

happened previously  
 proceeded round the  
 brought us partly in  
 much resistance.  
 rear of the battery,  
 served General Brock  
 four companies of  
 , marching for our  
 party of one hun-  
 of the heights above  
 ral Brock in check ;  
 force they retreated.  
 g which, the enemy  
 en, with the greatest  
 stand, and ordered  
 charge as soon as the  
 executed with some  
 the enemy retreated.  
 heights, when Colo-  
 om under him, and  
 the interim, General  
 es, was killed, when  
 . As soon as it was  
 line on the heights  
 y detached flanking  
 achesney, of the 6th  
 ign Grosvenor, with  
 o had that moment  
 Lieutenant Ganes-  
 th a detachment of  
 which had been pre-  
 rring it to bear upon  
 oners I ordered to be  
 e. About this time,  
 k in the afternoon,  
 took the command.

He ordered me across the river to get my wounds dressed. I remained a short time. Our flanking parties had been driven in by the Indians ; but General Wadsworth and other officers arriving, we had a short skirmish with them, and they retreated, and I crossed the river."

[NOTE.—Captain Wool, in stating that he was opposed to four companies of the 49th, *only* doubled the number of companies, but this exaggeration is a trifle compared with the following gross and *hudi-brastic* mis-statements, relative to the battle of Queenstown in "Ramsay's History of the United States," viz: "The 49th British regiment, signalized in Egypt under Colonel, since Lieut.-General, Brock, and usually called the 'Egyptian Invincibles,' was among the prominent corps, and was led by its favorite commander. In the second engagement, this regiment of British regulars, 600 strong, encountered a body of 320 American regulars, supported by a few militia and volunteers, the whole under Colonel Chrystie. They mutually resorted to the bayonet, after a bloody conflict, the famous invincibles yielded to the superior energy of their antagonists, although the latter were so far inferior in numbers. They were rallied by Lieut.-General Brock, who was killed in conducting them a second time to the charge. The American prisoners were kindly treated by this brave regiment, who, after the battle was over, acknowledged they had never opposed more gallant adversaries."—The 49th, not having been with the British army in Egypt, could not be called the "Egyptian Invincibles;" and instead of this regiment, 600 strong, being led by Major (not Lieutenant) General Brock, only the flank companies were present, with a small body of militia, together about 300 men. In fact, four companies of the 49th were at Kingston, 160 miles distant, and the remaining four battalion companies were, we believe, at Fort Erie, 27 or 28 miles from Queenstown; and therefore, the assertion that the "famous invincibles" yielded to far inferior numbers, is something worse than ridiculous. Such, however, is the correctness of this American historian on the subject, and with such materials is history too often compiled.—ED.]

"REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF QUEENSTOWN."—(Extracts.)

"Captain Wool discovered the British troops forming at Queenstown, and formed the troops under his command in line. General Brock was at the head of the British troops, and led them round about to the heights in the rear of the battery. Captain Wool detached 160 men to meet the British; this detachment was driven