

The attack and capture of some vessels at Fort Erie by the enemy caused us to march to that place in support of the troops stationed there. Perceiving that no further attempts was likely to be made in that quarter we returned to Fort George.

On the morning of the 13th of October we heard firing at Queenston. I saw the General and his staff at a distance riding towards that place. I called upon Major-General Sir R. H. Sheaffe, the second in command. He directed me to get my men in readiness. On my way to the camp Lieut.-Col. Evans of the King's rode up to me and told me that the enemy was in possession of Queenston. We hastened towards that place and when within two miles we heard that General Brock was killed and that the troops and militia stationed there had been compelled to retire.

We saw the enemy on the heights and determined to attack him by inclining to the right to ascend the eminence on the left of his flank. We met several retiring. I told an officer among them that we would assail the enemy in the flank where he least expected it, and that a speedy co-operation of the troops would enable us to give him a speedy overthrow.

We ascended the hill, attacked and drove an advanced party of the enemy into the main body, which we assailed notwithstanding the great odds of numbers. Persevering several hours, when we saw the troops and militia coming by the same route which we had passed, I concentrated my men in a ravine and desisted from assaulting the enemy until the troops could form on our right, at the same time sending notice to Sir R. H. Sheaffe of our position.

He sent Lieut. Kerr to enquire our situation and the strength of the enemy, to whom I fully explained the advantage I expected to derive in assailing them from the quarter we occupied as soon as the troops should advance on the right. The General then sent me a further reinforcement. As soon as all was in readiness and the cannon began we rushed upon them and broke the flank, pursuing them with considerable slaughter till we raised the shout in the rear of the centre, which seemed to throw the whole into confusion, when, in less than half an hour, we had them down the precipice to the river.

General Wadsworth and a great number of officers and upwards of nine hundred men then surrendered to Major-General Sir R. H. Sheaffe. In this last assault His Majesty's troops met with no loss, or at the utmost two or three men. In the morning the 49th flank companies suffered severely in gallantly opposing a very superior force. The enemy acknowledged to have sent twenty-two hundred men across and allege that the militia, who had not yet passed the river, refused to follow the van on seeing the manner in which it was assailed.