

Captain McDowell, on the part of Lieut. Colonel Boerstler of the United States army and Major de Haren of his Britannic Majesty's Canadian regiment on the part of Lt. Col. Bisschopp, commanding the advance of the British, respecting the force under the command of Lieut. Col. Boerstler:

Article I.—That Lieut. Colonel Boerstler and the force under his command shall surrender prisoners of war.

Article II.—That the officers shall retain their arms, horses and baggage.

Article III.—That the non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall lay down their arms at the head of the British column and shall become prisoners of war.

Article IV.—That the militia and Volunteers with Lieut. Colonel Boerstler shall be permitted to return to the United States en parole.

ANDERSON McDOWELL,  
Capt. United States Light Artillery.  
(Acceded to and signed.) P. G. BOERSTLER,  
Lt. Col. commanding detachment United States Army.

P. V. DE HAREN,  
Major Canadian regiment.

The loss of the Americans must have been very severe consisting of 131 in killed, wounded and missing; the force to which they surrendered did not exceed 180 regular soldiers, militia and Indians all told. Early in July Major General de Rottenberg succeeded Major General Sheaffe as Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, and as such superseded Major General Vincent in the command of the forces.

General de Rottenberg with the main division of the troops advanced to Twelve Mile Creek, distant about that number of miles from Fort George. About the same time General Dearborn resigned the command of the American army and was succeeded by General Boyd, but the change of affairs did not benefit the prospects of the campaign. That army which was to conquer Canada having been beaten into a state of helpless inactivity, although numerically double the strength of the British troops Militia and Indians. As a proof of this Lt. Col. Thomas Clark, of the 2nd Lincoln Militia, on the night of the 4th July, with 40 men of his regiment crossed the rapids of the Niagara river from Chippewa to Fort Scholmer, surprised the garrison, made 15 prisoners and brought away a considerable quantity of flour, salt, pork and other provisions, a brass 6 pounder, several stand of arms, ammunition and stores and retired to Chippewa without loss.

At two o'clock on the morning of 11th July a detachment of 240 regular soldiers and militia crossed the Niagara river below Blackrock and moved up with great rapidity to the attack of that post; 200 American Militia composing the garrison fled and the British took possession of the batteries on which eight guns were mounted; four of these, two 12 and two 9 pounders were spiked, one 12 and three 6 pounders brought away. 177 muskets, some ammunition, round and case shot, a large quantity of clothing and other stores, 180 barrels of

provisions, some large batteaux and one scow.

They also burnt a large schooner, the block house and barracks in the navy yard, and those in the great battery. Unfortunately in his anxiety to destroy as much war material as possible Colonel Bisschopp staid on shore longer than was prudent, and was attacked before the boats were clear by a reinforcement of American regulars, militia, and Indians, by which a loss of 15 killed and 18 wounded, amongst the latter Lieut. Colonel Bisschopp, mortally, was sustained.

The following is the official account of this transaction:

CHIPPÉWA, July 12, 1813.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you for the information of Major General de Rottenberg, that the detachment under the command of Lt. Colonel Bisschopp consisting of a detachment of Royal Artillery under Lieut. Armstrong, forty of the King's Regiment under Lieut. Barstowe, 100 of the 41st under Capt. Saunders, forty of the 49th under Lieut. Fitzgibbons, and about forty of the 2nd and 3rd Lincoln Militia, embarked at two o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant to attack the enemy's batteries at Black Rock. The detachment landed half an hour before daylight without being perceived and immediately proceeded to attack the batteries, which was carried with little opposition. The enemy heard the firing at their advanced posts and immediately retreated with great precipitation to Buffalo.

The block houses, barracks, and navy yard, with one large schooner was burned, and such of the public stores as could be got off were taken possession of and carried across the River by the troops. Before the whole of the stores were taken away the enemy advanced, having been reinforced by a considerable body of Indians, whom they posted in the woods on their flanks and in their advance they were gallantly opposed by the whole of the troops, but finding the Indians could not be driven from the woods without our sustaining a very great loss it was deemed prudent to retreat to the boats and the troops recrossed the river under a very heavy fire.

I am extremely sorry to add Lieut. Col. Bisschopp fell severely wounded on our retreat to the boats. Fortunately the detachment did not suffer by it, everything having been arranged and completed previous to his receiving his wound.

Inclosed are the returns of killed, wounded and missing, with the exception of those of the 49th Regiment and Militia which have not yet been received. I have also inclosed the returns of the ordnance and other stores captured.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

THOS. CLARKE.

Lt. Col. 2nd Lincoln Militia.

To Lt. Col. Harvey,  
Deputy Adjutant General.

The army received a severe loss in the death of Lieutenant Colonel Bisschopp.

Here is the modest little array of fighting men whom the Great Powers of the Continent of Europe think it necessary to keep at present on their war establishment:—Russia, 1,254,000 men; France, 1,228,000; Austria, 800,000; North German Confederation, 944,321. The estimate is made by Herr Kummer, an officer of the Prussian General Staff, and is said to be from official sources.

## DIAMOND MINING IN AUSTRALIA.

The mail steamer going this month will take with it 378 diamonds, weighing eight-seven carats, on account of the Australian Diamond Mining Company. The parcel is the produce of the last four weeks' work, and it is by far the best yield that the company has yet obtained. Better returns are expected as the mine becomes opened up. A parcel of small rubies go by the same mail. If found saleable in London, the company will be able to send larger quantities. The telegraph wire has not informed us of the finding of diamonds at Mudgee during the month beyond those that have been obtained by the Australian Diamond Mining Company. It was stated, however, by the local paper, early in the month, that there had been a marked increase in the number obtained in the district. Better returns still would have been got but for the delay in the forwarding of machinery ordered two months previously, and which had only just arrived from Victoria. The people in the Mudgee district were very sanguine of the place turning out most successful. A parcel of diamonds from the Cudgong River were received last week by Messrs. Clarke & Co. of Melbourne. The number of diamonds contained in the parcel was 164. These were in addition to the supply that has been received from the Australian Company. The stones were quite up to the average for brilliancy and beauty.

Mr. Pilkinson, a farmer in Pennsylvania, was drafted for the service of his country. His wife, though she possessed but a small stock of general information, is one of the best conjugal partners, and she was much troubled at the thought of parting with her husband. As she was engaged in scrubbing on her door step, a rough looking stranger came up, and thus addressed her:

"I hear, madam, that you husband has been drafted."

"Yes, sir, he has," answered Mrs. Pilkinson. "though, dear knows, there a few couldn't better be spared from their families."

"Well, madam, I have come to offer myself as substitute for him."

"A what?" asked Mrs. Pilkinson, with some excitement.

"I am willing to take his place," said the stranger.

"You take the place of my husband, you wretch. I'll teach you to insult a distressed woman in that way, you vagabond!" cried Mrs. Pilkinson, as she discharged the dirty soap-suds in the face of the discomfited and astonished substitute, who took to his heels just in time to save his head being broken by the bucket.

We notice from the *Antigua Observer* that Mr. R. G. Haliburton has been lecturing in the West Indies in favour of the Confederation of those Islands, and giving an account of the Dominion.

The last number of the *Fortnightly Review* contains a long poetic translation from the modern Greek, from the hand of the unfortunate Mr. Herbert, who was recently murdered by the Greek brigands.

Ship Canals are the order of the day, and short cuts everywhere. The latest idea is a Ship Canal 70 miles long, at a cost of 3 millions sterling, from Kiel to Tonniger on the Baltic, thus avoiding the expensive navigation round by Jutland. Not only is this voyage slow but it is also dangerous, as out of 40,000 vessels which passed it annually, 117 are wrecked upon its shores, and 73 of these prove a total loss.