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exchanged a destructive and rapid fire, till the determined charge of our troops broke their lines and forced them into the town. We buried 107 of the enemy on the bank where the first stand was made; 105 prisoners were taken in the engagement; 175 wounded fell into our hands. While it is no less true than astonishing, that our loss scarcely equalled a quarter part of that number.

In comparing this action with others achieved during the war, if it will not suffer by the obstacles surmounted, the dangers incurred, nor the bravery evinced; neither, it is believed, will it in the importance of the consequences. Beside teaching our enemies that the new army of America would contest with them the palm of victory, against superior numbers and great advantages of position; that it would not shrink from a contest, even under circumstances of discouraging inferiority; it conquered a greater extent of territory, and captured a larger amount of property than has been effected by any other single army during the war. Forts George and Erie, twenty-five pieces of cannon, and mortars, colours, large quantities of ammunition, and supplies, were at the same time, the fruits of success, and the trophies of victory.

If these brave troops deserve any credit for their exertions, it is humbly suggested, that, hitherto, no such credit has been given to them. Not a brevet was conferred in honour of distinguished individual merit. Neither from the dispatches of Generals Dearborn or Lewis, does it appear that the action was sustained by these troops any more than by the rest of the army. The notorious fact, that the light troops under Scott, and Boyd's brigade, *alone* fought and beat the enemy, has never been promulgated by the Commanders in Chief. The dispatches of General Dearborn sanction an inference, that either the action was fought by the light troops only, and supported by Boyd's and Winder's brigades, or else, that these brigades were also engaged, and supported by Chandler. In General Lewis' letter, dated on the field of battle, a statement is made that Scott's and Forsyth's commands, supported by Boyd's and Winder's brigades, sustained the brunt of the action. The same language is applied to two different brigades, relative to an action so important as that of Fort George, when in fact