

their Generals fell in our hands Generals Winder²² & Chandler,²³ and a number more officers and about one hundred men. several Officers who were taken, after giving their word on honour they would not run away: made their Escape. they lost about two hundred in Killed wounded & prisoners. Our loss has been severe also. we had twenty-two killed on the field, about seventy wounded and thirty prisoners taken. Col. Clark²⁴ of the 49th Reg^t and M^r Drury²⁵ of the same Reg^t both mortally wounded, M^r Taylor²⁶ of the 41st severely wounded (not the M^r Taylor who was at Amherstburgh) Major Manners²⁷ of the 49th is also wounded but slightly. M^r Bernard was much hurt by a Fall from his horse who was shot under him. Some officers of the 8th Reg^t were wounded but their names I do not know. the night was dark and occasioned great confusion. General Vincent was missing six or eight hours after the Action and was supposed to be taken; but found his way to us again. for want of horses two of the field

22. William Henry Winder (b. Feb. 18, 1775; d. May 24, 1824) was a native of Maryland, a lawyer, and resident of Baltimore. In July, 1812, he assumed command of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, and in March, 1813, became a brigadier general. In May, 1814, he became adjutant and inspector general and was in command at Bladensburg when the British captured Washington. At the close of the war he returned to his law practice. His son, John Henry, after a long career in the U. S. army, joined the Confederacy and during much of the Civil War was commander of the city of Richmond. See *Appleton's Cyclopaedia Am. Biog.*

23. John Chandler (b. 1760; d. Sept. 25, 1841) was a resident of Maine. In earlier life a blacksmith, he later became wealthy. He was a member of the U. S. House of Representatives from 1805 to 1808. An enthusiastic supporter of the war, in 1812 he was made brigadier general. His military experience was very slight. In the battle of Stony Creek he was wounded and captured. He was a U. S. Senator from Maine, 1820-29, and Collector of the Port at Portland, 1829-37.

24. Alexander Clerk (Clerke) of the Forty-ninth Regiment. He became captain and captain lieutenant of the regiment, Dec. 12, 1798. In 1803-1805, he was serving as commandant of Fort St. Joseph in Lake Huron. His wound at Stony Creek was not mortal; he was still in the service several years after the war. See British army lists; Irving, *op. cit.*; *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, *passim*, especially XXIII.

25. "Ensign Drury, who carried the King's color of the 49th, was mortally wounded, but struggled forward until he could give it into the keeping of another officer." Ernest Cruikshank, in *Niagara Hist. Soc.*, pubs., No. 3, p. 14.

26. Thomas Taylor, commissioned lieutenant in the Forty-first Regiment, Dec. 13, 1810. At the time of the battle of Fort George, he was serving as adjutant of that post. He had been admitted to the bar in England, and in 1819 was called to the bar of Upper Canada. In 1824, he became judge of the Gore District Court. He died in December, 1837, and was interred in the George Hamilton family burial plot in Hamilton. See *Wentworth County Hist. Soc. Journal and Trans.*, IV, 38-40.

27. Thomas Manners, commissioned lieutenant in the Forty-ninth Regiment, Feb. 2, 1796, and captain on June 23, 1803. See British army lists.