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contest extending over a period of an hour and a half.

Ensign Mills of the 89th, upon whom the command devolved after the fall of Basden, who wrote from the field just after the conclusion of the fight to Captain Stewart and handed his letter giving a few details of the fight to him. It will be remembered that Stewart was detained at Delaware and only arrived at the field near the conclusion of the action. In his letter, among other things, Mills says, "I have the satisfaction to assure you that every man did his duty, and that we retired in perfectly good order." On the day following the engagement (March 5th) Stewart wrote to Maj.-Gen. Riall, who was afterwards taken prisoner at the battle of Lundy's Lane, July 25th, 1814, a brief account of this action, and enclosed Ensign Mills' letter. After having concluded his business at Delaware, Stewart hurried through the forest towards Twenty Mile Creek, and reached Battle Hill just previous to the close of the action, and on the following morning wrote Riall to the above effect, from a place where a stream crosses the Longwoods Road in the present township of Ekfrid, adjacent to where the present Loop Line of the Grand Trunk Railway also intersects the afore-said road.

The losses of the British in this action were considerable, taking into account the number of men engaged, and amounted in all to 14 killed, 52 wounded (six of whom died within one week after the action) and one missing. Volunteer Pigget, who had joined the detachment of the 89th only a few days before this action, besides being wounded, was also taken prisoner. The detailed account of British losses is as follows:—

1. Royal Scots Flank Company—Captain D. Johnson and nine rank and file, killed; Lieut. A. McDonald, three sergeants, thirty-one rank and file, wounded, and one bugler missing.

2. 89th Light Company—Lieut. P. Graeme and three rank and file, killed; Captain Basden, one sergeant and seven rank and file, wounded; Volunteer Pigget taken prisoner.

3. Kent Militia and Rangers—Lieut. John McGregor, Sergeant John Coll and five rank and file, wounded.

No account seems to have been taken of any killed or wounded among the Indians.

The losses of the invaders, owing to their having fought from a sheltered position, only amounted to four killed and three wounded, including a non-commissioned officer. Says Kingsford, "Although great gallantry was shown in the attack, it was most ill-judged, and led to the serious casualties already narrated, with no prospect of success." The American Commandant forbore to pursue the British when they retired from the fatal ravines and over the eastern hills, as he was well aware that should he do so the same advantage of position would then accrue to them which had that afternoon been so highly beneficial to himself. Had he advanced into the ravine from his position on the western hills he would in all probability have been caught by the British in the identical trap in which they themselves had such hurtful experience only an hour or so previously, and of which they would in that event be very likely to make good use, especially as the creek could only be crossed by means of the same bridge over which the gallant Regulars had passed so lately were he to commence a pursuit by means of mounted troops. Moreover, his soldiers bring greatly fatigued and frost-bitten, and their shoes cut to pieces by the frozen ground, he was unable on this account, also, to follow up his foes on foot. The above reasons given by this clever officer for not pursuing the British and taking advantage of his victory, seem at first sight to savor rather of the nature of excuses than reasons, yet taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case there is much to be said in favor of his conclusions. The British force engaged in this action amounted to 240 men, composed of the following corps:

Royal Scots Flank Company	101 men
89th Regiment Light	45 men
Militia and Rangers	50 men
Indians	44 men

Total 240 men

The whole American strength engaged in this conflict numbered one hundred and sixty-four men, computed as follows:—