

under General Van Ranselaer, for an attack upon Queenston, but owing to failure in preparation of the boats, the attempt was abandoned.—Oct. 13th. The United States forces having been again concentrated at Lewiston, embarked at daybreak under cover of a battery of two 18 and two 6-pounders. The only English batteries from which they could be annoyed in their passage were one, mounting an 18-pounder on Queenston Heights, and another mounting a 24-pound carronade a little below the village. The first division, under Colonel Van Ranselaer, were able, therefore, to effect a landing with but little loss; one officer, however, was killed in the boats whilst crossing. The first division landed, the boats (about ten) went back for more men. Colonel Van Ranselaer was opposed by the two flank companies of the 49th regiment and the York militia. General Brock, who always rose very early, hearing the firing awoke his aid-de-camp, Major Glegg, and rode with his staff from Fort George to the scene of action. On reaching the 18-pounder battery, the general dismounted and was eagerly surveying the field, when firing was opened from the heights in the rear of the battery, Captain Wool with a detachment of United States regulars having succeeded in ascending a path which, being deemed inaccessible, had been left unguarded. General Brock and his aides-de-camp were compelled to retire so precipitately that they had not even time to remount. Meeting Captain Williams with a party of the 49th advancing to the attack, the General placed himself at their head and charged Wool's detachment, driving them to the edge of the bank. Here the United States troops, animated by the exhortations of their commander, made a stand and opened a heavy fire of musketry upon the Brit-

ish forces. Conspicuous by his height, dress, his gestures, and the enthusiasm he displayed in leading on his little band, General Brock was soon singled out and struck by a bullet, which, entering his right breast, passed through his left side. He had just said, "Push on the brave York Volunteers." After being struck, the General desired that his death should be concealed from his men, adding a wish, which could not be understood distinctly, that a token of remembrance should be transmitted to his sister. The body of the General was conveyed to a house in Queenston, where it remained until the afternoon unperceived by the enemy. Shortly after the fall of General Brock, Lieutenant-Colonel McDonell, his provincial aide-de-camp, was mortally wounded whilst gallantly leading the York volunteers in a charge which compelled the enemy to spike the 18-pounder gun. The death of their General, and the heavy loss they had sustained, compelled the British troops to retire, and the United States forces were, for some hours, left in quiet possession of Queenston Heights. In the meantime, Major-General Sheaffe, acting under instructions given him by General Brock on leaving Fort George in the morning, collected his forces, and, with about 300 men of the 41st and 49th regiments, two companies of Lincoln militia, and a few Indians, had followed to Queenston. Whilst on the march he was reinforced by some 200 militia, a party of the 41st, and a few Indians under Norton and Brant, thus increasing his force to nearly 1000 men. Having stationed Lieutenant Holcroft, R.A., with two field pieces and a small detachment so as to cover the village of Queenston, General Sheaffe, who had made a detour to enable him to do so, debouched in rear of the heights about