

49th & 41st were hardly engaged at all, and our Artillery did very little. we were fortunate in saving all our Field Pieces. all the Wounded Officers and men fell in the hands of the Enemy among them was Colonel Myers¹⁴ a most Galant Officer and indeed the Principal Officer, in the Field and the 2^d in Command. The enemy did not pursue us at all; but when the Army got to the twenty Mile creek, there was a false alarm which was the occasion of our destroying a good deal of ammunition & provission there. I must conclude this, by saying that the Enemy have nothing to boast of in taking Fort George; for they had an immense superiority of force.

June 4th I am now just going down to the Camp to celebrate the day, which perhaps may be the last time, for an action I think we shall have in a very short time. two thousand Americans are said to be at the forty, we have a fine field to meet them on where our Army now lays and should they advance we will probably best them; but there will be little use in it if even we should unless we get the Superiority on Lake Ontario, where the chances are much against us for we have but five Vessels and the Americans fourteen. We have just had acc^{ts} from Kingston by one of Sir George Prevost's Aide Camp's that an attempt had been made by Sir George with 800 men to take Sacket's harbour aided by Sir Lucas Yeo.¹⁵ our troops landed but the Vessels were becalmed and could not get into the harbour. our troops were met by three thousand Americans, which were drove into their Intrenchments, we took 150 prisoners and 3 pieces of Cannon. we lost three hundred men in this Affair, Col. Grey¹⁶ is said to have been killed

¹⁴ Lieutenant Colonel Christopher Myers of the quartermaster general's department. In numerous official dispatches he is commended for zeal and ability. At Niagara he commanded one of the three brigades into which General Vincent's entire force was divided. In the battle of May 27, he was thrice wounded and taken prisoner. He was released from his parole and resumed duty in May, 1814; was made colonel on June 4, 1814; and died, March 3, 1817. See *ibid.*, XV, *passim*; Irving, *op. cit.*; Casselman, *op. cit.*, 65, 119.

¹⁵ Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo, commander-in-chief of the British naval forces on the Great Lakes.

¹⁶ Andrew Gray, lieutenant in the Eighth Regiment, Feb. 25, 1808; captain of the Nova Scotia Fencibles, Aug. 1, 1811. A general order issued after the battle said of him: "In him the army lost an active and intelligent officer." Irving, *op. cit.*