

# THE BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE.

(CONTINUED.)

The Pennsylvania detachment, numbering about 600 men, under Colonel Fenton, participated in the descent upon Port Dover and did not arrive at Buffalo till late in June. By the exertions of the celebrated Seneca chief, Red Jacket, upwards of six hundred Indians were likewise assembled to share in the expedition, some of them coming from distant St. Regis village on the borders of Lower Canada, under the command of a Chief who was given the rank of Colonel in the United States army.

While these extensive preparations for an invasion were in progress, Drummond was anxiously but fruitlessly urging Sir George Prevost to reinforce the British forces in that quarter without delay. His repeated warnings were to a very great extent unheeded by the Governor, who had his attention fixed upon the numerous American army massed upon the shores of Lake Champlain. Pencilled upon the margin of Drummond's letter of June 21st, 1814, expressing his firm belief that the main attack would be made on the Niagara, and that the movement of troops towards Plattsburg was simply a feint to prevent reinforcements from being despatched from Lower Canada to his assistance, there is a memorandum in the handwriting of his irritable superior, which is very significant: "Much obliged to Lieut.-Gen. Drummond for his opinion, but it is entirely without foundation." Thus Drummond was forced to rely for the time being upon the troops already in the Upper Province. As soon as navigation opened he reinforced General Riall with the 103rd regiment, and a small company of marine artillery. Even after the arrival of these troops, the strength of the right division of the army in Upper Canada, distributed from York (Toronto) to Long Point upon Lake Erie did not much exceed 4,000, effectives of all arms. It was deemed necessary for the protection of York and Burlington against a sudden descent by water, to maintain an entire battalion at each of those posts. Both flanks of the position on the Niagara were easily assailable by an enemy having command of the lakes, and the attack upon the settlement at Port Dover had just aroused General Riall's apprehensions lest a strong force should be landed there and gain his rear by the western road. Having undisputed command of Lake Erie, an invading army might also be landed at Point Abino, or Sugar Loaf, from both of which places practicable roads led to the Niagara, and the successful pursuit of General Proctor the preceding autumn, as well as the recent inroads from Detroit, had demonstrated the possibility of the rapid advance of a body of mounted men and light infantry by way of the Thames. Therefore it became necessary to watch all these routes to guard against surprise. Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, with the headquarter wing of the 100th, was stationed at Dover, and detachments of light infantry and Dragoons were posted at Delaware, Oxford, and the crossing of the Grand River (Brantford). The actual force available for the defence of the Niagara was thus reduced to less than 2,800 regular soldiers, 300 militia, and 150 Indians, distributed along a frontier of thirty-six miles, besides furnishing a garrison for Fort Niagara. Slight field-works had been constructed at Chippawa and Queenston, and a new redoubt built at Niagara to command the mouth of the river, at first named Fort Riall but subsequently known as Fort Missisauga. When these works, and Forts Erie and George, were properly garrisoned scarcely seven hundred men remained available for field operations. Many of the soldiers, still nominally effective, were so enfeebled by disease, exposure, and fatigue, in watching such an extended line, that they had really become unfit for active service. The surgeon of the 8th reported that the battalion of that regiment, then stationed at Chippawa and Niagara Falls, should be immediately removed, as the hospitals were full, and nearly every man in it had been down with dysentery or intermittent fever within twelve months. The Royal Scots had suffered nearly as much in the same way. Writing from Kingston to Sir George Prevost, Drummond thus summed up the situation: "One of the best regiments is shut up in Fort Niagara, another decidedly inefficient, and a third expected to be so if compelled to take the field." Late in June he determined to relieve the 8th by the 41st and send forward the Incorporated Militia to the frontier, but was unable to remove the Royals as he desired to do.

Deserters who came into the British lines agreed in representing that an attack was imminent, and reported that the ardour of the New York Militia had been excited by the distribution of handbills announcing that the Emperor of the French had gained a great victory near Paris, in which he had taken the sovereigns of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and 40,000 prisoners. A squadron of nine armed vessels had been assembled at Buffalo, and the enemy were described as collecting boats in Tonawanda Creek, with the intention, it was conjectured, of crossing the river below Grand Island. A party of Indians, under Captains Caldwell and Elliott, was sent out from Fort Niagara in the hope of penetrating their designs, but although they ranged the country for a dozen miles, and burned a large new barracks upon Lewiston Heights, they failed to discover anything of importance. Owing to this uncertainty respecting his enemy's intentions, General Riall was obliged to retain the greater part of his field force at Chippawa and Queenston, and leave his right wing comparatively weak. In Fort Erie there was a garrison of 125 men, very ineffective from sickness. Colonel Pearson, with a detachment of Lincoln militia, the light companies of the Royals and 100th, watched the river from its head to Chippawa, where five companies of the 100th were posted. The 103rd was at Burlington, the Glenary Light Infantry at York, and the 8th, had begun their march to Lower Canada, in the hope of regaining health. Both in the Second Battalion of the 41st and the 103rd there were several companies of mere boys, and the majority of both corps were so youthful that they had been retained in garrison during the whole of the previous year.

Many of the disloyal inhabitants had fled from the Province during the two preceding years; others had been taken into custody, and most of those who refused to take the oath of allegiance were sent into the United States. "It is but justice to say," Drummond remarked, "that by far the

greater part of the inhabitants are well disposed, and many have on various occasions manifested their loyalty to the service by their actions in the field. Those chiefly who have shown an opposite disposition are such as from time to time have crept into the Province from the neighboring States and settled on lands purchased from individuals."

A considerable number of the Lincoln Militia had been paroled by the enemy during their occupation of portions of the district in 1813, and could not be again required to serve during the war. The general proposed to increase the Incorporated Battalion to 900 men by the draft of one-fourteenth of the male population capable of bearing arms. But he was decidedly opposed to the employment of the remainder in military service, unless except when forced to do so by the most imperative necessity. "I regret," he said, "that our present circumstances should render it necessary to the yeomanry of the country for their services in the field while their farms must be neglected, especially when produce and provisions of every kind have become very scarce and extravagantly dear, and it is with difficulty the commissariat are able to procure the necessary supplies. These considerations would induce me most willingly to dispense with the militia for the domestic services of the militia if our regular forces here were such as to enable me to do so."

Of all these circumstances the enemy were fairly well informed. A careful estimate in April placed the British regular force on the Niagara frontier at 1,940 men. Since the opening of navigation one of their armed vessels had cruised day and night along the north shore of Lake Erie, constantly landing and taking off spies.

At this opportune moment, the army was skilfully disembarked under cover of the guns of a brig of war and two schooners, without the slightest opposition, in two divisions, one above and the other a short distance below Fort Erie, at daybreak on the 3rd July. Their movements were veiled by a heavy fog, and a picket of the 10th Dragoons had barely time to escape. The regular force of the invading army consisted of the 9th, 11th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, and 25th United States Infantry, part of the 2nd Rifles, a squadron of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery, numbering between four and five thousand of all ranks, and forming two brigades, under Generals Scott and Ripley. The militia and Indians composing a third brigade, under the command of General Porter, it is probable exceeded two thousand. The entire force was commanded by Major-General Jacob Brown, formerly an officer in the New York Militia, who had gained much celebrity among his countrymen by his success, or rather his good fortune, in the defence of Sackett's Harbor the year before, and had been rewarded by a commission in the United States army. His military knowledge was so slight that General Wilkinson asserted that he was unable to post the guards of a camp correctly, and told a story of his planting a battery in a hollow for the advantage of elevating the guns to fire at the heights above. But he was undoubtedly brave and energetic. Ripley was another active politician, who had been Speaker of the Massachusetts Assembly, but Scott and the most of the field officers were professional soldiers.

Brown's instructions directed him to force his way to Burlington, leaving the forts at the mouth of the river on one side, and severing their communications with York. Having gained the head of the lake, he was to await there the arrival of Commodore Chauncey's squadron, when he was given discretionary authority to invest and reduce the British forts or move directly upon Kingston, as circumstances might seem to direct. The views and expectations of the Secretary at War are described in a letter to the President on the 30th April, in which he says:—"Eight, or even six thousand men landed in the bay between Point Abino and Fort Erie and operating either on the line of the Niagara or more directly, if a more direct route is found, against the British post at the head of Burlington Bay, cannot be resisted with effect without compelling the enemy so to weaken his more eastern posts as to bring them within reach of our means at Sackett's Harbor and Plattsburg."

In the letter, June 10, which actually put Brown's army in motion, he informed that officer that the Secretary of the Navy was of the opinion that Chauncey's squadron would not be ready to co-operate before the 15 July, but he added: "To give, however, immediate occupation to your troops, and to prevent their blood from stagnating, why not take Fort Erie and its garrison, stated at three or four hundred men? Land between Point Abino and Erie in the night; assault the fort by land and water; push forward a corps to seize the bridge at Chippawa; and be governed by circumstances in either stopping there or going farther. Boats may follow and feed you. If the enemy concentrates his whole force on this line, as I think he will, it will not exceed two thousand men."

Fort Erie was immediately invested, and although Drummond had confidently anticipated that an invading army would be detained several days before it, the commandant surrendered the same evening. A battalion of United States rifles, accompanied by a strong body of militia, appeared simultaneously upon Lewiston Heights, alternately menacing Queenston and Fort Niagara.

Advancing to reconnoitre with his light troops, Pearson found the Americans posted in force upon the heights opposite Black Rock, and next day he was steadily pushed back by their advance, destroying the bridges upon the road as he retired. These were rapidly rebuilt by his pursuers, who encamped for the night within sight of the British field-works at Chippawa. Gen. Brown was apparently well-informed respecting the movements and number of his opponent, for he estimated that Riall could not bring more than a thousand men into the field, and his advance was conducted with the confidence engendered by consciousness of an overwhelming numerical superiority. Although the march was continual skirmish, his advance-guard was pushed boldly onward, and brushed the opposing light troops out of its path with ease.

Major-General Phineas Riall, the British commander, was an officer of twenty years standing, yet had seen little actual warfare. He is described as a short, stout, near-sighted man, of an impetuous temperament, and rashly brave. Five companies of the Royals

were hurried forward by him to Chippawa, and a message despatched for the instant recall of the 8th. That battalion had already reached York before it was overtaken, and did not arrive at Niagara until the morning of the 5th. Riall was accordingly compelled to await the approach of the invaders at Chippawa, instead of assailing them upon their march, as he had at first intended. Reconnoitering their position on the morning of the 5th, he estimated their force in sight at 2,000 men, and the 8th having come up about noon, he determined to attack them without further delay. Throughout the morning the British light troops were busy. They drove in a strong picket-guard, capturing a wounded man and besieging the remainder in a farm house until relieved. Parties of scouts passed quite around the American camp, and their reports induced the belief that the main body of their army had not yet come up. Riall had then three skeleton battalions of infantry, numbering 1,300 rank and file, a troop of the 19th Dragoons, six pieces of field artillery, 300 Indians and about the same number of Lincoln Militia. In the meantime the Americans in his front had been joined by Ripley's entire brigade and the greater part of Porter's, and now numbered nearly five thousand combatants with nine guns. They had encamped behind Street's Creek, a shallow stream less than twenty yards in width at its mouth, and everywhere easily fordable. A tract of cultivated land in their front, divided into fields by ordinary log or brushwood fences, extended from the river to dense woods on the left, a distance of less than half a mile. Near the Chippawa, a thin belt of trees stretched down almost to the water's edge, partially concealing the movements of either army from the other.

Late in the afternoon, Riall provoked the attention of his adversary by pushing forward a detachment of the 2nd and 3rd Lincoln, under Lieut.-Col. Dickson, and the whole body of Indians, led by Capt. John Norton, to occupy the woods on the flank of his position. Brown promptly despatched a portion of Porter's brigade to drive them back. Finding that they offered an obstinate resistance, and were even gaining ground, he continued to support Porter with fresh troops until some 1,300 militia and Indians were engaged on his part. The skirmish had lasted half an hour, in the usual Indian fashion, with a great deal of firing and very little bloodshed, when, perceiving themselves outnumbered, the British Indians began to retire. The three light infantry companies of regulars were then sent forward to their assistance. Being well versed in this kind of warfare from the experience of former campaigns, they concealed themselves in the thickets and awaited the approach of the Americans until they arrived within a few yards. A single heavy volley, pealing through the woods, threw them into utter confusion. They were, at the same time, fiercely assailed in flank by the militia and Norton's Indians, and driven quite through the ranks of a company of regulars formed in reserve beyond Street's Creek, and did not rally until the 25th U. S. Infantry and a squadron of dragoons were sent to their support. Several prisoners, among them three field-officers of the Pennsylvania regiment, and a Cayuga chief, were taken, and fifteen warriors and a number of militia left dead on the field. Meanwhile, Riall had passed the Chippawa with his entire force, and advanced three guns to engage the American artillery, which had taken up a position to command the road in their front. Observing this, Scott's brigade defiled across the bridge, and deploying under fire with remarkable steadiness and precision, formed beyond the creek, while Ripley forced the stream higher up and prolonged their line of battle to the edge of the woods. The British artillery was pushed gradually forward until within four hundred yards of their antagonists, and began the action with great spirit. Three guns of Towson's battery replied, but one of them was speedily dismounted, and the others seemed in a fair way of being driven out of action, when one of the British tumbrils was struck by a shell and blew up, disabling several men and horses, besides causing great confusion and depriving them of much of their fixed ammunition.

In consequence of this unfortunate event, General Riall was obliged to bring forward his infantry prematurely to the relief on the guns, which were then menaced from the right by a battalion of infantry. Forming six companies of the Royal Scots and five companies of the 100th into two columns, parallel with each other, and placing a light field-piece upon each flank, and one in the interval, he led them in person against the centre of his opponent's position. The 8th, enfeebled by disease and wearied by its long march, was held in reserve. Each of these battalions, their light companies having been detached, numbered less than four hundred rank and file. Scott's brigade alone, thus very materially outnumbered the force about to attack it.

By the time this formation had been completed, the whole of the American field-artillery had been brought into action, and the British guns were almost reduced to silence. Their pieces were then shot with canister, and turned upon the advancing columns, while the 9th and 11th regiments, forming the wings of their line, were wheeled inwards and overlapped them on either flank. As soon as the British approached within musketry range they were assailed by a fierce and incessant fusillade. Losing heavily at every step, they moved steadily forward until within two hundred yards of their adversaries, when they received the command to charge. The field here was intersected by deep furrows, and covered with tall grass, which greatly impeded their movements, and rendered their footing uncertain. Lieut.-Col. Gordon and the Marquis of Tweeddale fell desperately wounded at the head of their battalions. Nearly every field-officer was struck down. The men fell in heaps under the scathing fire of the enemy. The survivors were involved in inextricable confusion, and began to straggle to the rear when within about eighty yards of the enemy's position. Riall exposed himself recklessly, and yet escaped unhurt, although his clothing was pierced with several bullets, but all his efforts to re-form the ranks in the face of that murderous fire were unavailing. The 8th was brought up to cover the retreat, which was accomplished in tolerable order, as the Americans showed little inclination to follow up their advantage. Most of the dead, and many of the severely wounded, were left upon the field, and the guns were removed only by the gallant exertions of some troopers, of the 19th Dragoons, who

attached their own horses to the carriages, and rode off with them in the teeth of the enemy.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## AUROUS THIBET.

Something About the Latest Expedition into the Land of the Lamas.

Capt. Bower of the Seventeenth Bengal Cavalry, and Dr. Thorold reached Shanghai on April 1, having journeyed from Cashmere through Thibet to the Chinese province of Szechuen, an exploit without a parallel by Europeans. The greater part of the journey was made at an elevation of 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, and for a fortnight the road was 17,000 feet above the level. The party, which consisted of Capt. Bower, Dr. Thorold, and nine East Indians, spent just a year on the journey, eight months of which were passed in the elevated country that is seldom visited by Europeans. A part of their route was traversed by the explorer Rockell and by Prince Henri of Orleans and M. Bonvalot, but no previous explorers had the same opportunities for observation or penetrated so far among the high plateaus that are exceeded in elevation only by the Pamirs, so aptly called the roof of the world.

The party started from the northwest corner of Cashmere in April, 1891. They were well supplied with horses and luggage. They made a diagonal course straight across Thibet and entered China near Tu-chien-tu, in the southwest extremity of the province of Szechuen. Ten months were consumed in this journey, which was made in the face of many hardships and considerable danger.

The cold was intense on the high plateaus 15,000 feet above the sea level over which they travelled for five months. Much suffering from cold was experienced at the outside because, to avoid the guards placed by the Dalai Lama on the frontier of Thibet, they were forced to go far to the north and cross the uninhabited table lands. For days and weeks they travelled over these elevated plains. The only traces of any previous travellers were an occasional pile of three stones, placed like an equilateral triangle, which marked the camping ground of a party of nomads. The only vegetation was a low-lying heather. There was nothing to make a fire of except the dung of wild horses. The plains were alive with game, however—wild horses, antelope, gazelle, and yaks—and the leaders of the party had good sport. The cold told severely upon the Indians and the horses, the party losing about thirty of the latter.

In the middle of these great plains they had a narrow escape from a party of nomads, who threatened to put them out of the country. The fellows were not strong enough to make an attack, but they hinted at reinforcements near by, so Capt. Bower saddled up at dead of night and soon put a good distance between himself and the blackmailing bandits.

Near the sacred city of Shassa they were stopped by a large party of Thibetans, who apparently thought they had some intention of defiling the sanctuary of the great Lama. They explained that they had no designs on Shassa and asked to be allowed to proceed, but they were kept waiting while a party went to the capital, eight days' journey and return, and secured the necessary permission.

The Captain and his companion have brought back 200 specimens of butterflies and flowers gathered on the elevated plains, and many specimens of animal life. When the story of their expedition is written it will add materially to the world's knowledge of the interior of Thibet.

## Torture of a Chinese Rebel.

A despatch from Shanghai describes the execution of one of the chiefs of the recent rebellion in Mongolia. Theman was brought in chains to Tientsin, and after being examined for several hours by the Viceroy, Li Hung-Chang, was executed by the "slow process," ling chi-slicing to death (literally, cutting into ten thousand pieces). The wretch was fastened to a wooden cross, and the executioner proceeded to cut slices from him here and there, beginning with the end of the nose, then cutting off pieces of the arms and breast and legs, but carefully avoiding a vital part.

It is usual in the case of this punishment for the executioner to give the victim a fatal stab at an early stage in the proceedings, but it happened that the rebel had no money and no friends in that vicinity, and, besides, the executioner was carefully watched by the officials, who saw to it that he should show no mercy, even if he was so inclined. So the torture went slowly on for an hour and a half, until the wretched victim presented a most hideous spectacle, being denuded of the greater part of the outer flesh, and yet still alive.

At last the officer in charge ordered the executioner to strike off the criminal's head. The latter was evidently conscious, for he heard the order and bent his head to receive the blow. Throughout the whole scene the victim never uttered a groan or an appeal for mercy, though his compressed lips showed that it was not without effort that he maintained his apparent stolidity. Several foreigners who were present at the scene say that it was the most cruel Chinese execution they ever witnessed.

## What a Friend Can Do.

"I was confined to my bed by a severe attack of lumbago. A lady friend sent me a part of a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil, which I applied. The effect was simply magical. In a day I was able to go about my household duties. I have used it with splendid success for neuralgic toothache. I would not be without it." Mrs. J. RINGLAND, Kincaid St., Brockville, Ont.

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## A Romance of the Period.

"Mildred," passionately exclaimed the young man, throwing himself upon his knees, "hear me! For months I have carried your image in my heart. You have never been absent from my thoughts one moment. The contemplation of a future unshared with you would drive me to despair—to suicide! Listen! For more than a week, Mildred, the dread, the suspense, the uncertainty, the horrible fear that I may fail to win your affection has oppressed me by day and banished sleep from my eyes at night. For more than a week I have not slept! With straining eyeballs I have tossed on my restless couch and—"

"Harold," interposed the gentle girl with tears of compassion in her eyes, "I should consider myself the most heartless of women if I could look unmoved upon your suffering when a word from me can banish them. If you are troubled with insomnia, Harold, you will find instant and certain relief by using Heavyside's celebrated Nerve Squalcher, fifty cents a bottle, for sale by all druggists, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, testimonials application, delays are dangerous, life is precious, for what is life without sleep, send for sample, if used according to directions will cure in twenty-four hours, mention this paper."

## August Flower

This is the query perpetually on your little boy's lips. And he is no worse than the bigger, older, balder-headed boys. Life is an interminable point. "What is it for?" we continually cry from the cradle to the grave. So with this little introductory sermon we turn and ask: "What is August Flower for?" As easily answered as asked: It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver. Nothing more than this; but this brimful. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. Twenty years ago it started in a small country town. To-day it has an honored place in every city and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country and sells everywhere. Why is this? The reason is as simple as a child's thought. It is honest, does one thing, and does it right along—it cures Dyspepsia.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

## To be Read to Slow Music.

He looked weary and worn as he sat in a street-car, holding a little girl in his arms. She was restless and wanted a story, and he told her about the bold bad burglars who are making hay while the sun shines, or rather while the sun does not shine. The little one listened attentively and finally broke the thread of the discourse by saying: "They wouldn't come to our house, would they, papa, because we haven't got anything?" Then she paused and, after a moment's thought, said, "cepting that new baby, and they wouldn't want that."

And despite the jolting of the car and the funereal slowness of its progress, every passenger's face wore a smile.

## Horrible Thought.

Cowboy (with bushy locks)—"Cut my hair."

Barber—"Why, you're not going to sacrifice those luxuriant curls?"

Cowboy—"Yes, I am. The first thing I know people will be taking me for one of those danged pianists."

The Israelite Alliance has sent to the Sultan of Turkey an address in commemoration of the admission of the exiled Spanish Jews to the Turkish Empire in 1492.

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