

climax of a campaign of five years, as the result of true discipline acquired in that space by unremitted diligence, toil and danger, as an honorable victory earned by veteran intrepidity."

Two hours after the battle was over, Cornwallis came up with the main army; and the Queen's Rangers, in public orders, received his handsome acknowledgments on their victory. On the 4th July the army marched to Jamestown for the purpose of proceeding to Portsmouth. What the Americans term the battle of Jamestown was fought on the 6th July; the Rangers were with the army but were not engaged. A'l the American fine writing about this alleged battle is simply buncombe. The truth of the matter is summed up by Simcoe in a couple of pregnant sentences. "M. de Lafayette," says he, "attacked Cornwallis' army, mistaking it for the rear guard only. The affair was almost confined to the 80th and 76th Regiments, under the command of Lieut. Col. Dundas, whose good conduct and gallantry were conspicuously displayed on that occasion. M. de Lafayette was convinced of his error by being instantly repulsed and losing what cannon he had brought with him."

It would take too much space to narrate in detail the numerous services of the Queen's Rangers during the eventful three months which followed. Although not in any considerable battle they were every day engaged in some important duty and their losses were heavy both from battle and from sickness Simcoe himself fell ill and Capt. Shank was left in command of the cavalry and Major Armstrong of the infantry.

Lord Cornwallis, either from his own bad generalship, or the want of support he received from Sir Harry Clinton, suffered himself to be cooped up at Yorktown with a French fleet in front of him and a combined French and American army of nearly thrice his strength behind him. There was no alternative for him but to surrender, the British fleet being unable to relieve him. Simcoe offered to take his Rangers, cross the Chesapeake, and make his escape into Maryland, where he felt no doubt of being able to save the greater part of his corps and carry them to New York, but Cornwallis would not permit the attempt to be made, saying that the whole army must share the same fate. The Rangers, therefore, were included in the surrender of Cornwallis, which took place on 19th, Oct., 1781. The number of Rangers who surrendered is put down by American authorities at 320, which is probably nearly correct. A number of them who had deserted from the Americans, were sent to New York in the British sloop of war Bonetta, which was allowed to depart unexamined under the terms of capitulation. By the muster rolls of the 24th Dec., 1781, it appears that 282, of the rank and file of the Rangers, were prisoners with the enemy, and that 224 of them were either not prisoners at all or were prisoners on parole. These figures do not include Captain Saunders' troop, which was in the South with General Leslie. Simcoe, who was very ill, went to New York in the Bonetta and thence to England. Captain Saunders, arriving from Charleston, took command of that part of the corps which had come to New York in the Bonetta. "Many