preservation of the post they had to defend against a numerous force brought for their conquest.

The enemy left York on the 8th inst. and proceeded to Niagara, where I understand, they landed, on the American side of the lake, 1,200 men under General Dearborn, for the purpose of strengthening their army on that line, and probably with a view to make a further attempt upon Fort George or Fort Erie. The militia afterwards returned to Sackett's Harbor.

From the information I have received from an officer of the lake marine left at York and sent over under a flag of truce, I find the enemy's force at Sackett's Harbor to be near 5,000 men and that they were making preparations for another expedition, but I am at a loss to know to what point the attack will be directed.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bathurst.

Headquarters, Kingston, 15 May, 1812.

My Lord—I have the honor of transmitting to Your Lordship the copy of a dispatch which I have received from Major-General Sir Roger Sheaffe, containing the particulars of an attack made by the land forces and the militia of the enemy upon York in upper Canada, on the 27th April. When Your Lordship adverts, to the small proportion of regular force as yet at my disposal, and is informed that the U.S. have acquired a decided superiority on Lake Ontario, in consequence of their exertions during the last six months to increase their force, most particularly on that lake, and whilst I have been unable to obtain from Admiral Sir I. Warren a timely reinforcement of seamen, with the naval officers who were sent by him, through the forests of New Brunswick to Quebec, where they arrived on the 29th of last, I find the hope Your Lordship will feel disposed favorably to represent to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the gallant efforts made by a handful of British troops for the preservation of the post they had to defend against a numerous force brought for their conquest.

The enemy left York on the 8th inst. and proceeded to Niagara, where I understand, they landed, on the American side of the lake, 1,200 men under General Dearborn, for the purpose of strengthening their army on that line, and probably with a view to make a further attempt upon Fort George or Fort Erie. The militia afterwards returned to Sackett's Harbor.

From the information I have received from an officer of the lake marine left at York and sent over under a flag of truce, I find the enemy's force at Sackett's Harbor to be near 5,000 men and that they were making preparations for another expedition, but I am at a loss to know to what point the attack will be directed.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bathurst.

Headquarters, Kingston, 15 May, 1812.

My Lord—I have the honor of transmitting to Your Lordship the copy of a dispatch which I have received from Major-General Sir Roger Sheaffe, containing the particulars of an attack made by the land forces and the militia of the enemy upon York in upper Canada, on the 27th April. When Your Lordship adverts, to the small proportion of regular force as yet at my disposal, and is informed that the U.S. have acquired a decided superiority on Lake Ontario, in consequence of their exertions during the last six months to increase their force, most particularly on that lake, and whilst I have been unable to obtain from Admiral Sir I. Warren a timely reinforcement of seamen, with the naval officers who were sent by him, through the forests of New Brunswick to Quebec, where they arrived on the 29th of last, I find the hope Your Lordship will feel disposed favorably to represent to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the gallant efforts made by a handful of British troops for the preservation of the post they had to defend against a numerous force brought for their conquest.

The enemy left York on the 8th inst. and proceeded to Niagara, where I understand, they landed, on the American side of the lake, 1,200 men under General Dearborn, for the purpose of strengthening their army on that line, and probably with a view to make a further attempt upon Fort George or Fort Erie. The militia afterwards returned to Sackett's Harbor.

From the information I have received from an officer of the lake marine left at York and sent over under a flag of truce, I find the enemy's force at Sackett's Harbor to be near 5,000 men and that they were making preparations for another expedition, but I am at a loss to know to what point the attack will be directed.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bathurst.

Headquarters, Kingston, 15 May, 1812.

My Lord—I have the honor of transmitting to Your Lordship the copy of a dispatch which I have received from Major-General Sir Roger Sheaffe, containing the particulars of an attack made by the land forces and the militia of the enemy upon York in upper Canada, on the 27th April. When Your Lordship adverts, to the small proportion of regular force as yet at my disposal, and is informed that the U.S. have acquired a decided superiority on Lake Ontario, in consequence of their exertions during the last six months to increase their force, most particularly on that lake, and whilst I have been unable to obtain from Admiral Sir I. Warren a timely reinforcement of seamen, with the naval officers who were sent by him, through the forests of New Brunswick to Quebec, where they arrived on the 29th of last, I find the hope Your Lordship will feel disposed favorably to represent to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the gallant efforts made by a handful of British troops for the preservation of the post they had to defend against a numerous force brought for their conquest.

The enemy left York on the 8th inst. and proceeded to Niagara, where I understand, they landed, on the American side of the lake, 1,200 men under General Dearborn, for the purpose of strengthening their army on that line, and probably with a view to make a further attempt upon Fort George or Fort Erie. The militia afterwards returned to Sackett's Harbor.

From the information I have received from an officer of the lake marine left at York and sent over under a flag of truce, I find the enemy's force at Sackett's Harbor to be near 5,000 men and that they were making preparations for another expedition, but I am at a loss to know to what point the attack will be directed.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bathurst.

Headquarters, Kingston, 15 May, 1812.

My Lord—I have the honor of transmitting to Your Lordship the copy of a dispatch which I have received from Major-General Sir Roger Sheaffe, containing the particulars of an attack made by the land forces and the militia of the enemy upon York in upper Canada, on the 27th April. When Your Lordship adverts, to the small proportion of regular force as yet at my disposal, and is informed that the U.S. have acquired a decided superiority on Lake Ontario, in consequence of their exertions during the last six months to increase their force, most particularly on that lake, and whilst I have been unable to obtain from Admiral Sir I. Warren a timely reinforcement of seamen, with the naval officers who were sent by him, through the forests of New Brunswick to Quebec, where they arrived on the 29th of last, I find the hope Your Lordship will feel disposed favorably to represent to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the gallant efforts made by a handful of British troops for the preservation of the post they had to defend against a numerous force brought for their conquest.

The enemy left York on the 8th inst. and proceeded to Niagara, where I understand, they landed, on the American side of the lake, 1,200 men under General Dearborn, for the purpose of strengthening their army on that line, and probably with a view to make a further attempt upon Fort George or Fort Erie. The militia afterwards returned to Sackett's Harbor.

From the information I have received from an officer of the lake marine left at York and sent over under a flag of truce, I find the enemy's force at Sackett's Harbor to be near 5,000 men and that they were making preparations for another expedition, but I am at a loss to know to what point the attack will be directed.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bathurst.

Headquarters, Kingston, 15 May, 1812.

My Lord—I have the honor of transmitting to Your Lordship the copy of a dispatch which I have received from Major-General Sir Roger Sheaffe, containing the particulars of an attack made by the land forces and the militia of the enemy upon York in upper Canada, on the 27th April. When Your Lordship adverts, to the small proportion of regular force as yet at my disposal, and is informed that the U.S. have acquired a decided superiority on Lake Ontario, in consequence of their exertions during the last six months to increase their force, most particularly on that lake, and whilst I have been unable to obtain from Admiral Sir I. Warren a timely reinforcement of seamen, with the naval officers who were sent by him, through the forests of New Brunswick to Quebec, where they arrived on the 29th of last, I find the hope Your Lordship will feel disposed favorably to represent to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the gallant efforts made by a handful of British troops for the preservation of the post they had to defend against a numerous force brought for their conquest.

The enemy left York on the 8th inst. and proceeded to Niagara, where I understand, they landed, on the American side of the lake, 1,200 men under General Dearborn, for the purpose of strengthening their army on that line, and probably with a view to make a further attempt upon Fort George or Fort Erie. The militia afterwards returned to Sackett's Harbor.

From the information I have received from an officer of the lake marine left at York and sent over under a flag of truce, I find the enemy's force at Sackett's Harbor to be near 5,000 men and that they were making preparations for another expedition, but I am at a loss to know to what point the attack will be directed.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bathurst.

Headquarters, Kingston, 15 May, 1812.

My Lord—I have the honor of transmitting to Your Lordship the copy of a dispatch which I have received from Major-General Sir Roger Sheaffe, containing the particulars of an attack made by the land forces and the militia of the enemy upon York in upper Canada, on the 27th April. When Your Lordship adverts, to the small proportion of regular force as yet at my disposal, and is informed that the U.S. have acquired a decided superiority on Lake Ontario, in consequence of their exertions during the last six months to increase their force, most particularly on that lake, and whilst I have been unable to obtain from Admiral Sir I. Warren a timely reinforcement of seamen, with the naval officers who were sent by him, through the forests of New Brunswick to Quebec, where they arrived on the 29th of last, I find the hope Your Lordship will feel disposed favorably to represent to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the gallant efforts made by a handful of British troops for the preservation of the post they had to defend against a numerous force brought for their conquest.

The enemy left York on the 8th inst. and proceeded to Niagara, where I understand, they landed, on the American side of the lake, 1,200 men under General Dearborn, for the purpose of strengthening their army on that line, and probably with a view to make a further attempt upon Fort George or Fort Erie. The militia afterwards returned to Sackett's Harbor.

From the information I have received from an officer of the lake marine left at York and sent over under a flag of truce, I find the enemy's force at Sackett's Harbor to be near 5,000 men and that they were making preparations for another expedition, but I am at a loss to know to what point the attack will be directed.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bathurst.

Headquarters, Kingston, 15 May, 1812.

My Lord—I have the honor of transmitting to Your Lordship the copy of a dispatch which I have received from Major-General Sir Roger Sheaffe, containing the particulars of an attack made by the land forces and the militia of the enemy upon York in upper Canada, on the 27th April. When Your Lordship adverts, to the small proportion of regular force as yet at my disposal, and is informed that the U.S. have acquired a decided superiority on Lake Ontario, in consequence of their exertions during the last six months to increase their force, most particularly on that lake, and whilst I have been unable to obtain from Admiral Sir I. Warren a timely reinforcement of seamen, with the naval officers who were sent by him, through the forests of New Brunswick to Quebec, where they arrived on the 29th of last, I find the hope Your Lordship will feel disposed favorably to represent to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the gallant efforts made by a handful of British troops for the preservation of the post they had to defend against a numerous force brought for their conquest.

The enemy left York on the 8th inst. and proceeded to Niagara, where I understand, they landed, on the American side of the lake, 1,200 men under General Dearborn, for the purpose of strengthening their army on that line, and probably with a view to make a further attempt upon Fort George or Fort Erie. The militia afterwards returned to Sackett's Harbor.

From the information I have received from an officer of the lake marine left at York and sent over under a flag of truce, I find the enemy's force at Sackett's Harbor to be near 5,000 men and that they were making preparations for another expedition, but I am at a loss to know to what point the attack will be directed.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bathurst.

Headquarters, Kingston, 15 May, 1812.

My Lord—I have the honor of transmitting to Your Lordship the copy of a dispatch which I have received from Major-General Sir Roger Sheaffe, containing the particulars of an attack made by the land forces and the militia of the enemy upon York in upper Canada, on the 27th April. When Your Lordship adverts, to the small proportion of regular force as yet at my disposal, and is informed that the U.S. have acquired a decided superiority on Lake Ontario, in consequence of their exertions during the last six months to increase their force, most particularly on that lake, and whilst I have been unable to obtain from Admiral Sir I. Warren a timely reinforcement of seamen, with the naval officers who were sent by him, through the forests of New Brunswick to Quebec, where they arrived on the 29th of last, I find the hope Your Lordship will feel disposed favorably to represent to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the gallant efforts made by a handful of British troops for the preservation of the post they had to defend against a numerous force brought for their conquest.

The enemy left York on the 8th inst. and proceeded to Niagara, where I understand, they landed, on the American side of the lake, 1,200 men under General Dearborn, for the purpose of strengthening their army on that line, and probably with a view to make a further attempt upon Fort George or Fort Erie. The militia afterwards returned to Sackett's Harbor.

From the information I have received from an officer of the lake marine left at York and sent over under a flag of truce, I find the enemy's force at Sackett's Harbor to be near 5,000 men and that they were making preparations for another expedition, but I am at a loss to know to what point the attack will be directed.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bathurst.

Headquarters, Kingston, 15 May, 1812.

My Lord—I have the honor of transmitting to Your Lordship the copy of a dispatch which I have received from Major-General Sir Roger Sheaffe, containing the particulars of an attack made by the land forces and the militia of the enemy upon York in upper Canada, on the 27th April. When Your Lordship adverts, to the small proportion of regular force as yet at my disposal, and is informed that the U.S. have acquired a decided superiority on Lake Ontario, in consequence of their exertions during the last six months to increase their force, most particularly on that lake, and whilst I have been unable to obtain from Admiral Sir I. Warren a timely reinforcement of seamen, with the naval officers who were sent by him, through the forests of New Brunswick to Quebec, where they arrived on the 29th of last, I find the hope Your Lordship will feel disposed favorably to represent to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the gallant efforts made by a handful of British troops for the preservation of the post they had to defend against a numerous force brought for their conquest.

some unfortunate accident the magazine blew up, and killed and wounded a considerable number of men and crippled the battery. It became too evident our number and means, of before, were inadequate of maintaining possession of York. The troops were withdrawn towards the town, and finally ordered to retreat on the road to Kingston. The powder magazine was blown up, and the new ship, and the naval stores were destroyed. Lt-Col. Chewitt and Major Allen of the Militia, resident in the town, were instructed to treat with the American commanders for terms. A statement of those agreed on is transmitted to Your Excellency with returns of the killed and wounded, etc. The accounts of the enemy landed vary from 1800 to 2000. We had about 600, including Militia and dockyard men. The quality of some of these troops was of so inferior a description, and their general disposition was so good that under less unfortunate circumstances I should have felt confident of success, in spite of the disparity of number, as it was. The contest, which commenced between 6 and 7 o'clock, was maintained until nearly night hours. When we had proceeded some miles from York we met the Light Company of the King's Regt., on its route for Fort George. It retired with us, and covered the retreat, which was effected without molestation from the enemy. Your Excellency is apprized of the cases which conspired to delay my departure from Fort George. I propose to remain here until I shall receive Your Excellency's command.

(Signed) R. W. SHEAFFE.

EVACUATION OF FORT GEORGE.

40 Mile Creek, 28th May, 1812.

To Sir George Prevost, Commander of the Forces.

Sir—I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that yesterday morning, about daybreak, the enemy again opened his batteries upon Fort George, but the fire not being immediately returned, it ceased for some time. About 4 a.m., a combination of circumstances led to a belief that an invasion was meditated. The morning being exceedingly hazy, neither his means nor

his situation could be ascertained, until the mist clearing away at intervals, the enemy's fleet, consisting of 14 or 15 vessels, was discovered under weigh standing towards the lighthouse in an extended line of more than two miles, covering from 90 to 100 large boats and scows, each containing an average of fifty or sixty men. Though at this time no doubt could be entertained of the enemy's intention, his points of attack could only be conjectured. Having again commenced a heavy fire upon his first line of batteries and shipping, it became necessary to withdraw all the guards and pickets stationed along the coast between the Fort and lighthouse, and a landing

was effected at the two mile creek, about half a mile below the latter place. The party of troops and Indians stationed at this point, after opposing the enemy, and annoying him as long as possible, were obliged to fall back, and the fire from the shipping so completely enfiladed and scorched the plains, that it became impossible to approach the beach, and every effort to oppose his landing having failed, I lost not a moment in concentrating my force, and taking up a position between the town of Fort George, and the enemy, there waiting his approach. This movement was admirably covered by the Glangarry Light Infantry, joined by detachments from the Royal Newfoundland Regiment and Militia, which commenced skirmishing with the enemy's riflemen, who were advancing through the brushwood. The enemy having perfect command of the beach, he quickly landed between 2000 and 4000 men with several pieces of artillery, and his force was seen instantly advancing in three solid columns along the lake bank. His right covered by a large body of riflemen, and his left and front covered by the fire of the shipping and batteries in their fort. As our light troops fell back upon the main body, which was moved forward for their support, they were gallantly sustained by the 8th King's Regt., commanded by Major Ogilvie, the whole being under the immediate direction of Colonel Myers, acting Quartermaster-General, who had charge of the right wing. In the execution of this important duty, gallantry, zeal and devotion were eminently conspicuous, and I lament to report that I was deprived of the services of Col. Myers, who having received three wounds, was obliged to quit the field.

Lt-Col. Harvey, the Deputy Adjutant-General, whose activity and gallantry had been displayed throughout the whole evening, succeeded Col. Myers, and brought up the right division, consisting of the 49th Regt. and some Militia.

The light artillery, under Major Holcroft, were already in position waiting the enemy's advance on the plain. At this moment the very inferior force under my command had experienced a very severe loss of officers and men, yet nothing could exceed the ardour of the troops, who showed the most marked devotion to their King and country, and appeared regardless of the consequences of the unequal contest. Being on the spot and seeing that the force under my command was opposed by tenfold numbers, who were rapidly advancing under cover of their shipping and batteries, from which our positions were immediately seen, and exposed to a tremendous fire of shot and shells, I decided retiring my hope force to a position, which I hoped

might be less available by the heavy ordnance of the enemy, and from which a retreat would be left open in the event of that measure becoming necessary. There, after waiting the approach of the enemy for nearly half an hour, I received authentic information that his force, consisting of 4-5 thousand men, had reformed columns, and was making an effort to turn my right flank. At this critical juncture not a moment was to be lost, and sensible that every effort had been made by the officers and men under my command, to maintain the post of Fort George, I could not consider myself justified, in continuing so unequal a contest, the issue of which promised no advantage to the interests of His Majesty's service. Having given orders for the Fort to be evacuated, the guns to be spiked, and the ammunition destroyed, the troops under my command were put in motion, and marched across the country in a line parallel to Niagara River, towards the position near the Beaver Dam, beyond Queenston Mountain, at which place I had the honor of making to Your Excellency a report of ammunition and provisions had been found some time since. The rear guard of the army reached that position during the night and were soon afterwards joined by Col. Bishop with all the detachments from Chippewa to Fort Erie. The Light and Battalion Company of the 8th King's Regt. joined us about the same time as did Captain Marcy with a detachment from the Royal Navy. Having assembled my whole force the next morning, which did not exceed 1600 men, I continued my march towards the head of the Lake, where it is my intention to take up a position, and shall endeavour to maintain it until I shall be honored with Your Excellency's instructions, which I shall feel most anxious to receive.

I beg leave to suggest the great importance there exists for a communication being opened with me through the medium of the fleet. The anchorage under Mrs. Brand's house is perfectly safe and very good. I believe Your Excellency need not be informed that in the event of its becoming necessary that I should fall back upon the assistance of shipping would be required for the transfer of my artillery. I cannot conclude this well merited tribute of approbation to the gallantry of every officer of the staff, and indeed of every individual composing my little army. Everyone most gallantly discharged the duties of his respective station. The struggle on the 27th continued from three to four hours, and I lament to say it was attended with very severe loss.

I have the honor to enclose a list of killed, wounded and missing, with as much accuracy as the nature of existing circumstances will admit. Many of the missing will, I hope, be found to be only stragglers, and will rejoin their corps. I shall reach the head of the Lake to-morrow evening, without the enemy has not attempted to interrupt my movements. Information reached me this morning through an authentic channel, that he has pushed on 3000 infantry and a considerable body of artillery towards Queenston. His whole force is stated to be nearly 10,000 men, and I cannot conceal from Your Excellency my conviction that unless some disaster attends their progress that force will daily increase. My sentiments respecting the Militia are already known, and it will not be supposed that their attachment to our cause was very steady under the peculiar complications of the present time.

(Signed) J. VINCENT.

Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Royal Newfoundland Regt. in action with the enemy at Fort George, 27th May, 1812.

Killed—21 Rank and file.

Wounded—1 Capt., 1 Lieut., 1 Sgt., 6 Rank and file.

Wounded or Missing—8 Rank and file.

Return of Newfoundland Troops at the 40 mile Creek, 30th May, 1812.

Corps—Royal Newfoundland Regt.—2 Capt., 3 Lieuts., 3 Sergeants, 2 Drum-

## Mrs. Lilian Taylor Tells How Cuticura Healed Her Baby.

"Our baby was two weeks old when his face became very red and terribly itchy, and he was fairly crazy rubbing and scratching till the skin broke and bled. He could not sleep, and did nothing but cry. His face looked as though he might be disfigured for life."

"I thought I would give Cuticura Soap and Ointment a trial. I found the free sample so good that I bought more and two cakes of Cuticura Soap and a fifty cent box of Cuticura Ointment healed him." (Signed) Mrs. Lilian M. Taylor, Box 99, Bracebridge, Muskoka, Ont., Dec. 30, '18. Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and Cuticura Talcum to powder and perfume are ideal for daily toilet purposes. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion by the following: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without rasps.

was effected at the two mile creek, about half a mile below the latter place. The party of troops and Indians stationed at this point, after opposing the enemy, and annoying him as long as possible, were obliged to fall back, and the fire from the shipping so completely enfiladed and scorched the plains, that it became impossible to approach the beach, and every effort to oppose his landing having failed, I lost not a moment in concentrating my force, and taking up a position between the town of Fort George, and the enemy, there waiting his approach. This movement was admirably covered by the Glangarry Light Infantry, joined by detachments from the Royal Newfoundland Regiment and Militia, which commenced skirmishing with the enemy's riflemen, who were advancing through the brushwood. The enemy having perfect command of the beach, he quickly landed between 2000 and 4000 men with several pieces of artillery, and his force was seen instantly advancing in three solid columns along the lake bank. His right covered by a large body of riflemen, and his left and front covered by the fire of the shipping and batteries in their fort. As our light troops fell back upon the main body, which was moved forward for their support, they were gallantly sustained by the 8th King's Regt., commanded by Major Ogilvie, the whole being under the immediate direction of Colonel Myers, acting Quartermaster-General, who had charge of the right wing. In the execution of this important duty, gallantry, zeal and devotion were eminently conspicuous, and I lament to report that I was deprived of the services of Col. Myers, who having received three wounds, was obliged to quit the field.

Lt-Col. Harvey, the Deputy Adjutant-General, whose activity and gallantry had been displayed throughout the whole evening, succeeded Col. Myers, and brought up the right division, consisting of the 49th Regt. and some Militia.

The light artillery, under Major Holcroft, were already in position waiting the enemy's advance on the plain. At this moment the very inferior force under my command had experienced a very severe loss of officers and men, yet nothing could exceed the ardour of the troops, who showed the most marked devotion to their King and country, and appeared regardless of the consequences of the unequal contest. Being on the spot and seeing that the force under my command was opposed by tenfold numbers, who were rapidly advancing under cover of their shipping and batteries, from which our positions were immediately seen, and exposed to a tremendous fire of shot and shells, I decided retiring my hope force to a position, which I hoped

might be less available by the heavy ordnance of the enemy, and from which a retreat would be left open in the event of that measure becoming necessary. There, after waiting the approach of the enemy for nearly half an hour, I received authentic information that his force, consisting of 4-5 thousand men, had reformed columns, and was making an effort to turn my right flank. At this critical juncture not a moment was to be lost, and sensible that every effort had been made by the officers and men under my command, to maintain the post of Fort George, I could not consider myself justified, in continuing so unequal a contest, the issue of which promised no advantage to the interests of His Majesty's service. Having given orders for the Fort to be evacuated, the guns to be spiked, and the ammunition destroyed, the troops under my command were put in motion, and marched across the country in a line parallel to Niagara River, towards the position near the Beaver Dam, beyond Queenston Mountain, at which place I had the honor of making to Your Excellency a report of ammunition and provisions had been found some time since. The rear guard of the army reached that position during the night and were soon afterwards joined by Col. Bishop with all the detachments from Chippewa to Fort Erie. The Light and Battalion Company of the 8th King's Regt. joined us about the same time as did Captain Marcy with a detachment from the Royal Navy. Having assembled my whole force the next morning, which did not exceed 1600 men, I continued my march towards the head of the Lake, where it is my intention to take up a position, and shall endeavour to maintain it until I shall be honored with Your Excellency's instructions, which I shall feel most anxious to receive.

I beg leave to suggest the great importance there exists for a communication being opened with me through the medium of the fleet. The anchorage under Mrs. Brand's house is perfectly safe and very good. I believe Your Excellency need not be informed that in the event of its becoming necessary that I should fall back upon the assistance of shipping would be required for the transfer of my artillery. I cannot conclude this well merited tribute of approbation to the gallantry of every officer of the staff, and indeed of every individual composing my little army. Everyone most gallantly discharged the duties of his respective station. The struggle on the 27th continued from three to four hours, and I lament to say it was attended with very severe loss.

I have the honor to enclose a list of killed, wounded and missing, with as much accuracy as the nature of existing circumstances will admit. Many of the missing will, I hope, be found to be only stragglers, and will rejoin their corps. I shall reach the head of the Lake to-morrow evening, without the enemy has not attempted to interrupt my movements. Information reached me this morning through an authentic channel, that he has pushed on 3000 infantry and a considerable body of artillery towards Queenston. His whole force is stated to be nearly 10,000 men, and I cannot conceal from Your Excellency my conviction that unless some disaster attends their progress that force will daily increase. My sentiments respecting the Militia are already known, and it will not be supposed that their attachment to our cause was very steady under the peculiar complications of the present time.

(Signed) J. VINCENT.

Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Royal Newfoundland Regt. in action with the enemy at Fort George, 27th May, 1812.

Killed—21 Rank and file.

Wounded—1 Capt., 1 Lieut., 1 Sgt., 6 Rank and file.

Wounded or Missing—8 Rank and file.

Return of Newfoundland Troops at the 40 mile Creek, 30th May, 1812.

Corps—Royal Newfoundland Regt.—2 Capt., 3 Lieuts., 3 Sergeants, 2 Drum-

mers, 60 Rank and file.

A Nominal List of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Royal Newfoundland Regt. in the Action of the 27th April, 1812.

Killed—Sgt. Wm. Simons, Corp. John Tanner, Drummer Wm. Toogood, Ptes. Stephen Edm., Ed. Morgan, Elf Anderson, John Walsh, John J. King, James Milner, Matthew Moriarty, Samuel Hussey, Thomas Plesson.

Wounded—Drummer Alex. Seaton, Ptes. Alex. Miller, Arthur Clark, Pat Hogan, James Hawkins, John Walsh (2), Geo. Aldridge.

W