



# The London Gazette

## EXTRAORDINARY.

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COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, November 27, 1812:*

**C**APTAIN FULTON, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir G. Prevost, arrived late last night with a dispatch from that officer, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy.

*Head-Quarters, Montreal, October 21, 1812.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the satisfaction of reporting to your Lordship, that His Majesty's forces, aided by the militia and Indians stationed on the Niagara frontier, have completely repelled a second attempt of the enemy to invade Upper Canada, and that a victory has been gained which has left in our possession nine hundred of the American army, and their commander, Brigadier-General Wadsworth, who surrendered himself on the field of battle to Major-General Sheaffe. His Majesty and the country have to deplore the loss of an able and most gallant officer in Major-General Brock, who fell early in the battle at the head of the flank companies of the 49th regiment, while nobly encouraging them to sustain their position, in opposition to an infinitely superior force, until the reinforcements he had ordered to advance to their support should arrive. For further particulars of this splendid affair, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to Major-General Sheaffe's report, herewith transmitted. I also transmit a general order I have just issued to the forces in the British American provinces on the occasion of this important success, as it contains a statement of the services rendered by all who had the good fortune to maintain on that day the fame of His Majesty's arms, and to convince our deluded neighbours that their superiority in numbers cannot intimidate His Majesty's army, nor shake the fidelity of his Canadian subjects.

Not having received the return of the killed and wounded on the 13th, nor that of the ordnance and stores captured from the enemy, I am under the necessity of deferring sending them to your

Lordship until the next opportunity, when I also expect to forward the colours taken from the Americans, to be laid at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Captain Fulton, my Aide-de-Camp, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to your Lordship. He is very capable of affording such information as your Lordship may require respecting the state of His Majesty's Canadian provinces.

Eight companies of the Glengary levy are in motion to reinforce Upper Canada.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) **GEORGE PREVOST,**  
Commander of the Forces.

SIR, *Fort George, October 13, 1812.*

I HAVE the honour of informing your Excellency, that the enemy made an attack with a considerable force this morning before daylight, 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, while 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 Chipawa, a junction was formed with succours that had been ordered from that post. The enemy was then attacked, and, after a short but spirited conflict, 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 upwards of nine hundred men, were made prisoners, and more

may yet be expected. A stand of colours and one six-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 M'Donnell, Provincial Aide-de-Camp, whose gallantry and merit rendered him worthy of his chief.

Captains Dennis and Williams, commanding the flank companies of the 49th regiment, which 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 with pain and difficulty; and Captain Williams's wound is not likely to deprive me long of his services.

I am particularly indebted to Captain Holcroft, of the Royal Artillery, for his judicious and skilful co-operation with the guns and howitzers under his immediate superintendance, the well-directed fire from which 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 Chipawa; and under their command 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 fire, 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 Vigoreux, of the royal engineers. Brigade-Major Evans also mentions the conduct of Captains Powell and Cameron, of the militia artillery, in terms of commendation.

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

Captain Glegg, of the 49th regiment, Aide-de-Camp to our lamented friend and General, afforded me 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 Glengary fencibles, whom I employed in communications with the Indians and other flanking parties.

I was unfortunately deprived of the aid of the experience and ability 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 Captains Hatt, Durand, Rowe, Applegarth, James Crooks, Cooper, Robert Hamilton, M'Ewen, 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 me 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 was wounded, and the last 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 our 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 thirteen or fourteen hundred.

I shall do myself the honour 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 honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. H. SHEAFFE,

Major-General

To His Excellency Sir George Prevost,  
Bart. &c. &c.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters,  
Montreal, 21st October 1812.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS Excellency the Commander of the Forces has received an official report from Major-General Sheaffe, of the brilliant victory achieved on the 13th instant, by a portion of the troops under his command, over a division of the enemy's army, which effected a landing at Queenstown under cover of the night. That post was nevertheless defended with undaunted gallantry by the two flank companies of the 49th regiment, animated by the presence of their gallant and ever-to-be-lamented chief, Major-General Brock, whose valuable life was on this occasion devoted to his country's service. These companies displayed exemplary discipline and spirit, although the Captains of both were wounded, and succeeded in keeping the enemy in check until the arrival of Major-General Sheaffe with reinforcements.

The disposition of the forces and plan of attack adopted by Major-General Sheaffe, cannot receive a higher or more just praise than by stating that nine hundred prisoners of war, under the command of Brigadier-General Wadsworth, surrendered their

arms to a force inferior in numbers, and without sustaining any considerable loss on our part.

A six-pounder and a stand of colours have been taken from the enemy.

Major-General Sheaffe's report of the zeal and undaunted gallantry that animated every officer and soldier of his army, affords the Commander of the Forces the most heartfelt satisfaction, and will be a most gratifying duty to His Excellency to bring before the notice of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, was stationed in charge of Fort Erie, and succeeded in completely silencing the fire of the enemy, drove a detachment from the encampment near the Black Rock, destroyed a barrack, in which was a considerable depôt of ammunition. Its explosion must have killed many. The Caledonia, lately captured by the enemy, was destroyed at her moorings.

Lieutenant-Colonel Myers speaks highly of the discipline of the detachment of the 49th regiment under Major Ormsby, and of the skill and spirit with which the guns were served under Captain Kirby and Lieutenant Bryson, of the militia.

Essential service was rendered by Brigade-Major Evans, left in charge of Fort George; a well directed fire from that work succeeded in silencing the enemy's batteries on the opposite side. Captain Vigoureux, royal engineers, Colonel Claus, and Captains Powell and Cameron of the militia, were zealous and indefatigable in their exertions, particularly in extinguishing fires which broke out in the Court-House and other places, from red-hot shot fired by the enemy.

Captains Dennis and Williams, of the flank companies of the 49th regiment, have particularly distinguished themselves; the former officer retained the command of his company of grenadiers to the end of the conflict, though suffering severely from his wound.

To Captain Holcroft, of the royal artillery, the highest praise is due for his successful and judicious co-operation. The well directed fire of the artillery, militia as well as regular, is the best proof of the indefatigable zeal and talents of that officer.

Major Merritt, commanding the Niagara dragoons, accompanied and rendered essential 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.

Lieutenant Crowther, 41st regiment, had charge

of two field-piece, which were employed with good effect.

Captains Derinzy and Bullock are represented to have maintained the high reputation of the 41st regiment, in the detachment under their respective commands.

Major-General Sheaffe reports having received essential service from Captain Glegg, the Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Brock, Lieutenant Fowler, 41st regiment, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, and Lieutenant Ker, of the Glengary light infantry fencibles, employed with the flanking party of Indians.

The eminent services and talents of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonnel, Provincial Aide-de-Camp and Attorney-General of the province, are recorded by the most honourable testimony of the gallant General, whose steps he followed during his short but glorious career, nor quitted him in death.

Volunteers Shaw, Thompson, and Jarvis, attached to the flank companies of the 49th regiment, conducted themselves with great spirit, the first was wounded and the last taken prisoner.

The Major-General particularly mentions the services of Lieutenant-Colonels Butler and Clark of the militia, and Captains Hatt, Durand, Rowe, Applegarth, James Crooks, Cooper, Robert Hamilton, M'Ewen, and Duncan Cameron, and Lieutenant Richardson, and Thomas Butler, commanding flank companies of the Lincoln and York militia, who led their men into action with great spirit.

The Major-General reports the conduct of the Indians employed on this occasion as meriting the highest praise for their good order and spirit, and particularly names the Chief, Norton, who was wounded.

Several Gentlemen volunteered their services in the field, and shared in the honour of the day. Mr. Clinch and Mr. Wilcox were of the number, and the Major-General witnessed the zealous conduct of many others not named in this report.

Major-General Sheaffe had humanely consented to a cessation of offensive hostility, on the solicitation of Major-General Van Ranscler, for the purpose of allowing the Americans to remove the bodies of the slain and wounded.

#### G. O.

Major-General Roger Hale Sheaffe is appointed to the command of the troops in the Upper Province, and to administer the civil government of the same.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adjutant-General.

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For further particulars of this splendid movement was made to turn his left, while some artillery, under the able command of Captain Holcroft, supported by a body

