

but nevertheless they were defeated and driven back, and the Queenstown heights had been so completely gained that no impediment was offered to the passage of the American troops who, at the moment when the 41st, under Captain Derenzy, and the detachments of the same corps from Chippewa, made their appearance, numbered not less than 1,400 men. Under these circumstances it is that the Right Division claim, and justly, the laurels won on this occasion.

As no portrait, public or private, of General Brock, seems to have been preserved in the country, it may not be unimportant here to give a slight written sketch of the hero. In person he was tall, stout and inclining to corpulency, he was of fair, and florid complexion, had a large forehead, full face, but not prominent features, rather small, greyish, blue eyes, with a very slight cast in one of them—small mouth, with a pleasing smile, and good teeth. In manner he was exceedingly affable and gentlemanly, of a cheerful and social habit, partial to dancing, and although never married, extremely devoted to female society. Of the chivalry of his nature, and the soundness of his judgment, evidence enough has been given in the foregoing pages to render all comment thereon a matter of supererogation.

The following is the Official account of the Action from Major General Sheaffe to Sir George Prevost:

FORT GEORGE, Oct. 13th, 1812.

Sir,—I have the honor of informing your Excellency, that the enemy made an attack, with considerable force, this morning, before day-light, on the position of Queenstown. On receiving intelligence of it, Major General Brock immediately proceeded to that post; and I am excessively grieved in having to add, that he fell whilst gallantly cheering his troops to an exertion for maintaining it. With him the position was lost: but the enemy was not allowed to retain it long, reinforcements having been sent up from this post, composed of regular troops, militia, and Indians, a movement was made to turn his left, whilst some artillery, under the able direction of Captain Holcroft, supported by a body of infantry, engaged his attention in front. This operation was aided too by the judicious position which Norton and the Indians with him, had taken on the woody brow, of the high ground above Queenstown. A communication being thus opened with Chippeway, a junction was formed with succours that had been ordered from that post. The enemy was then attacked, and after a short but spirited contest, was completely defeated. I had the satisfaction of receiving the sword of their commander Brigadier General Wadsworth, on the field of battle, and many Officers, with 900 men, were made prisoners, and more may yet be expected. A stand of colours and one 6-pounder, were also taken. The action did not terminate till nearly three o'clock in the afternoon, and their loss, in killed and wounded, must have been considerable. Ours, I believe to have been comparatively small in numbers: no officer was killed besides Major-General Brock, one of the most gallant and zealous officers in His Majesty's service whose loss cannot be too much deplored, and Lieutenant Colonel Macdonnell, provincial aide-de-camp, whose

gallantry and merit render him worthy of his chief.

Captains Dennis and Williams, commanding the flank companies of the 49th regiment, who were stationed at Queenstown, were wounded, bravely contending at the head of their men against superior numbers; but I am glad to have it in my power to add, that Captain Dennis fortunately was able to keep the field, though it was with pain and difficulty; and Captain Williams's wound is not likely long to deprive me of his services.

I am particularly indebted to Captain Holcroft of the royal artillery, for his judicious and skillful co-operation with the guns and howitzers under his immediate superintendence; their well directed fire contributed materially to the fortunate result of the day.

Captain Derenzy of the 41st regiment, brought up the reinforcement of that corps from Fort George, and Captain Bullock led that of the same regiment from Chippeway; and under their commands those detachments acquitted themselves in such a manner, as to sustain the reputation which the 41st regiment had already acquired in the vicinity of Detroit.

Major General Brock, soon after his arrival at Queenstown, had sent down orders for battering the American Fort Niagara. Brigade Major Evans, who was left in charge of Fort George, directed the operations against it with so much effect, as to silence its fires, and to force the troops to abandon it, and by his prudent precautions, he prevented mischief of a most serious nature, which otherwise might have been effected, the enemy having used heated shot in firing at Fort George. In these services he was most effectually aided by Colonel Claus (who remained in the fort at my desire,) and by Captain Vigoreaux of the royal engineers. Brigade Major Evans also mentions the conduct of Captains Powell and Cameron, of the Militia artillery, in terms of commendation.

Lieut. Crowther, of the 41st regiment, had charge of two 3-pounders that had accompanied the movement of our little corps, and they were employed with good effect.

Captain Glegg, of the 49th regiment, aide-de-camp to our lamented friend and general, afforded me the most essential assistance; and I found the services of Lieutenant Fowler of the 41st regiment, assistant-deputy-quarter-master-general, very useful. I derived much aid, too, from the activity and intelligence of Lieutenant Kerr, of the Glen-gary Fencibles, whom I employed in communicating with the Indians and other flanking parties.

I was unfortunately deprived of the aid and experience of Lieutenant Colonel Myers, deputy quarter-master-general, who had been sent up to Fort Erie a few days before on duty, which detained him there.

Lieutenant-colonels Butler and Clark of the militia; and Captain Hatt, Durand, Rowe, Applegarth, James, Crooks, Cooper, Robert, Hamilton, McEwin, and Duncan Cameron; and Lieutenants Richardson and Thomas Butler, commanding flank companies of the Lincoln and York Militia, led their men into action with great spirit. Major Merritt, commanding the Niagara dragoons accompanied me, and gave much assistance, with part of his corps. Captain A. Hamilton belonging to it was disabled from riding, and attached himself to the guns under Captain Holcroft, who speaks highly of his activity and usefulness. I beg leave to add that volunteers Shaw, Thomson, and Jarvis attached to the flank companies of the 49th regiment, conducted themselves with great spirit; the first having

been wounded, and the last having been taken prisoner. I beg leave to recommend these young men to your Excellency's notice. Norton is wounded, but not badly; he and the Indians particularly distinguished themselves, and I have very great satisfaction in assuring your Excellency, that the spirit and good conduct of his Majesty's troops, of the militia, and of the other provincial corps, were eminently conspicuous on this occasion.

I have not been able to ascertain yet the number of troops, or of those of the enemy engaged; ours, I believe, did not exceed the number of the prisoners we have taken; and their advance, which effected a landing, probably amounted to 13 or 1400 men.

I shall do myself the honor of transmitting to your Excellency further details, when I shall have received the several reports of the occurrences which did not pass under my own observation, with the return of the casualties, and those of the killed and wounded, and of the ordnance taken.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) R. H. SHEAFFE, Maj. Gen.  
To His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Bart. &c.

#### SILVER MINING AT THUNDER BAY.

BY PROFESSOR BELL.

The Montreal Mining Company have had Mr. McFarland at work again all last summer on Lake Superior. In addition to surveying and exploring the Company's locations, he has been engaged in mining operations on an island in front of the Jarvis location, where he had discovered a valuable vein of silver ore. He had also erected a building, and sunk a shaft on the small island in front of Wood's location, Thunder Cape, where he discovered silver the year before. Work was to be continued in this shaft all winter, comfortable quarters having been provided for the men and horses on the main land opposite. A number of barrels of silver ore have been sent down from each of the above localities.

Owing to some difficulty with the American partners, the Shuniah Mine, near Fort William, has not been worked as was intended this season. The Thunder Bay Silver Mining Company prosecuted operations with a considerable number of men, and sent down several thousand dollars worth of native silver. They also erected a stamp mill, to be driven by water power, at the mouth of the Current River; but through some defects in the construction, it had not got into successful operation at the close of navigation. Some preliminary trials, however, proved the ore on hand to be rich in silver and easily reduced. Trials have been made of the rich iron and lead deposits near the shores of Thunder and Black Bays, and extensive operations are contemplated in the spring.

The mines of the region are best known to the Americans by whom it is expected they will be principally worked.

A Brazilian schooner loaded with three hundred and sixty tons of gunpowder was blown up on the 2nd of January, at the island of Cerito, in the mouth of the river Paraguay. Seventeen persons who were on board perished. The destruction was fearful. The neighbouring trees were overthrown for a considerable distance, torn up by beams and splinters hurled into the forest by the explosion. A great number of birds were killed, and on the same day a large quantity of dead or stunned fish were washed ashore for a long way down the river.