

to the mess from time to time. During that year, Mr. Nichol drew up, at the colonel's request, a sketch of Upper Canada, shewing its resources in men, horses, provisions, &c.—its most vulnerable and assailable points were indicated—and it was, in fact, a military statistical memoir, embracing every detail which a commander of an army in the country could desire in the event of a war. Our informant adds: "Here is a curious instance of Sir Isaac Brock's foresight. I saw the document in 1813, and by that time every statement was proved to be most accurate and valuable."

On the calling out of the militia, in 1812, General Brock immediately appointed Mr. Nichol to be his quartermaster-general of that force, with the rank of colonel, although the appointment gave great offence at the time to some of those high in station in the provincial government. The services of Colonel Nichol were, after the war, rewarded by a pension from the British government of £200 per annum for his life. He is long since dead.

The following was related to our informant by one who was present when General Brock first met Tecumseh and his Indians.

Among other topics touched upon by the general in a brief speech, he observed to him: "I have fought against the enemies of our great father, the king, beyond the great lake, and they have never seen my back. I am come here to fight his enemies on this side the great lake, and now desire with my soldiers to take lessons from you and your warriors, that we may learn how to make war in these great forests." After a pause, Tecumseh, turning round to his people, stretched out his hand, and exclaimed with a long ejaculation—Ho-o-o-e: "This is a man!"

The general used to call Tecumseh "the Wellington of the Indians."

THE C
English
tain th
island.
extends
time it
"Robse
Gentry
families
different
Brocks
on a chi
escallop
when ne
granted

* With a
Motto, Vinc