

recalled, and the whole British army came out to save Simcoe. They retired next morning, when our army got within striking distance.

“Our loss is two captains, two lieutenants, ten privates wounded; two lieutenants, one sergeant, six privates killed; one lieutenant, twelve privates, whose fate is not known; one sergeant taken. The enemy had about sixty killed, among whom are several officers, and about one hundred wounded. They acknowledge the action was smart, and Lord Cornwallis was heard to express himself vehemently upon the disproportion between his and our killed, which must be attributed to the great skill of our riflemen. This little success has given great satisfaction to the troops, and increased their ardour. I have put all the riflemen under Campbell. To-morrow I intend to reconnoitre a position below Byrd's Ordinary. Your return to Richmond, and this little affair, will particularly mark his Lordship's retreat, and the recovery of every part of the state not under naval protection.”—*MS. Letter, June 28th.*”

*Page 254. The capitulation at York Town.*

Extract from “the general return of officers and privates surrendered prisoners of war, the 19th of October, 1781, to the allied army, under the command of General Washington, taken from the original muster rolls:”—

*Queen's Rangers*—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 10 captains, 15 lieutenants, 11 cornets, 3 quarter-masters, 2 surgeons, 24 sergeants, 5 trumpeters, 248 rank and file—total 320.

*Page xii. of Memoir of the Author.*

The reader will find in Stone's *Life of Joseph Brant*, (or *Thayendanegea*.) the Indian Chieftain, considerable discussion of Governor Simcoe's measures while in Upper Canada. There appears to have been an intimate friendship between the Chief and the Governor, the latter bringing from Eng-