

This march was the same feat that Harvey had performed in his anxiety to get to the front. Harvey was one of the best British officers during the war ; and he, as Vincent generously acknowledged, was the true hero of Stoney Creek. He afterwards distinguished himself at Chrystler's Farm and elsewhere in Canada as well as at Waterloo. He ended a noble career of public service as governor of Nova Scotia, where he died in 1852.

2. BEAVER DAMS.—Another excellent leader in the minor operations of war was present at Stoney Creek in the person of Lieutenant Fitzgibbon of the 49th. He was cool, quick-witted, and adventurous. His little force of fighting scouts was composed chiefly of those men who are better in battle than in barracks. Most of them were Irish and spoke Erse, like Fitzgibbon himself. He got on well with the Indians, who were under the son of the great chief Joseph Brant ; and he and the Indians became so troublesome to the Americans on the Canadian side of the Niagara that a plan was made to dislodge him and break up the nest of British scouts altogether.

The British advanced posts were under Colonel Bisshopp, another excellent and enterprising young officer. Bisshopp had his base on Twenty Mile Creek, whence the main road went on to Fort George and the inland road to Beaver Dams, St. David's, and Queenston. The advanced post towards Fort George was between Twelve and Ten Mile Creeks and was under Major De Haren of the 104th. The corresponding post inland was at De Cou's house in Thorold, a mile and a half short of the Beaver Dams proper. The Americans were based on the Niagara between Queenston and Fort George, with a few small outposts pushed a little way inland. It was about seventeen miles from Fitzgibbon's post to Fort George by the road through St. David's and Queenston. Queenston was only ten miles from him, along the crest of