

Fitzgibbon, who served many years in the 49th, as well as to Chief Justice Robinson, of Upper Canada, who was an officer in the militia of that province during the war, I cannot sufficiently express my obligation for the very kind and handsome manner in which they complied with my request, and have come forward to my assistance. The first edition met with greater favor, particularly in Canada, than I anticipated; but having anxiously striven to amend this volume—having consulted every authority which could amplify or elucidate my subject, I submit my present work to the public with fewer apprehensions of inaccuracy or mis-statement. And I may add, that I have undertaken this edition because I felt it due to Sir Isaac Brock, and, above all, because I conceived that the people of Upper Canada, who have continued to evince an attachment for him which is as honorable to themselves as to its object, and who have raised a lofty column in stone to his memory, had a right to expect the erection of a literary monument, which should contain a faithful record of the services of him who died in their defence. This record was the more wanting—"considering the character of the distinguished chief who fell on the British side at the Queenstown battle, of him who undoubtedly was 'the best officer that headed their troops throughout the war' "\*—because the Quarterly Review for July, 1822—in a very able article on the Canadian Campaigns, which has since served as a guide to the historian, and the materials for which, I have been credibly informed, were partly furnished by Major-General Procter or his relatives—has ascribed to that officer the chief merit of the capture of Detroit and the American army, (see pages 308 and 442,) and has dismissed Sir Isaac Brock's services with the meagre narration of scarcely a page and a half, his fall being mentioned without eliciting a single expression either of encomium or regret—

\* James' Military Occurrences. London, 1818.